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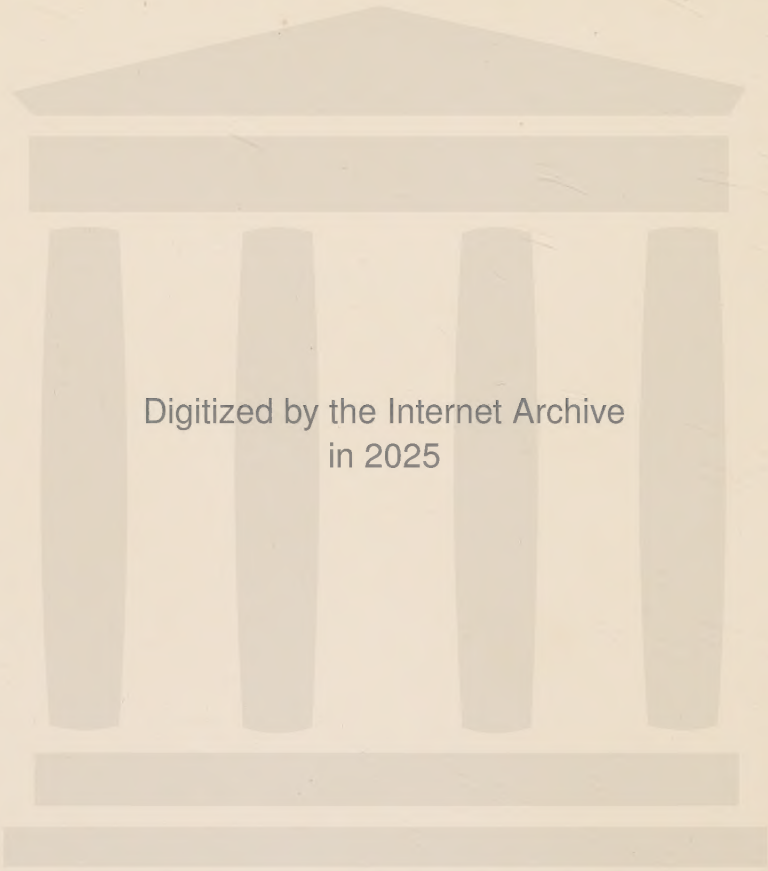
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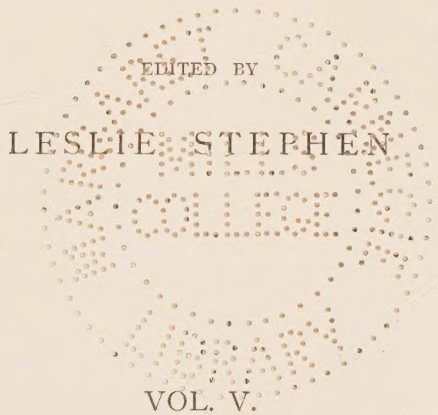

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BICHENO——BOTTISHAM

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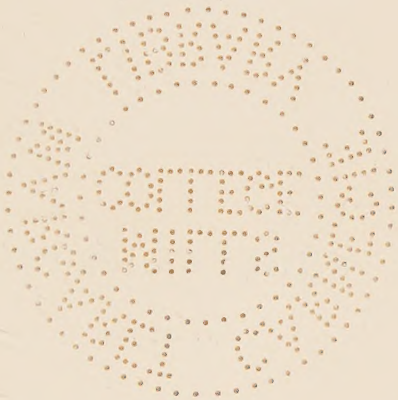

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**BICHENO**, JAMES EBENEZER (1785–1851), colonial secretary in Van Diemen's Land, and a writer on economic and scientific subjects, was the son of the Rev. James Bicheno, a dissenting minister and schoolmaster at Newbury, Berkshire, who died 9 April 1831, and was the author of 'Friendly Address to the Jews' (1787); 'Signs of the Times' (1792–4); 'A Word in Season' (1795); and other politico-theological works. James Ebenezer was born in 1785. He spent the first part of his life at Newbury, and there wrote 'An Inquiry into the Nature of Benevolence, chiefly with a view to elucidate the Principles of the Poor Laws' (London, 1817; republished in an extended form, and under the title of 'An Inquiry into the Poor Laws,' London, 1824). This was an attack on the system of poor-law administration then prevailing in England. The relief afforded by it, he said, 'multiplied instead of mitigating distress.' He gave an historical sketch of poor-law legislation, and argued in favour of a gradual change to a method of dealing with pauperism such as is now in force. He married a Miss Lloyd in 1821, but lost his wife within a year. He was called to the bar by the Middle Temple 17 May 1822.

Whilst still a student he published a work on the 'Philosophy of Criminal Jurisprudence' (London, 1819), in which, after pointing out that to defend society and improve the wretched are 'the only proper ends of punishment which reason and virtue sanction,' he urged that the penalties of the then criminal code were too severe. He proposed that the punishment of death should be restricted to a few cases, that whipping should be abolished, and that we should not 'burden the colonies with the refuse of our prisons.'

Although Bicheno, after his call to the bar, joined the Oxford circuit, he did not engage seriously in the practice of his profession, but devoted himself to economic and scientific studies. He could the more easily do this, as his father was a man of some property, and he was his only surviving son and heir. He was a member of the chief English learned societies, and in 1824 he was appointed secretary to the Linnean Society. He contributed to their Transactions as well as to those of other societies, and assisted in the publication of several works, of which Jardine and Selby's 'Illustrations of Ornithology' (Edinburgh, 1830?) may be mentioned.

Bicheno engaged for some time in mining speculations in Wales, and the better to manage them he resided at Tymaen, near Pyle, in Glamorganshire, and here he filled several local offices. He was obliged finally to withdraw, with some loss, from this undertaking. In 1829 he made, in company with Mr. Frederick Page, a deputy-lieutenant of Berkshire and bencher of the Middle Temple, a very extensive tour through Ireland. This resulted in the publication of 'Ireland and its Economy' (London, 1830), in which he records his impressions of 'this land of strange anomalies,' as he calls it. The work is valuable as a fair account of the state of Ireland at the time.

In 1833 a commission, under the chairmanship of Archbishop Whately, was appointed to investigate the condition of the poor in Ireland. Bicheno was afterwards nominated a member, and he signed its second and third reports. To the last of these, presented in 1836, he appended some remarks of his own, in which he discussed the social condition of Ireland at considerable length. In his opinion, after all that could be done for that country, 'her real improvement must spring from herself, her own inhabitants, and

her own indigenous institutions, irrespective of legislation and of English interference.'

In September 1842 he was appointed colonial secretary in Van Diemen's Land, and shortly after proceeded to that country, where he fulfilled the duties of his office to the satisfaction alike of the colonists and of the home government. He was one of the founders, a vice-president, and member of council of the Royal Society of Van Diemen's Land, and a contributor to its papers. He died at Hobart Town, after a short illness, 25 Feb. 1851.

Bicheno's scientific writings took usually the form of papers contributed to the publications of the various learned bodies with which he was connected. He was elected fellow of the Linnean Society 7 April 1812, and was secretary from 1825 to 1832. His herbarium is in the public museum at Swansea. His papers were: 'Observations on the Orchis militaris of Linnæus' (Linn. Soc. Trans. xii., 1818); 'Observations on the Linnean Genus Juncus' (Linn. Soc. Trans. xii., 1818); 'On Systems and Methods in Natural History' (Linn. Soc. Trans. xv., 1827; 'Philosophical Mag.' iii., 1828); 'On the Plant intended by the Shamrock of Ireland' (Royal Inst. Journ. i., 1831); 'On the Potato in connexion with Distress in Ireland' (Van Diemen's Land Royal Soc. Papers, i., 1851); and (to the same volume) 'On a Specimen of Pristis cirrhatus.'

[Gent. Mag. vol. xxxvi., new series; Annual Register for 1851; Nicholls's History of the Irish Poor Law (London, 1856); Report of the Royal Society of Van Diemen's Land for 1851 (Hobart Town, 1852).] F. W-T.

**BICKERSTAFF, WILLIAM** (1728-1789), antiquary, was born at Leicester 17 July 1728, where he was appointed undermaster of the Lower Free Grammar School 30 Jan. 1749-50. He took orders in December 1770, being successively curate at most of the churches at Leicester, and also at Great Wigston and Ayleston, two villages in the neighbourhood. He died suddenly at his lodgings in Leicester on 26 Jan. 1789. He possessed good classical attainments, and had a wide knowledge of antiquarian and historical subjects, being a frequent contributor to the 'Gentleman's Magazine.' From a correspondence published in that periodical after his death it appears that he was in straitened circumstances throughout the greater part of his career, receiving a salary of only 19*l.* 16*s.* for his services at the Leicester grammar school. At fifty-eight years of age he speaks of himself as 'a poor curate, unsupported by private property.' Among his antiquarian researches may be noticed several valuable communications, which Mr. Nichols embodied in his 'History of Leicester.'

[Gent. Mag. 1789, lix. 181, 203–5; Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, 1790, viii. 1371.] T. F. T. D.

**BICKERSTAFFE, ISAAC** (*d.* 1812?), dramatic writer, was born in Ireland about 1735. At the age of eleven he was appointed one of the pages to Lord Chesterfield, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland. His earliest production was 'Leucothoe,' a tragic opera, printed in 1756, but never acted. In 1762 his comic opera, 'Love in a Village,' was acted with great applause at Covent Garden. For the plot the author was indebted to Charles Johnson's 'Village Opera,' Wycherley's 'Gentleman Dancing-Master,' and Marivaux's 'Jeu de l'Amour et du Hazard.' The piece was printed in 1763, and has been included in Bell's 'British Theatre' and other collections. In 1765 was published the 'Maid of the Mill,' founded on Richardson's 'Pamela.' It met with much success, and as an after-piece continued to be acted with applause for many years. Between 1760 and 1771 Bickerstaffe produced a score of pieces for the stage. Mrs. Inchbald considered him second only to Gay as a farce writer. His songs are written with some gusto, and the dialogue is often sparkling. While he was engaged in writing for the stage, Bickerstaffe enjoyed the society of the most famous men of his time. On 16 Oct. 1769, as recorded by Boswell, he was one of a company that dined in Boswell's rooms in Old Bond Street. The others were Dr. Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Goldsmith, Garrick, and Murphy. From an honourable position he afterwards sank into the deepest ignominy. He had been an officer in the marines, but was dismissed from the service under discreditable circumstances. In 1772, being suspected of a capital crime, he fled abroad. For a time he was living at St. Malo under an assumed name; and from that place he wrote in French a piteous letter to Garrick, dated 24 June 1772, in which he says: 'Ayant perdu mes amis, mes espérances, tombé, exilé et livré au désespoir comme je suis, la vie est un fardeau presque insupportable; j'étois loin de soupçonner que la dernière fois que j'entrais dans votre librairie, serait la dernière fois que j'y entrerais de ma vie, et que je ne reverrais plus le maître.' The letter is endorsed by Garrick, 'From that poor wretch Bickerstaffe. I could not answer it.' In 1805 the author of the 'Thespian Dictionary' speaks of Bickerstaffe as then living abroad; and in 1812, if

the statement of Stephen Jones in the 'Biographia Dramatica' is to be trusted, he was still dragging out his life (after forty years' exile), 'poor and despised of all orders of people.' What became of him afterwards is unknown. In 1812 he was an old man of seventy-seven years. Shortly after his flight in 1772 the malignant Dr. Kenrick published anonymously a venomous satire, 'Love in the Suds, a Town Eclogue; being the lamentation of Roscius for the loss of his Nyky,' fol., in which he did not scruple to make the grossest charges against Garrick. Doubtless Garrick had rejected some play offered by Kenrick, and the latter avenged himself by penning his abominable libel. A full account of Bickerstaffe's dramatic productions is given in 'Biographia Dramatica,' 1812. A copy, preserved in the British Museum, of a tract entitled 'The Life and Strange Unparallel'd and Unheard-of Voyages and Adventures of Ambrose Gwinet. . . . Written by Himself,' 8vo, 1770, has the following manuscript note by a former owner: 'Dr. Percy told me that he had heard that this pamphlet was a mere fiction, written by Mr. Bickerstaffe, the dramatic poet.'

[Thespian Dictionary, 1805; Biographia Dramatica, ed. Stephen Jones, 1812; Private Correspondence of David Garrick, 1831, i. 266–7, 273–5, 277, 417–18; Preface to the Maid of the Mill, in vol. viii. of Bell's British Theatre, 1797.]

A. H. B.

**BICKERSTETH, EDWARD** (1786–1850), evangelical divine, was the fourth son of Henry Bickersteth, surgeon, of Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland, author of 'Medical Hints for the Use of Clergymen' (London, 1829), and Elizabeth, daughter of John Batty. His third eldest brother was Henry, Lord Langdale [see BICKERSTETH, HENRY], master of the rolls. After a few years at Kirkby Lonsdale grammar school he received at the age of fourteen an appointment in the General Post Office, and left his father's house to live in London. In 1803 he joined the Bloomsbury Volunteer Association. Becoming weary of the monotonous nature of his employment and the slender prospect of advancement, he engaged himself in 1806 to work in a solicitor's office, after his regular work for the day was done. His employer, Mr. Bleasdale, was struck by his industry, and the next year took him as an articled clerk on advantageous terms. In 1805 he was under strong religious impressions. He laid down exact rules for his conduct, and kept a weekly diary in which he noted any failure in his observance of them. These impressions increased in strength, and in 1808 his correspondence was almost wholly on spiritual matters, and his diary was filled with religious meditations. At the same time he was diligent at the office, working from 9 a.m. till 9 p.m., and doing, his employer said, 'the work of three or four clerks.' With this work, however, he now combined an active part in the administration of the Widows' Friend and the Spitalfields Benevolent Societies. In 1812 he left Mr. Bleasdale's office, married Sarah, the daughter of Thomas Bignold, and entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, a solicitor at Norwich. During his residence at Norwich he took an active part in religious matters. At this time also he wrote his 'Help to Studying the Scriptures,' which passed through twenty-one editions. In 1815 he gave up the practice of law, was ordained deacon 10 Dec., and as he engaged himself to go out to Africa at once in the service of the Church Missionary Society, he received priest's orders 21 Dec. The object of his mission was to inspect and report on the work of the society in Africa, and on certain disputes between the missionaries. Leaving Portsmouth 24 Jan. 1816, he arrived at Sierra Leone on 7 March. He returned home by Barbadoes, and arrived in England 17 Aug. An account of his work in Africa will be found in the Church Missionary Society's sixteenth annual report. Immediately on his return he was engaged as one of the society's secretaries. During the next fourteen years he constantly travelled from place to place as a Church Missionary Society's 'deputation,' and on the few Sundays when he was at home acted as assistant minister of Wheler Episcopal Chapel, Spitalfields. Up to 1820 he lived in the Church Missionary Society's house in Salisbury Square, and in that year moved to another house belonging to the society in Barnsbury Park, Islington. In spite of his constant journeys he wrote several religious books which had a large sale. In 1827 he was sent to Basel to inspect the working of the missionary institution there which was in connection with the English Church Missionary Society. Finding that his constant absence from home hindered him from paying sufficient attention to his family, to the congregation of Wheler Chapel, and even to his committee work, he pressed the society not to give him more than six Sundays' travelling in the year. His request was refused; he therefore gladly accepted the rectory of Watton, Hertfordshire, offered him by Mr. Abel Smith, and moved thither in November 1830.

Although Bickersteth resigned his secretaryship on accepting the living of Watton, he continued all through his life to travel for the Church Missionary Society. He also

frequently acted as 'a deputation' for the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, and for other religious associations. In 1832 he was much engaged in editing the 'Christian's Family Library,' a series of republications of various theological works. He was a strong protestant and 'Millenarian.' He opposed the action of the Bible Society in admitting unitarian ministers to a share in its management. While, however, he upheld the Trinitarian Bible Society which was established at this crisis, he did not separate himself from the older association. About this time Bickersteth compiled his 'Christian Psalmody,' a collection of over 700 hymns, to which he subsequently added about 200 more. This collection met with great popularity, and in about seven years after its first appearance reached its fifty-ninth edition. It long continued the most popular hymn-book of the evangelical party, and forms the basis of a collection compiled by Bickersteth's son, the Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, entitled the 'Hymnal Companion to the Book of Common Prayer.' In order to counteract the tendency of the 'Tracts for the Times,' Bickersteth, in 1836, edited the 'Testimony of the Reformers.' In the introduction to this work, afterwards republished in a separate form under the title of the 'Progress of Popery,' he made some strictures on the character of the publications of the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, which led some of the evangelical party to withdraw their support from the society, and caused considerable discussion in the religious world. With the same object he took part in 1840 in the formation of the Parker Society for republishing the works of the English reformers. An attack of paralysis in the next year incapacitated him for some months. He was active in promoting the 'Protest against Tractarianism' of 1843, and in forwarding the formation of the Evangelical Alliance. In October 1845 he took a prominent part in the meeting held at Liverpool to settle the basis of the Alliance, and the next year answered the attack made on the meeting by the 'Christian Observer.' A severe accident befell him in February 1846. While on his way to an Alliance meeting, he was thrown out of his carriage and run over, the cart which passed over him, oddly enough, being engaged in hauling materials for the erection of a Roman catholic church. For a while his life was despaired of, and for two months he was unable to leave his room. The Maynooth grant strongly excited his indignation, and in 1847 he interested himself in the 'Special Appeal for Ireland' which the next year led to the establishment of the Irish Church Missions Society. He took part in the foundation of this society, and visited Ireland in order to promote it. Early in 1850 Bickersteth again suffered from paralysis, and died on 28 Feb. He left one son, Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, at present (1885) vicar of Christ Church, Hampstead (the author of 'Yesterday, To-day, and Forever,' a poem, and other works), and five daughters, of whom the eldest married Rev. T. R. Birks [q. v.], the author, among other books, of the life of his father-in-law. Bickersteth's works are numerous. A collective edition of the more important of them was published (London, 1853) in 16 vols. 8vo, including 'A Scripture Help,' 21st edition; 'A Treatise on Prayer,' 18th edition; 'A Treatise on the Lord's Supper,' 13th edition; 'The Christian Hearer,' 5th edition; 'The Christian Student,' 2 vols., 5th edition; 'The Chief Concerns of Man,' a volume of sermons; 'A Guide to the Prophecies, embodying Practical Remarks on Prophecy,' also published separately, 8th edition; 'Christian Truth,' 4th edition; 'On Baptism,' 3rd edition; 'Restoration of the Jews,' 3rd edition; 'Family Prayers,' 18th thousand; 'The Promised Glory of the Church,' 3rd edition; 'Divine Warning,' 5th edition; 'Family Expositions,' 2nd edition; 'Signs of the Times in the East,' 2nd edition. To these must be added the 'Christian Psalmody,' 1833; a 'Harmony of the Gospels,' 1833; 'Domestic Portraiture,' 1833; 'The Testimony of the Reformers,' including the 'Progress of Popery,' also published separately, 1836; 'Letters on Christian Union,' 1845; 'Destruction of Babylon,' &c., 1848; 'Defence of Baptismal Services,' 1850; together with much editorial work, prefaces, and introductions, as well as a large number of small publications, sermons, tracts, &c.

[Birks's Memoir of Rev. E. Bickersteth, 2 vols. 8vo; Memoir by Sir C. E. Eardley, Bart., 16mo, reprinted from Evangelical Christendom; Record newspaper, 1845–50; Christian Observer, 1846.]

W. H.

**BICKERSTETH, HENRY, Baron Langdale** (1783–1851), master of the rolls, was born at Kirkby Lonsdale on 18 June 1783, and was the third son of Henry Bickersteth, and brother of Edward Bickersteth [q. v.] After receiving an education at the grammar school of his native place, he was apprenticed to his father in 1797, and in the following year was sent up to London further to qualify himself for the medical profession under the guidance of his maternal uncle, Dr. Robert Batty [q. v.] By the advice of this uncle, in October 1801, he went to Edinburgh to pursue his medical studies, and in the following year was called home

to take his father's practice in his temporary absence. Disliking the idea of settling down in the country as a general practitioner, young Bickersteth determined to become a London physician. With a view to obtaining a medical degree, on 22 June 1802 his name was entered in the books of Caius College, Cambridge, and, on 27 Oct. in the same year, he was elected a scholar on the Hewitt foundation. Owing to his intense application to work, his health broke down after his first term. A change of scene being deemed necessary to insure his recovery, he obtained, through Dr. Batty, the post of medical attendant to Edward, fifth earl of Oxford, who was then on a tour in Italy. After his return from the continent he continued with the Earl of Oxford until 1805, when he returned to Cambridge. At this time he had a great wish to enter the army, but gave it up in deference to his parents' disapproval.

After three years of indefatigable industry he became the senior wrangler, and senior Smith's mathematical prizeman of his year (1808), Miles Bland, the mathematical writer, Blomfield, bishop of London, and Adam Sedgwick, the geologist, being amongst his most distinguished competitors. Having taken his degree, he was immediately elected a fellow of his college, and thereupon made up his mind to enter the profession of the law. On 8 April 1808 he was admitted to the Inner Temple as a student, and, in the beginning of 1810, became a pupil of John Bell [q. v.], an eminent chancery counsel. He was called to the bar on 22 Nov. 1811, and in the same year took his degree of M.A.

At first his professional progress was so slow that he seems to have doubted whether he ought to have occasioned his father any further expense by continuing at the bar. In 1819 he was offered a seat in parliament, through the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, but this he refused, and he never sat in the House of Commons. His business and reputation so much advanced, however, that, in August 1824, he was examined before the commission appointed to inquire into the procedure of the court of chancery. His examination lasted four days, and the evidence which he gave showed the thorough grasp which he had of the subject, and the necessity of the reforms which he advocated. In May 1827 he was appointed a king's counsel, and thenceforth confined his practice wholly to the court of Sir John Leach, master of the rolls, where he shared the lead of the court with Mr. Pemberton Leigh for many years. He was called to the bench of his inn on 22 June 1827. In 1831 he declined the newly created office of chief judge in bankruptcy, in February 1834 that of baron of the exchequer, and in September of the same year the post of solicitor-general. On 16 Jan. 1836 he was sworn a member of the privy council, and on the 19th of that month was appointed master of the rolls in the place of Pepys, who had been made lord chancellor. By letters patent, dated 23 Jan. 1836, he was created Baron Langdale of Langdale in the county of Westmoreland. It was not without a considerable struggle that he consented to take a peerage, and at length only withdrew his objections on the conditions that he might have entire political independence and be allowed to devote himself to law reform. During the fifteen years that he held the post of master of the rolls his judicial character stood deservedly high. Eminently patient in listening to argument, and painstaking in getting hold of the whole facts of the case, he has rarely been surpassed on the bench in impartiality, sound reasoning, or clearness of language. The appeals against his decisions were few and rarely successful. The reports of his more important judgments in the rolls court will be found in Beavan, vols. i. to xiii. The earliest of his decisions is the case of 'Tullett *v.* Armstrong,' so familiar to lawyers as a leading case on the law of married women's property, a subject about which he was always especially vigilant. By far the best known of his judgments, however, is that which he drew up and delivered in 'Gorham *v.* the Bishop of Exeter,' which came before the judicial committee of the privy council on appeal from the dean of arches. As keeper of the rolls he gained the name of the 'father of record reform.' It was through his unremitting perseverance that the government at last consented to provide an adequate repository for the national records. In the House of Lords he abstained from party controversy as being inconsistent with his judicial office, and devoted his time there to the prosecution of legal reforms. He conducted the act for the amendment of wills through the house, and was the principal author of the acts for abolishing the six clerks' office and for amending the law in relation to attorneys and solicitors. His speech on the second reading of the bill for the better administration of justice in the High Court of Chancery, which he delivered on 13 June 1836, was published as a pamphlet. His labours, however, as a reformer of the court of chancery fell far short of his intentions, for his time was fully occupied by his judicial and other numerous duties. He also gave unremitting attention to his duties as trustee of the British Museum and as head of the registration and conveyancing commis-

sion which was issued 18 Feb. 1847. During the illness of Lord Cottenham in 1850 he undertook the duties of speaker of the House of Lords. Under the strain of this incessant labour his health gave way, and, in May 1850, when he was offered the post of lord chancellor by Lord John Russell, he felt obliged to decline it. He, however, consented to act as the head of a commission until a lord chancellor was appointed and the seal was delivered to him, Sir Lancelot Shadwell, the vice-chancellor of England, and Baron Rolfe, on 19 June 1850. This additional work overtaxed his failing health, and on 28 March 1851 he resigned the office of master of the rolls. Three weeks afterwards, on 18 April, he died at Tunbridge Wells, whither he had been ordered by the doctors, and on the 24th was buried in the Temple Church, close to the last resting-place of Sir William Follett.

He was a man of most admirable character, both in private and public life, of high principle, great integrity, and of wonderful industry. In politics he was throughout his life devoted to the cause of liberal opinions, and in his early life was the friend of Sir Francis Burdett and Jeremy Bentham, a circumstance which somewhat retarded his career at the bar. He married Lady Jane Elizabeth Harley, the eldest daughter of his friend and patron the Earl of Oxford, on 17 Aug. 1835, and by her had an only daughter, Jane Frances, who married Alexander, Count Teleki, and died on 3 May 1870. In default of male issue the barony became extinct on Lord Langdale's death. His wife survived him, and upon the death of her brother Alfred, the sixth and last earl of Oxford, resumed her maiden name as the heiress of the Oxford family. She died on 1 Sept. 1872.

[Hardy's Memoirs of Lord Langdale (1852); Foss's Judges (1864), ix. 136–46; Annual Register, 1851, appendix, pp. 280–1; Gent. Mag. 1851, xxxv. N.S. 661-3; Law Magazine, xlv. O.S. 283–93; Law Review, xiv. 434–6; Legal Observer, xlii. 436–7; Law Times, xvii. 59, 60; Campbell's Lord Chancellors, viii. passim; Edinburgh Review, lxxxv. 476–90; Quarterly Review, xci. 461-503.] G. F. R. B.

**BICKERSTETH, ROBERT** (1816–1884), bishop of Ripon, the fourth son of the Rev. John Bickersteth, rector of Sapcote, Leicestershire, and Henrietta, daughter of Mr. G. Lang, was born at Acton, Suffolk. His father was brother of Edward Bickersteth [q. v.] After some medical training, he entered Queens' College, Cambridge, and graduated as a junior optime in 1841. He was ordained the same year to the curacy of Sapcote, where he remained until 1843. The next year he was appointed curate of St. Giles's, Reading, and the year after of Holy Trinity, Clapham. In 1845 he was appointed to the incumbency of St. John's, Clapham, which he held for six years. During this period he attained considerable popularity as an evangelical preacher. In 1846 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. J. Garde of Cork. On the death of his uncle, the Rev. Edward Bickersteth of Watton [q. v.], in 1850, he took up his work as an hon. secretary of the Irish Church Missions. He left Clapham for the living of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, where he had a large congregation. In 1854 he was appointed canon residentiary and treasurer of the cathedral church of Salisbury. On the translation of Bishop Longley to the see of Durham in 1856 Bickersteth succeeded to the bishopric of Ripon, and was consecrated 18 June 1857. The bishop was a liberal in politics. He occasionally took part in the debates in the House of Lords. He opposed the disestablishment of the Irish church, and on 17 June 1869 spoke with considerable ability against the bill. He strongly advocated the legalisation of marriage with a deceased wife's sister. As long as his health allowed he was active in the discharge of his official duties. During his episcopate he consecrated 155 churches. The restoration of his cathedral church was begun in June 1862, and carried out at the cost of 40,000*l*. He preached constantly in different parts of his diocese, sometimes as often as three times in a single Sunday. Although he was not a total abstainer, he was zealous in promoting temperance. He was regarded as one of the leaders of the evangelical school, and was strongly opposed to the introduction of any ceremonies or doctrines not strictly in accord with the opinions of his party. At the same time his long episcopate seems to have been free from all actions at law on matters of ritual. During the last two years of his life he was disabled by sickness from active work, and some newspaper attacks were made on him for not resigning his see. As, however, eminent physicians assured him that he might hope to be restored to health, he did not see fit to resign. He died at his palace at Ripon 15 April 1884, leaving four sons and one daughter. Bishop Bickersteth published his speech on the Irish Church Disestablishment Bill, London, 1869, and several charges, sermons, lectures, tracts, and prefaces to books.

[Record, 18 April 1884; Leeds Mercury, 16 April 1884; Guardian, May 1883; private information.] W. H.

**BICKERTON, SIR RICHARD** (1727–1792), vice-admiral, son of a captain in the

4th dragoon guards, entered the navy in 1739, on the outbreak of the war with Spain. In the following year he was appointed to the Suffolk, of 70 guns, with Captain Davers, and sailed in her to the West Indies, to form part of the expedition against Cartagena in the spring of 1741. After more than two years in the Suffolk he was for a few months in the Stirling Castle in the Mediterranean; he was then appointed to the Channel station, with Sir Charles Hardy or Sir John Norris, in the St. George, Duke, and Victory. Fortunately for himself [see BALCHEN, Sir JOHN], he was early in 1744 appointed from the Victory to the Cornwall, of 80 guns, bearing the flag of his old captain, now Vice-admiral Davers, who was going out as commander-in-chief to the West Indies. Admiral Davers promoted him to a lieutenancy on 8 Feb. 1745–6, and he continued on the same station, in the Worcester, till the peace of 1748. In 1759 he commanded the Ætna fireship in the Mediterranean with Boscawen, by whom he was advanced to post rank on 21 Aug. after the destruction of M. de la Clue's squadron at Lagos. He was then appointed to the Glasgow frigate in the West Indies, and in 1761 to the Lively in the Channel. In 1767 he commanded the Renown in the West Indies; on the dispute about the Falkland Islands in 1770 he was appointed to the Marlborough, which he commanded for three years, and at the naval review, June 1773, steered the king's barge and received the honour of knighthood. For the next four years he commanded the Augusta yacht, and, when war with France was imminent in the spring of 1778, was appointed to the Terrible, of 74 guns, which he commanded in the battle of Ushant, 27 July. During the shameful summer of 1779, while the combined fleets of France and Spain swept the Channel, the Terrible was one of the fleet at Spithead under Sir Charles Hardy. In 1780 Bickerton commanded the Fortitude, of 74 guns, still in the Channel, under Admirals Geary and Darby, and assisted in the second relief of Gibraltar, April 1781. He was shortly afterwards appointed to the Gibraltar, 80, as commodore of the first class; and with six other ships of the line and two frigates under his orders, he sailed for the East Indies on 6 Feb. 1782. The squadron did not arrive on the station till the beginning of the following year, with many men sick of scurvy. They were, however, able to take part in the indecisive action off Cuddalore, 20 June 1783. Sir Richard returned to England in 1784, and in 1786 was appointed commander-in-chief at the Leeward Islands, with his broad pennant on board the Jupiter, from which he was superseded on his promotion to flag rank 24 Sept 1787. During the Spanish armament of 1790 he held a command in the fleet under Lord Howe, and hoisted his flag in the Impregnable, of 90 guns. He became a vice-admiral on 21 September, and the dispute with Spain being happily arranged, he was appointed port-admiral at Plymouth, with his flag in the St. George. He was still holding that office when he died, of an apoplectic fit, 25 Feb. 1792.

He was created a baronet 29 May 1778, on the occasion of the king's visit to Portsmouth. At the time of his death he was member of parliament for Rochester. He married, in 1758, Mary Anne, daughter of Thomas Hussey, Esq., of Wrexham, and had issue two sons and two daughters.

[Charnock's Biog. Nav. vi. 349; Beatson's Naval and Military Memoirs (under date); Burke's Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies.]

J. K. L.

BICKERTON, Sir RICHARD HUSSEY (1759–1832), admiral, son of Vice-admiral Sir Richard Bickerton [q. v.], entered the navy in December 1771, on board the Marlborough, then commanded by his father. In the Marlborough, and afterwards in the Augusta yacht, he continued with his father till 1774, when he was appointed to the Medway, of 60 guns, flagship in the Mediterranean. Two years later he was transferred to the Enterprise frigate, and afterwards to the Invincible with Captain Hyde Parker. On 16 Dec. 1777 he was made lieutenant in the Prince George, commanded by Captain Middleton, afterwards Lord Barham. He followed Middleton to the Jupiter, of 50 guns, where he remained as first lieutenant with Captain Reynolds, who afterwards succeeded to the command. On 20 Oct. 1778 the Jupiter, in company with the Medea frigate, fell in with the French 64-gun ship Triton on the coast of Portugal. A brisk action followed (BEATSON, *Nav. and Mil. Memoirs*, iv. 441), in which both ships suffered severely; and though no particular advantage was gained on either side, the odds against the Jupiter were considered so great as to render her equal engagement equivalent to a victory. Her first lieutenant was accordingly promoted 20 March 1779, and appointed to the command of the Swallow sloop. After nearly two years' service in the Channel the Swallow was sent out to join Sir George Rodney in the West Indies: and on 8 Feb. 1781 Bickerton was posted into the Gibraltar. In the action between Hood and De Grasse off Martinique, 29 April 1781, he commanded the Invincible, and was soon afterwards sent

home in command of the Amazon frigate. From 1787 to 1790 he commanded the Sibylle frigate in the West Indies. By the death of his father in 1792 he succeeded to the baronetcy, and in 1793 commissioned the Ruby, 64, for service in the Channel. Towards the end of 1794 he was transferred to the Ramillies, in which he went to the West Indies and Newfoundland, returning in the end of 1795 to form part of the North Sea fleet, in 1796, under Admiral Duncan, and of the Channel fleet in 1797 under Lord Bridport. In 1798 he commanded the Terrible, still in the Channel fleet, and attained the rank of rear-admiral 14 Feb. 1799. In the autumn of the same year he hoisted his flag at Portsmouth as assistant to the port-admiral; in May 1800 he was sent out to the Mediterranean, and, with his flag on board the Swiftsure, had the immediate command of the blockade of Cadiz until joined by Lord Keith in October. During the following year, with his flag in the Kent, he was employed on the coast of Egypt, conducting the blockade in the absence of the commander-in-chief, and afterwards superintending the embarkation of the French army. For his services at this time he was rewarded by the sultan with the order of the Crescent, with the insignia of which he was ceremoniously invested by the capitan pasha 8 Oct. 1801. During the short peace he remained in the Mediterranean as commander-in-chief, and, on the renewal of the war, as second in command under Lord Nelson, with whom he served, during 1804 and the early months of 1805, in the blockade of Toulon. In May, when Nelson sailed for the West Indies, Bickerton, with his flag in the Royal Sovereign, was left in command (*Nelson Despatches*, vi. 421), but was soon afterwards called home to take office at the admiralty, where he continued till 1812, when he was appointed commander-in-chief at Portsmouth. His active service ended shortly after the grand review in 1814, at which he commanded in the second post under the Duke of Clarence. He attained the rank of vice-admiral 9 Nov. 1805, of admiral 31 July 1810, was made K.C.B. 2 Jan. 1815, lieutenant-general of marines 5 Jan. 1818, and succeeded William IV as general of marines in June 1830. In 1823 he assumed, by royal permission, the name of Hussey before that of Bickerton. He married, in 1788, Anne, daughter of Dr. James Athill, of Antigua, but had no children, and on his death, 9 Feb. 1832, the baronetcy became extinct.

[Marshall's Roy. Nav. Biog. i. 125; Ralfe's Naval Biog. ii. 277; Gent. Mag. cii. i. 175.]

J. K. L.

**BICKHAM**, GEORGE, the elder (*d.* 1769), writing-master and engraver, was born about the end of the seventeenth century. He was the most celebrated penman of his time, and published in 1743 a folio volume entitled 'The Universal Penman . . . exemplified in all the useful and ornamental branches of modern Penmanship, &c.; the whole embellished with 200 beautiful decorations for the amusement of the curious.' He also practised engraving, but his productions in this department had little merit. He engraved Rubens's 'Peace and War' and 'Golden and Silver Ages;' 'Philosophy,' a large plate from his own design; a few portraits, including those of Sir Isaac Newton, Bishop Blackall, Stephen Duck the poet, and George Shelly, John Clark, and Robert More, writing-masters; the plates to 'British Monarchy, or a new Chorographical Description of all the Dominions subject to the King of Great Britain,' 1748; and those to 'The Beauties of Stow,' 1753. Bickham was a member of the Free Society of Artists, and exhibited with them from 1761 to 1765. His stock-in-trade, plates, &c., were sold by auction in May 1767, and he died at Richmond in 1769.

[Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting (Wornum), p. 969; Strutt's Biog. Dict. of Engravers (1785); Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers (ed. Graves), 1885; Redgrave's Dictionary of Artists (1878); MS. notes in British Museum.]

L. F.

**BICKHAM**, GEORGE, the younger (*d.* 1758), engraver, son of George Bickham (*d.* 1769), [q. v.], was one of the earliest political caricaturists, and executed many of the humorous designs published by Messrs. Bowles. He engraved 'A View and Representation of the Battle of Zenta, fought 11 Sept. 1696,' and 'The Description of the Loss of his Majesty's Ship the Northumberland, taken by the French, 8 May 1744;' also many head-pieces for songs, portraits of himself and his father, and that of Serjeant Thomas Barnardiston [q. v.] The younger Bickham was the author of 'An Introductive Essay on Drawing, with the Nature and Beauty of Light and Shadows,' &c., 1747. He died in 1758.

[Strutt's Biog. Dict. of Engravers (1785); Redgrave's Dictionary of Artists (1878); MS. notes in British Museum.]

L. F.

**BICKLEY**, THOMAS, D.D. (1518–1596), bishop of Chichester, was born at Stow, in Buckinghamshire, and began his education as a chorister in the free school of Magdalen College, Oxford. He afterwards became demy, and in 1541 was elected a fellow of the

college. He acquired considerable reputation as a reformer and preacher of reformed doctrine, and soon after the accession of Edward VI was appointed one of the king's chaplains at Windsor. It is hard, however, to believe a story told by Fuller (*Worthies*, p. 131), that, to show his contempt for the doctrine of transubstantiation, he on one occasion broke the Host in pieces in the college chapel at evening prayers and trampled it under his feet. Anyhow, he was too notable a man to stay with safety in the country during the reign of Mary, and accordingly he retired to France, where he spent most of his time in study at Paris and Orleans. Returning to England after the accession of Elizabeth, he enjoyed rapid promotion, being made, within ten years, chaplain to Archbishop Parker, rector of Biddenden in Kent, of Sutton Waldron in Dorsetshire, archdeacon of Stafford, chancellor in Lichfield Cathedral, and warden of Merton College, Oxford.

He was made bishop of Chichester in 1585, consecrated at Lambeth on 30 Jan., and enthroned by proxy on 3 March. He was diligent in discharging the duties of his office, and was much respected and beloved in the diocese. Some of the returns to articles of inquiry made at his visitations have been preserved amongst the episcopal records, and supply curious information respecting the condition of the church at that time. The altars had, as a rule, been moved out from the east end, and complaints are numerous that 'the floor was not paved where the altar had stode.' The walls of all churches were required to be 'whyted and beautyfied with sentences from Holy Scripture.' A quarterly sermon from the parish parson was considered a sufficient allowance; but even this was not always regularly given, and in some parishes it is stated that there had not been any sermon for a year or more. Bishop Bickley died in 1596, and was buried in the cathedral on 26 May, when 'his body was accompanied to the earthe with dyverse woorshipfull persons' (note in Heralds' Office; Kennett). He bequeathed 40*l.* to Magdalen College, to be expended on ceiling and paving the school, and 100*l.* to Merton for the purchase of land, the revenue of which was bestowed annually on one of the fellows who preached a sermon to the university on May day in the college chapel.

A tablet to Bickley's memory is attached to the north wall of the lady chapel in Chichester Cathedral. The inscription (in Latin) states that he administered his diocese 'piously and religiously, with sobriety and sincerity, the highest justice and singular prudence.' The tablet is surmounted by a small kneeling effigy of the bishop, 'which shows him,' says Wood, 'to have been a comely and handsome man.' If so, ideas of manly beauty must have changed very much since Wood's time.

[Fuller's Worthies, p. 131; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ii. 839; Bickley's Register in Chichester Cathedral; Lansd. MSS. 982, f. 238.]

W. R. W. S.

BICKNELL, ALEXANDER (*d.* 1796), author, was an industrious littérateur of the last quarter of the eighteenth century, whose writings received their due meed of ridicule or faint praise in the 'Monthly Review,' and are now forgotten. He died 22 Aug. 1796 in St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

He published the following books and pamphlets: 1. 'History of Edward Prince of Wales, commonly termed the Black Prince,' 8vo, 1777. 2. 'Life of Alfred the Great, King of the Anglo-Saxons,' 8vo, 1777. 3. 'The Putrid Soul, a Poetical Epistle to Joseph Priestley, LL.D.,' 4to, 1780. 4. 'The Patriot King, or Alfred and Elvida, an Historical Tragedy,' 8vo, 1788. 5. 'History of Lady Anne Neville.' 6. 'Isabella, or the Rewards of Good Nature.' 7. 'The Benevolent Man, a Novel.' 8. 'Prince Arthur, an Allegorical Romance.' 9. 'Doncaster Races, or the History of Miss Maitland, a True Tale, in a series of letters,' 2 vols. 12mo, 1790. 10. 'A History of England and the British Empire,' 12mo, 1791. 11. 'The Grammatical Wreath, or a Complete System of English Grammar,' 12mo, 1790. 12. 'Instances of the Mutability of Fortune, selected from Ancient and Modern History,' 8vo, 1792. 13. 'Philosophical Disquisitions on the Christian Religion, addressed to Soame Jenyns, Esq., and Dr. Kenrick.' It is stated on the title-page of No. 9 that Bicknell edited Captain J. Carver's 'Travels through the Interior Parts of North America,' 8vo, 1778, and Mrs. George Anne Bellamy's 'Apology for her Life,' 6 vols. 12mo, 1785.

[Monthly Review, vols. lvii. lviii. lxiii. lxxviii., New Series, ii. iv. v. ix.; Gent. Mag.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.]

C. W. S.

BICKNELL, ELHANAN (1788–1861), patron of art, was born 21 Dec. 1788, in Blackman Street, London, being the son of William Bicknell, serge manufacturer there, and of Elizabeth Bicknell, previously a Miss Randall, of Sevenoaks, Kent. Elhanan Bicknell's father had been partly educated at Wesley's school at Kingswood, Bristol, and always entertained John Wesley in Blackman Street when he came to preach at Snow's

Fields. Another divine among the most cherished friends of Elhanan's parents at this time, after whom he was named, was Elhanan Winchester, author of 'Universal Restoration' (*Christian Reformer*, xviii. 56). William Bicknell bought the copyright of this work in the year of his son Elhanan s birth, and on finding that his bargain was profitable, he generously surrendered it to the author in 1789, with a characteristic letter (*ibid.*) Elhanan Bicknell was educated by his father, who, having established a school at Ponder's End in 1789, when Elhanan was an infant, removed it to Tooting Common in 1804; and there, among Elhanan's schoolfellows, was Thomas Wilde, afterwards Lord Chancellor Truro. In 1808 Elhanan was sent to Cause, near Shrewsbury, to learn farming; but at the end of a year this project was abandoned. He returned to London and joined a firm at Newington Butts, engaged in the sperm whale fishery, into which, for over half a century, he threw all his active energies and financial aptitude. About 1835 he foresaw how the repeal of the navigation laws, then in agitation, would injure his individual trade, yet he magnanimously supported the movement, together with the abolition of all protection; and when the inevitable crippling of his undertakings and his income came, he cheerfully accepted it. In 1838, having occupied his residence at Herne Hill, Surrey, since 1819, Bicknell commenced there his magnificent collection of pictures, all of the modern British school. In the course of twelve years, 1838–50, he became the possessor of masterpieces of Gainsborough, Turner, Roberts, Landseer, Stanfield, Webster, Collins, Etty, Callcott, &c. (Waagen, *Treasures of Art*, ii. 359; *Art Journal*, 1862, p. 45); and, in default of a gallery, these splendid works, with many pieces of sculpture, such as Baily's 'Eve,' enriched all the principal apartments of his house, and were always hospitably open to the inspection of art connoisseurs. Bicknell, moreover, became acquainted with artists themselves, as well as with their works; he was munificent in his payments, and generously entertained them. Bicknell had bought many of Turner's best works before Mr. Ruskin's advocacy had made their beauties known. He had a strong desire to leave his collection to the nation; but for family reasons his pictures, which numbered 122 at his death, were eventually sold at Christie's auction rooms, realising a sum little short of 80,000*l.* (*Times*, 27 April 1863). The Marquis of Hertford bought about one-third for his own gallery.

In politics and in theology Elhanan Bicknell was an ardent and advanced liberal. He supported unitarianism consistently and warmly, was a principal contributor to the building of the unitarian chapel at Brixton, and gave 1,000*l.* to the British and Foreign Unitarian Association (*Inquirer*, 7 Dec. 1861, p. 895). His remarkable business powers, which were recognised on all sides, led to his being invited to become a partner in the great firm of Maudslay, the eminent engineer, but this offer was declined. In 1859 his health began to fail, and he retired from business. He passed the rest of his time at Herne Hill, where he died 27 Nov. 1861, aged 72 (*Inquirer*, 30 Nov. 1861). He was buried at Norwood.

In 1829 Bicknell married Lucinda Browne, a sister of Hablot Knight Browne ('Phiz'). He left a large family by this and a previous marriage, and several of his sons (one of whom married the only child of David Roberts, R.A.), in succeeding to his fortune, have made names for themselves in the various departments of art patronage, travel, and reform, in which he himself took such constant delight.

[Waagen's Treasures of Art in Great Britain, i. 36, ii. 349; Christian Reformer, xviii. 55 et seq.; Inquirer, 1861, p. 895; Art Journal, 1862, p. 45; Athenæum, 7 Dec. 1861; Times, 27 April 1863; private information.] J. H.

BICKNELL, HERMAN (1830–1875), author, orientalist, and traveller, third son of Elhanan Bicknell [q. v.], born at Herne Hill 2 April 1830, received his education at Paris, Hanover, University College, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital. After taking his degree at the College of Surgeons in 1854, and passing the military medical examination, he joined the 59th regiment at Hong Kong in 1855 as assistant surgeon, whence he was transferred, in 1856, to the 81st regiment at Mianmír, Lahore. Whilst serving four years in India, throughout the period of the great mutiny, he assiduously studied oriental dialects, at intervals exploring portions of Java, Thibet, and the Himalayas. On returning to England, by the Indus and Palestine, he exchanged into the 84th regiment, and was soon placed on the staff at Aldershot, but speedily resigned his commission, that he might devote himself entirely to travel and languages. From this period he undertook many journeys of various duration and difficulty, extending from the Arctic regions to the Andes of Ecuador, and from America to the far East, more especially with the object of improving himself in ethnology, botany, and general science. In 1862 he started from London in the assumed character of an English Mohammedan

gentleman, and, without holding intercourse with Europeans, proceeded to Cairo, where he lived for a considerable period in the native quarter of the city. By this time so intimately acquainted had he become with the habits and manners of Islám, that in the spring of the same year he boldly joined the annual pilgrimage to the shrine of Mohammed at Mecca, and successfully accomplished a dangerous exploit which no other Englishman had achieved without disguise of person or of nationality. In 1868 he passed by Aleppo and the Euphrates to Shiráz, where he resided some months in 1869, employed in making himself thoroughly acquainted with the scenes and life of Persia, in order to carry out more efficiently the great work of his life, a metrical and literal translation of the chief poems of Háfiz, which, during fifteen years, had been under revision. But on 14 March 1875, before the manuscripts had received their final corrections, his life was abruptly terminated by disease, induced or hastened by the wear of constant change of climate, exposure in mountain exploration, and by an accident in an attempt to ascend the Matterhorn. He died in London, and was buried at Ramsgate. As a traveller he had great powers of endurance, he was a fair draughtsman, and as a linguist of unsurpassed ability; his varied accomplishments being also united with the happiest power of lucidly explaining the most abstruse theories of metaphysics and etymology, which his extensive reading had mastered. Besides the translation of Háfiz (posthumously issued) he published a few pamphlets.

[Bicknell's Háfiz of Shiráz, 4to, 1875; Times, 25 Aug. 1862; reviews in periodical literature, December 1875 to September 1876; private information.] A. S. B-L.

**BICKNELL, M— (1695?–1723)**, actress, was sister of Mrs. Younger, an actress, who survived her some years. Mrs. Younger informed Mrs. Saunders, a well-known actress who had for some years quitted the stage, that her father and mother, James and Margaret Younger, were born in Scotland; that the former rode in the third troop of the Guards, and served several years in Flanders under King William, and that the latter was a Keith, 'nearly related to the late earl marshall.' The letter giving these facts is written from Watford to the author of the 'History of the English Stage,' obviously in response to a request for information, and is dated 22 June 1736. It does not appear whether the name of Bicknell, which is frequently written Bignell, was taken for the purpose of distinguishing the bearer from her sister, or whether it is that of a husband. On 7 Nov. 1706 we first hear of Mrs. Bicknell playing, at the Haymarket, 'Edging, a Chambermaid,' in 'The Careless Husband' of Cibber, her associates including Wilks, Cibber, Mrs. Oldfield, and Mrs. Barry. Subsequent years saw her appear as Miss Prue in Congreve's 'Love for Love,' Miss Hoyden in the 'Relapse' of Vanbrugh, Melantha (the great rôle of Mrs. Mountfort) in 'Marriage à la Mode,' and other characters of which sauciness and coquetry are the chief features. Her name appears to a petition signed by Barton Booth and other actors of Drury Lane Theatre, presented apparently about 1710 to Queen Anne, complaining of the restrictions upon the performances of the petitioners imposed by the lord chamberlain. She remained at Drury Lane from 1708 to 1721, on 14 Feb. of which year she 'created' the character of Lady Wrangle in Cibber's comedy, the 'Refusal.' Her last recorded appearance was on 2 April 1723. The 'Daily Journal' of 25 May following announces her death from consumption. Steele had a high opinion of her. In the 'Tatler' for 5 May 1709 he calls her pretty Mrs. Bignell, and in that for 16 April previous he says that in the 'Country Wife' she 'did her part very happily, and had a certain grace in her rusticity, which gave us hopes of seeing her a very skilful player, and in some parts supply our loss of Mrs. Verbruggen.' In the 'Spectator' for Monday, 5 May 1712, he talks of her 'agreeable girlish person,' and her 'capacity of imitation,' and in the 'Guardian' for 8 May 1713 he calls her his friend, and gives a singularly pleasant picture of her winning ways. Her signature to the petition mentioned above is M. Bicknell, suggesting that her name might be Margaret, like her mother.

[Genest's English Stage; History of the English Stage (Curll), 1741; Davies's Dramatic Miscellanies; Chalmers's British Essayists, vols. i., xi., 16.] J. K.

**BICKNOR or BYKENORE, ALEXANDER** (*d.* 1349), archbishop of Dublin, was prebendary of Maynooth and treasurer of Ireland, when in 1310 he was elected to the archbishopric by the two cathedral chapters of Dublin on the resignation of Ferings. His election, however, was set aside by Edward II in favour of Lech. On the death of Lech in 1313 Walter Thornbury was elected, but died before consecration; and on 29 Jan. 1314 Bicknor received a letter from the king to Clement V asking that his election might be confirmed, and stating that he was well spoken of by Richard de Burgh, earl of Ulster, and other nobles of Ireland (*Fœdera*, ii. 468). Being employed on the king's

business, he was for some time unable to go to Rome; nor was it until 22 July 1317 that he was consecrated by Nicolas of Prato, cardinal of Ostium. The next year he was made lord justice of Ireland, and, after receiving this appointment, visited Dublin and was enthroned. He received a summons to the English parliament, though by what right does not appear (*First Report on the Peerage*, 276); and on 24 Sept. of the same year joined the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Winchester in publishing the excommunication of Robert Bruce in a consistorial court held at St. Paul's (*Ann. Paul.* 283). That he had some care for the welfare of his province is evident from his foundation of a college in St. Patrick's church in 1320. This foundation was confirmed by John XXII, but the scheme fell through for lack of students (Ware; D'Alton). About the same time he made the church of Inisboyne a prebend of St. Patrick's. In 1323 he was sent on an embassy to France, in company with Edmund, earl of Kent, the king's brother. Their mission was unsuccessful (*Ypodigma Neustriæ*, 258). Again the next year he went with the earl to negotiate peace with France, and to treat for the marriage of the Prince of Wales with a daughter of the King of Aragon (*Fœdera*, iii. 45; *Ann. Paul.* 307). On his return the king accused him of causing the surrender of La Rozelle in Aquitaine. It was probably during his stay in France that he was persuaded to join the plan that was formed there for the overthrow of the Despensers, for in May 1325 the king wrote to Pope John setting forth his causes of complaint against him, declaring that he was an enemy of his minister, the younger Despenser, and that he had wasted the revenues of Ireland, and praying the pope to remove him (by translation) from the kingdom (*Fœdera*, iii. 152). When Queen Isabella returned to England in 1326, Bicknor joined her party, and united with other prelates and barons in declaring the Prince of Wales guardian of the kingdom in an assembly held at Bristol in October. In January he took the oath administered in the Guildhall to maintain the cause of the queen. The next year the see of Dublin was in the king's hands, the revenues being seized probably in order to insure a settlement of the accounts of Bicknor's financial administration. In 1330 the archbishop was appointed papal collector. About this time he sheltered certain persons who were prosecuted as heretics by Richard, bishop of Ossory. The bishop complained to the king; but Edward, instead of taking his part, kept him in exile for nine years. During his absence, the archbishop, in 1335, held a visitation in Ossory, and seized the revenues of the see, until the pope suspended his metropolitical power over the diocese. On 13 July 1338 he was present at the consecration of Richard Brintworth to the see of London. He is said to have preached a sermon in Christ Church, Dublin, against the swarms of beggars who infested the city, which stirred up the mayor to take measures to put down the evil. He built the bishop's house at Taulaght. In 1348 he presided at a synod held at Dublin, in which several important decrees were made concerning ecclesiastical discipline and government. During the last years of his life he was engaged in a dispute with Ralph, archbishop of Armagh, concerning the right to the primacy of Ireland. He died in 1349.

[D'Alton's Archbishops of Dublin; Sir James Ware's Antiquities of Ireland; Rymer's Fœdera, ed. 1704; Annales Paulini ap. Materials for the Hist. of Edw. I and Edw. II, ed. Stubbs (Rolls Ser.); Stubbs's Constitutional History, ii. 360.] W. H.

BIDDER, GEORGE PARKER (1806–1878), the rapid calculator and engineer, was born at Moreton Hampstead, a village on the borders of Dartmoor, where his father was a stonemason. As a child he showed a most extraordinary power of mental calculation, a power in which he was equalled by few and perhaps surpassed by none who have ever lived. He was about six years of age when he first commenced the study of figures, by learning to count up to ten. His instructor was an elder brother, and the instruction ceased when he could count up to one hundred. The gradual steps by which he acquired his powers of calculation, and the system on which he worked, are fully given in a paper read by him in 1856 before the Institution of Civil Engineers. In this paper, without disclaiming for himself special powers, he went so far as to assert that mental arithmetic could be taught as easily as ordinary arithmetic, and that its practice required no extraordinary powers of memory. From the account he gave it appeared that his own powers were only limited by the power of registering the various steps of a calculation as he proceeded, but that this ability of registration was carried to a point very far beyond the limits of an ordinary mind. It may probably be assumed without much question that he possessed in a great degree the faculty of 'visualising' numbers, first recognised by Mr. Francis Galton, and that this faculty gave him his wonderful

command over figures. His son and his grandchildren possess this visualising power, and they also inherit considerable calculating abilities. A study of Bidder's system, partly natural and partly elaborated, cannot fail to be of value to all who wish to improve their calculating powers; but the power with which he used it will not readily be rivalled.

The lad's peculiar talents, evinced by the rapidity with which he answered arithmetical questions requiring the performance of intricate calculations, soon drew public attention to him, and his father found it more profitable to carry him about the country and exhibit him as the 'calculating phenomenon' than to leave him at school. Fortunately for him his powers attracted the attention of several eminent men, by whom he was placed at school, first at Camberwell, and afterwards at Edinburgh. His education was completed at the university of Edinburgh, where, in 1822, he obtained the prize given for the study of the higher mathematics by the magistrates of Edinburgh. It is pleasant to note that many years afterwards, in 1846, Bidder founded a bursary or scholarship for poor students of 40*l.* a year, which he named the 'Jardine Bursary,' in joint recognition of the university where he had obtained his education, and of the eminent man by whose influence he had been sent thither. After a brief employment in the Ordnance Survey and a still briefer trial of a clerkship in the office of a life assurance company, he took regularly to engineering. He was employed on several works of more or less importance, and became associated with Robert Stephenson in 1834 in the London and Birmingham railway. A year or so later this brought him into parliamentary work, and here he soon found full scope for his marvellous powers of calculation. He could work out on the instant, and in his head, calculations which would take most men a considerable time and require the use of paper and pencil. He was never disconcerted, and he was always minutely accurate. So great did his reputation soon become that on one occasion an opposing counsel asked that he should not be allowed to remain in the committee-room, on the ground that 'nature had endowed him with qualities that did not place his opponents on a fair footing.' Numerous stories are still extant, attesting the skill with which he would detect a flaw in some elaborate set of calculations, thereby upsetting an opponent's case, or would support his own conclusions by an argument based on mathematical data, possibly only then put before him. Probably nowhere else could he have found so suitable a field for the exercise of his peculiar talents as in a parliamentary committee-room, nor is it easy to conceive a man better adapted to this special sort of work.

But, besides his parliamentary practice, Bidder was also much employed in the actual practice of his profession, and as engineer constructed numerous railways and other works at home and abroad. The Victoria Docks (London) are considered one of his chief constructive works, and, after railway matters, hydraulic engineering principally engaged his attention. But he was more or less interested in a large proportion of the subjects coming within the wide range of engineering science. He was the originator of the railway swing bridge, the first of which was designed and erected by him at Reedham on the Norwich and Lowestoft Railway; he was one of the founders of the Electric Telegraph Company (the first company formed to provide telegraphic communication), and he was associated, either as adviser or constructor, in many of the great engineering works carried out during the time covered by his professional career. He died at Dartmouth on 20 Sept. 1878, and was buried in the churchyard of Stoke Fleming, an adjacent village.

[A very full life is given in the Proc. Inst. C.E. lvii. 294; other interesting details will be found in the paper on Mental Calculation, ibid. xv. 251.] H. T. W.

**BIDDLE**, JOHN (1615–1662), unitarian, was son of a tailor of Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, where he was baptised on 14 Jan. 1615. He early showed himself a youth of great promise. He was fortunate enough to come under the notice of George, eighth Lord Berkeley, who allowed him, with other scholars, an annual exhibition of ten pounds, though he was not yet ten years old. 'He was educated,' says Wood, 'in grammar-learning in the free school, by John Rugg and John Turner, successive teachers.' Under the latter he 'outran his instructors, and became tutor to himself.' While still a schoolboy he 'english'd' 'Virgil's Bucolics and the two first Satyrs of Juvenal.' These were printed in 1634, and dedicated to 'John Smith, Esq., of Nibley,' Gloucestershire, and the 'Mecænas of the Wottonian muses.' He likewise 'compos'd and recited before a full auditory,' in the beginning of 1634, 'an elaborate oration in Latin for the funeral of an honourable schoolfellow.' He was a dutiful son to his mother who was left a widow in straitened circumstances at this period.

He proceeded in 1634 to Oxford, and was entered a student of Magdalen Hall. 'And for a time,' says Anthony à Wood, 'if I

mistake not, was put under the tuition of John Oxenbridge, a person noted to be of no good principles.' In his college, an early biographer informs us, 'he did so philosophize, as it might be observed, he was determined more by reason than authority; however, in divine things he did not much dissent from the common doctrine, as may be collected from a little tract he wrote against dancing.'

On 23 June 1638 he passed B.A., and then became an eminent tutor in his college. On 20 May 1641 he proceeded M.A. Before this date he had been 'invited to take upon him the care of teaching the school wherein he had been educated' (*Athenæ Oxon.*) Soon after the magistrates of Gloucester, 'upon ample recommendations from the principal persons in the university,' chose him 'master of the free school in the parish of St. Mary le Crypt in that city.' He accepted this appointment, and 'he was much esteemed for his diligence in his profession, serenity of manners, and sanctity of life.' 'At length,' says Wood, 'the nation being brought into confusion by the restless presbyterians, the said city garrison'd for the use of the parliament, and every one vented his or their opinions as they pleased, he began to be free of his discourses of what he studied there at leisure hours concerning the Trinity, from the Holy Scriptures, having not then, as he pretended, convers'd with Socinian books. . . . But the presbyterian party, then prevalent, having notice of these matters, and knowing well what mischief he might do among his disciples, the magistrate summon'd him to appear before him; and after several interrogatories, a form of confession under three heads was proposed to him to make, which he accordingly did 2 May 1644, but not altogether in the words proposed. Which matter giving them no satisfaction, he made another confession in the same month, more evident than the former, to avoid the danger of imprisonment which was to follow if he did deny it.'

The matter seemed to have blown over, and Biddle quietly pursued his study in Holy Scripture. His manuscript—which ultimately he meant to print and publish—containing a statement of his religious opinions, was treacherously obtained by a supposed friend. The parliamentary commissioners were then sitting in Gloucester, and were put in possession of his manuscript on 2 Dec. 1645. The commissioners read his 'Arguments,' and forthwith committed their author to the common gaol till opportunity should offer of bringing his case before the House of Commons. A local gentleman interposing on his behalf, and becoming bail for him, he was allowed out 'on condition of his appearing before parliament when required, to answer any charges which might be brought against him.'

In June 1646 Archbishop Ussher, passing through Gloucester on his way to London, held a conference with the bailed prisoner of state, but could not convince him of his errors. The great prelate 'spoke to and used him with all fairness and pity, as well as strength of argument,' and it must be added with all respect; 'for the truth is,' observes Anthony à Wood, 'except his opinions there was little or nothing blameworthy in him.'

About six months after he had been liberated on bail, he was cited to Westminster to make his defence. The parliament appointed a committee to examine him. He admitted that he did not believe in the Divinity of the Holy Ghost, and expressed his readiness to discuss the subject with any theologian whom they might appoint. There was delay, and Biddle desired Sir Henry Vane of the committee to see that his cause might be heard or he be set at liberty. Vane proposed this on the floor of the house, and otherwise showed a friendliness to Biddle which did not improve his prospects. Biddle therefore boldly published 'Twelve Questions or Arguments drawn out of Scripture, wherein the commonly received Opinion touching the Deity of the Holy Spirit is clearly and fully refuted,' 1647. Prefixed is a letter to Vane, and at the end 'An Exposition of five principal Passages of the Scripture alledged by the Adversaries to prove the Deity of the Holy Ghost.' Called to the bar of the house, he owned the book, and was remanded to prison, and on 6 Sept. 1647 the 'Twelve Arguments' was ordered to be burnt by the hangman as being blasphemous.

The 'Twelve Arguments' attracted great attention, and was reprinted in the same year. It was answered by Matthew Poole in his 'Plea for the Godhead of the Holy Ghost,' subsequently enlarged. The letter to Vane is able and dignified. Nicholas Estwick, B.D., and others, exposed mistakes of fact in the book, but Biddle, who read all, would not admit that he was confuted.

On 2 May 1648 an ordinance was passed that inflicted the penalty of death upon those who denied the doctrine of the Trinity. None the less Biddle published in the same year his 'Confession of Faith touching the Holy Trinity according to Scripture,' and in quick succession 'The Testimonies of Irenæus, Justin Martyr, Tertullian, Novatianus, Theophilus, Origen (who lived in the first two centuries after Christ was born or thereabouts), as also of Arnobius, Lactantius, &c., concerning that One God and the Persons of

the Trinity, with observations on the same. Upon the publication of the 'Testimonies' the assembly of divines sitting at Westminster made their appeal to the parliament that he might suffer death. The divines had given him up as hopelessly unconvertible. Dr. Peter Gunning, indeed, visited him still, but with no success. But parliament did not confirm the divines' appeal. He never was brought to trial, and at length personal friends united, and one of their number once more procured his liberation 'by becoming surety for his appearance whenever he might be called upon.' He went down with a friend to Staffordshire, and not only became his chaplain, but also a preacher in a church there. Tidings of these things having been conveyed to the lord president Bradshaw, Biddle was once more apprehended and closely confined. Almost contemporaneously his Staffordshire benefactor died, and left him a small legacy. This was 'soon devoured by the payment of prison fees,' and he was left in utter indigence. His chief support, it is pathetically recorded, consisted of 'a draught of milk from the cow every morning and evening.'

Relief came unexpectedly. A learned man, who knew his competency, recommended him as a corrector of the press to Roger Daniel, printer, who was about to publish an edition of the Septuagint. This and other like literary employment enabled him, while it lasted, to procure a comfortable subsistence. Thomas Firmin dared to deliver also at this time to Cromwell a petition for his release from Newgate. Bishop Kennet thus reports the Protector's answer: 'You curl-pate boy, do you think I'll show any favour to a man who denies his Saviour, and disturbs the government?' (*Register and Chronicle*, p. 761).

On 10 Feb. 1652, by the will of Oliver, the parliament passed a general act of oblivion. This restored Biddle and many others to their full liberty. The first use which he made of his recovered freedom was 'to meet each Lord's day those friends whom he had gained in London, and expound the Scriptures to them.' He is also alleged to have translated and published at home and in Holland a number of Socinian books. It is very uncertain which were really translated by him. He further organised a conventicle, and conducted public worship.

In 1654 he again laid himself open to legal penalties. He published now 'A Twofold Catechism, the one simply called A Scripture Catechism, the other A Brief Scripture Catechism for Children.' Complaint was made of these catechisms in parliament. Early in December 1654 the author was placed at the bar of parliament and asked whether he wrote the books. He replied by asking whether it seemed reasonable that one brought before a judgment-seat as a criminal should accuse himself. After debate and resolutions, he was on 13 Dec. 'committed a close prisoner to the Gatehouse and forbidden the use of pen, ink, and paper, or the access of any visitant; and all the copies of his books which could be found were ordered to be burnt.'

This resolution was carried out on the following day, and a bill afterwards ordered to be brought in for punishing him. But after about six months' imprisonment he obtained his liberty at the court of the Upper or King's Bench, 28 May 1655. He was only out a month when he was entangled in a disputation with one John Griffin, pastor of a baptist church. Griffin was illiterate, and could not possibly have held his own against Biddle. But instead of mere disputation the law was invoked, an information was lodged against Biddle, and he was apprehended, and put first into the Poultry Compter and then into Newgate. At the next sessions he was indicted at the Old Bailey under the obsolete and abrogated ordinance called the 'Draconick ordinance,' which had been passed on 2 May 1648, but had never acquired the force of law. At first the aid of counsel was denied him, but after a time, on putting in a bill of exceptions, his request was complied with, and the trial was fixed for the next day. But Cromwell interposed his authority and put a stop to the proceedings. A miserable tangle ensued. The upshot of the whole was that, as the lesser of two evils, he was 'banished to the Scilly Islands 5 Oct. 1655, to remain in close custody in the castle of St. Mary's during his life.' On the day previous (4 Oct.) there came out 'Two Letters of Mr. John Biddle, late Prisoner in Newgate, but now hurried away to some remote Island. One to the Lord Protector, the other to the Lord President Lawrence, 1655.' He expressly separates himself from Socinus as to the personality of the Holy Spirit.

The Protector allowed him 100 crowns per annum. He remained in prison until 1658. In the interval many means were taken to obtain his release. Calamy interceded. Baptist ministers interceded. He himself wrote with pathos and power. At length, through the intercession of many friends, he was conveyed from St. Mary's Castle by *habeas corpus* to the Upper Bench at Westminster, and, no accuser appearing, he was discharged by Lord Chief Justice Glynn.

Hereupon with alacrity he re-founded a 'society on congregational principles, and

resumed his long suspended classes among his friends.' Thus he continued until Cromwell's death on 3 Sept. following. Before the parliament summoned by Richard Cromwell met, he was advised to retire into the country by, it is believed, the lord chief justice. It was a prudent step, though he was reluctant to assent. A committee was appointed by the house to examine into the state of religion, and one of its first acts was to institute an inquiry into his liberation. The matter subsided. He ventured back to London. But on 1 June 1662 he was seized in his lodging 'with a few of his friends who were assembled for divine worship, and carried before a justice of the peace, Sir Richard Brown.' They were 'all sent to prison without bail.' The trial lingered. At last he was brought in guilty and fined 'one hundred pounds, and to lie in prison till paid; and each of his hearers in the sum of twenty pounds.' In less than five weeks after the sentence, the closeness of his imprisonment and the foulness of the air brought on a disease which terminated fatally. Sir Richard Brown refused any mitigation of the prison rules in his favour; but the sheriff, whose name was Meynell, granted permission for him to be removed 'into a situation more favourable to his recovery.' The indulgence came too late. In less than two days he died 'between the hours of five and six on the morning of 22 Sept. 1662, in the forty-seventh year of his age.'

[Johannis Biddelii (Angli) Acad. Oxon. quondam A. M. celeb. Vita, 1682; Short Account of the Life of John Biddle, M.A., 1691; Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, iii. 593–603; Biog. Brit.; Toulmin's Review of the Life, Character, and Writings, 1791; Edwards's Gangræna, iii. 87; Whitelocke's Mem. pp. 270–1, 500, 591; Rushworth, vi. 259, 261; Crosby's Hist. of Baptists, i. 206–16; Life of Thomas Firmin, 1698, p. 10; Wallace's Anti-Trinitarian Biography; Biddle's Works.] A. B. G.

**BIDDLECOMBE,** Sir GEORGE (1807–1878), captain and author, born at Portsea on 5 Nov. 1807, was the son of Thomas Biddlecombe of Sheerness Dockyard, who died on 12 Sept. 1844. He was educated at a school kept by Dr. Neave at Portsea, and joined the ship Ocean of Whitby as a midshipman in 1823. After some years he left the mercantile marine, and, passing as a second master in the royal navy in May 1828, was soon after employed in surveying in the Ætna and the Blonde until 1833. He was in active service in various ships from this date until 1854, being specially noted for the great skill which he displayed in conducting naval surveys in many parts of the world. Whilst in the Actæon, in 1836, he surveyed a group of islands discovered by her in the Pacific. When attached to the Talbot, 1838–42, he surveyed numerous anchorages on the Ionian station, in the Archipelago, and up the Dardanelles and Bosphorus; examined the south shore of the Black Sea as far as Trebizond, as well as the port of Varna, and prepared a survey, published by the admiralty, of the bays and banks of Acre. He also displayed much skill and perseverance in surveying the Sherki shoals, where he discovered many unknown patches. A plan which he proposed for a 'hauling-up slip' was approved of by the authorities, and money was voted for its construction. For his survey of Port Royal and Kingston he received the thanks of the common council of Kingston, and on 20 Aug. 1843, on the occurrence of a destructive fire in that town, the services rendered by Biddlecombe at imminent risk to himself obtained for him a letter of acknowledgment from the merchants and other inhabitants. Few officers saw more active service. As master of the Baltic fleet, 14 March 1854, he reconnoitered the southern parts of the Aland islands, Hango Bay, Baro Sund, and the anchorage of Sweaborg, preparatory to taking the fleet to those places. He conducted the allied fleets to Cronstadt, and taking charge in Led Sund of the Prince steamer, with upwards of 2,000 French troops on board, he carried that ship to Bomarsund, and was afterwards present at the fall of that fortress. He was employed as assistant master attendant at Keyham Yard, Devonport, 1855–64, and from the latter date to January 1868 as master attendant of Woolwich Yard. He was made a C.B. 13 March 1867, but the highest rank he obtained in the navy was that of staff captain, 1 July in the same year. He was knighted by the queen at Windsor, 26 June 1873, and received a Greenwich Hospital pension soon afterwards. His death took place at Lewisham, 22 July 1878. He had been twice married, first in 1842 to Emma Louisa, third daughter of Thomas Kent, who died 13 Aug. 1865, and secondly, in the following year, to Emma Sarah, daughter of William Middleton, who died 6 May 1878, aged 49.

Sir George Biddlecombe published the following works: 1. 'A Treatise on the Art of Rigging,' 1848. 2. 'Remarks on the English Channel,' 1850; sixth edition, 1863. 3. 'Naval Tactics and Trials of Sailing,' 1850. 4. 'Steam Fleet Tactics,' 1857. This list does not include the accounts of the surveys made by him in various parts of the world, and which were published by order of the admiralty.

[The Autobiography of Sir George Biddlecombe (1878); O'Byrne's Naval Biographical Dictionary (1861 edition), pp. 80–2.]

G. C. B.

**BIDDULPH, Sir THOMAS MYDDLETON** (1809–1878), general, born 29 July 1809, was the second son of Robert Biddulph, Esq., of Ledbury; his mother was Charlotte, the daughter of Richard Myddleton, Esq., M.P., of Chirk Castle, of the old Welsh family of Myddleton of Gwaynenog. He became a cornet in the 1st life guards 7 Oct. 1826, lieutenant 23 Feb. 1829, captain 16 May 1834, and brevet-major 9 Nov. 1846. On 31 Oct. 1851 he was major in the 7th light dragoons, and lieutenant-colonel unattached. He had been gazetted 16 July 1851 as master of her majesty's household, for which office he had been selected by Baron Stockmar (Martin, *Life of the Prince Consort*, ii. 382–3). On 16 July 1854 he was appointed an extra equerry to her majesty, and became colonel 28 Nov. 1854. Colonel Biddulph married, 16 Feb. 1857, Mary Frederica, only daughter of Mr. Frederick Charles W. Seymour, who was at one time maid of honour, and afterwards honorary bedchamber woman to the queen. He was created, 27 March 1863, a knight commander of the order of the Bath for his civil services, and was appointed, 3 March 1866, one of the joint keepers of her majesty's privy purse, in succession to the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, and in conjunction with General the Hon. Charles Grey. On Grey's appointment to be private secretary to her majesty, 30 April 1867, Sir Thomas Biddulph became sole keeper of the privy purse. He became major-general 31 May 1865, and lieutenant-general 29 Dec. 1873, and he was gazetted, 1 Oct. 1877, to the brevet rank of general, as one of a large number of officers who obtained promotion under the provisions of article 137 of the royal warrant of 13 Aug. 1877. Later in the same year he was sworn a member of the privy council. The official duties of Sir Thomas Biddulph involved a very close attendance upon the queen. He died at Abergeldie Mains, near Balmoral, after a short illness, during which he was daily visited by her majesty, 28 Sept. 1878, and was buried at Clewer. Sir Theodore Martin says of Sir Thomas Biddulph that 'he was the last survivor of the three very able men—Sir Charles Phipps and General Grey being the other two—who had been intimately associated with the prince from their position as leading members of her majesty's household,' and who always served the queen with generous devotion (*Life of the Prince Consort*, iv. 12).

[Aberdeen Free Press, 30 Sept. 1878; Times, 30 Sept. and 3 and 8 Oct. 1878; Army List; London Gazette; Illustrated London News, 5 Oct. 1878; Martin's Life of the Prince Consort, 1875–80; Queen Victoria's More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands, 1884.]

A. H. G.

**BIDDULPH, THOMAS TREGENNA** (1763–1838), evangelical divine, was the only son of the Rev. Thomas Biddulph by his first wife, Martha, daughter and coheir of Rev. John Tregenna, rector of Mawgan in Cornwall. He was born at Claines, Worcestershire, 5 July 1763, but his father became in 1770 the vicar of Padstow in Cornwall, and the younger Biddulph was educated at the grammar school of Truro in that county. In his eighteenth year he matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford (23 Nov. 1780), and took his degree of B.A. and M.A. in 1784 and 1787 respectively. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Ross of Exeter, 26 Sept. 1785, being licensed to the curacy of Padstow, and preaching his first sermon in its church, and after holding many curacies became the incumbent of Bengeworth near Evesham in 1793. Though he retained this small benefice for ten years, he resided for the greater part of his time at Bristol, and it was as the incumbent from 1799 to 1838 of St. James's, Bristol, that his reputation as a preacher and a parish priest was acquired. His doctrines were at first unpopular among the citizens of Bristol, but in the course of years his services were rewarded by the respect and affection of his fellow-townsmen. He died at St. James's Square, Bristol, 19 May 1838, and was buried 29 May. His wife, Rachel, daughter of Zachariah Shrapnel, whom he married at Bradford, Wiltshire, 19 Feb. 1789, died at St. James's Square, Bristol, 10 Aug. 1828. Portraits by Opie of the Rev. Thomas Tregenna Biddulph and of his father and mother are in the possession of Mr. W. P. Punchard of Taunton. The catalogue of the writings of Mr. Biddulph occupies more than six pages of the 'Bibliotheca Cornubiensis.' All his works were of a theological character, and were written in support of evangelical doctrines. On their behalf he engaged in controversy with the Rev. John Hey, the Rev. Richard Warner, and the Rev. Richard (afterwards bishop) Mant. A periodical called at first 'Zion's Trumpet,' but afterwards known for many years under the title of 'The Christian Guardian,' was established by him in 1798.

[Gent. Mag. x. 331–34 (1838); Bibl. Cornub. i. and iii.; May's Evesham, 148; Rogers's Opie, 74–5; Christian Guardian, 1838, pp. 257–63.]

W. P. C.

**BIDGOOD**, JOHN, M.D. (1624–1690), the son of Humphrey Bidgood, an apothecary of Exeter, was born in that city 13 March 1623–4. His father was poisoned in 1641 by his servant, Peter Moore, a crime for which the offender was tried at the Exeter assizes, and executed on 'the Magdalen gibbet belonging to the city,' his dying confession being printed and preserved in the British Museum. The son was sent to Exeter College about 1640, and admitted a Petreian fellow 1 July 1642. On 1 Feb. 1647–8 he became a bachelor of physic at Oxford, but in the following June was ejected from his fellowship by the parliamentarian visitors. After this loss of his income he withdrew to Padua, then a noted school of medicine, and became M.D. of that university. With this diploma he returned to England, and, after a few years' practice at Chard, settled in his native city, where he remained until his death. On the restoration in 1660, Bidgood resumed his fellowship, and in the same year (20 Sept. 1660) was incorporated M.D. at Oxford. Two years later he resigned his fellowship, possibly because a kinsman, who had matriculated in 1661, was then qualified to hold it. His skill in medicine was shown by his admission, in December 1664, to the College of Physicians in London as honorary fellow—an honour which he acknowledged by the gift of 100*l.* towards the erection of their new college in Warwick Lane—and by his subsequent election in 1686 as an ordinary fellow. Some years before his death he retired to his country house of Rockbeare, near Exeter, but he died in the Close, Exeter, 13 Jan. 1690–1, and was buried in the lady chapel in the cathedral. A flat stone, with an English inscription, in the pavement indicated the place of his burial, and a marble monument with a Latin inscription to his memory was fixed in the wall of the same chapel by his nephew and heir. An extensive practice brought Dr. Bidgood a large fortune, but his good qualities were marred by a morose disposition and by a satirical vein of humour. He left the sum of 600*l.* to St. John's Hospital at Exeter.

[Prince's Worthies; Munk's College of Physicians (ed. 1878), i. 348; Boase's Exeter Coll. 67, 212, 229; Davidson's Bibliotheca Devon. 138; Izacke's Exeter (ed. 1731), p. 189; Register of Visitors of Oxford Univ. (Camden Soc. 1881), pp. 13, 60, 93, 138.] W. P. C.

**BIDLAKE**, JOHN (1755–1814), divine and poet, was the son of a jeweller at Plymouth, and was born in that town in 1755. His education was begun at the grammar school of that town, and he proceeded thence to Christ Church, Oxford, being entered on its books as a servitor 10 March 1774, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1778, and those of M.A. and D.D. in 1808. He was for many years master of the Plymouth grammar school, and minister of the chapel of ease at Stonehouse. Neither of these posts brought much gain to their holder, nor were his pecuniary troubles lightened by his obtaining the offices of chaplain to the prince regent and the Duke of Clarence. He was appointed Bampton lecturer in 1811, but during the delivery of the third discourse he was attacked with cerebral affection, which terminated in blindness. In consequence of this crushing misfortune he was forced to resign his curacy at Stonehouse, and as he was totally without the means of support, an appeal to the charitable was made on his behalf in June 1813. On 17 Feb. in the following year he died at Plymouth.

Bidlake's works were very numerous, both in divinity and poetry. He published separately at least seven sermons, in addition to three volumes of collected discourses on various subjects (1795, 1799, and 1808). His earliest poem was an anonymous 'Elegy written on the author's revisiting the place of his former residence' (1788). It was followed by 'The Sea' (1796), 'The Country Parson' (1797), 'Summer's Eve' (1800), 'Virginia or the Fall of the Decemvirs, a tragedy' (1800), 'Youth' (1802), and 'The Year' (1813). Three volumes of his poetical works were issued in 1794, 1804, and 1814 respectively. In 1799 he composed a moral tale entitled 'Eugenio, or the Precepts of Prudentius,' and in 1808 he issued an 'Introduction to the Study of Geography.' His Bampton lectures were entitled 'The Truth and Consistency of Divine Revelation' (1811). Three numbers of a periodical called 'The Selector' were published by him at Plymouth in 1809, but with the third number it expired. Bidlake was a man of varied talents and considerable acquirements, but his poetry was imitative, and the interest of his theological works was ephemeral.

[Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Gent. Mag. 1813, pt. i. 560, 1814, pt. i. 410; Worth's Plymouth (2nd ed.) p. 322; Worth's Three Towns Bibliotheca (Trans. Plymouth Instit. vol. iv.] W. P. C.

**BIDWILL**, JOHN CARNE (1815–1853), botanist and traveller, was born in 1815 at Exeter, his father being a well-known citizen of that place. At an early age he went out to New South Wales, and entered into business as a merchant at Sydney. In February 1839 he started upon an exploring expedition in New Zealand. From Tawranga

he made his way into hitherto unknown regions. So savage were the native tribes at that period that, shortly before the traveller's arrival at Tawranga, a band from Roturoa had seized a number of people and cooked them absolutely in sight of the inhabitants of the surrounding villages. Bidwill explored the shores of Lake Taupo; amongst other discoveries made, he found in the vicinity of Roturoa a species of eugenia, identified as the *Earina mucronata*. In the mountains of the Arrohaw he met with the gigantic tree fern, the *Mummuke*. He next investigated the great plain of the Thames or Waiho.

Bidwill fell a victim to the spirit of investigation. While engaged in marking out a new road he was accidentally separated from his party, and lost himself, without his compass, in the bush. He struggled to extricate himself, remaining on one occasion eight days without food. In cutting his way with a pocket-hook through the scrub, he brought on internal inflammation, of which he eventually died. Bidwill was an ardent botanist. He contributed to the 'Gardener's Chronicle' many interesting papers upon horticultural subjects, but more especially on hybridising, in which he was an adept. 'To him,' says Professor Lindley, 'we owe the discovery of the famous Bunya-Bunya tree, subsequently named after him *Araucaria Bidwilli*, and of the *Nymphæa gigantea*, that Australian rival of the Victoria. By his friends, of whom he had more than most men, his loss will be found to be irreparable, and the colony in which he died could ill afford to lose him.' Bidwill, who died at Tinana, Maryborough, in March 1853, was commissioner of crown lands and chairman of the bench of magistrates for the district of Wide Bay, New South Wales.

[Bidwill's Rambles in New Zealand, 1841; Gardener's Chronicle, March 1853; Gent. Mag. 1853.] G. B. S.

**BIFFIN** or **BEFFIN**, SARAH (1784–1850), miniature painter, was born at East Quantoxhead, near Bridgwater, Somerset, in 1784. Her parents were apparently of very humble station. She was born without arms, hands, or legs (*Handbill* in British Museum, 1881 *a* 2, where her name is printed Beffin). Her height never exceeded thirty-seven inches; but by indomitable perseverance she contrived, by means of her mouth, to use the pen, the pencil, and paint-brush, and even the scissors and needle. Her first instructor was a Mr. Dukes (*Gent. Mag.* xxxiv. new series, 668), to whom she bound herself, and with whom she stayed sixteen years. In 1812 she was carried round the country to exhibit her powers and ingenuity, and was at Swaffham in October, the race week (*Handbill*). A commodious booth was hired there for her: the pit seats were 1*s.*, the gallery seats 6*d.* Miss Biffin wrote her autograph for her visitors, drew landscapes before them, and painted miniatures (the charge for which, on ivory, was three guineas); and her 'conductor,' probably Mr. Dukes, promised to give a thousand guineas if she were not found to produce all he described. It is complained that Miss Biffin received only 5*l.* per annum from Mr. Dukes (*Gent. Mag.*) The Earl of Morton, becoming acquainted with Miss Biffin's talents, had further instruction given to her in painting by Mr. Craig, then popular for his portraits and 'Keepsake' illustrations (Redgrave, *Dictionary of Artists*). The poor little artist was patronised by the royal family, and she managed to support herself by her art, receiving a medal from the Society of Artists in 1821. She finally retired to Liverpool. There age overtook her, exertions of her extraordinary kind grew very painful, and she fell into poverty, which was only lightened by the benevolence of Mr. Richard Rathbone, who organised a subscription for her benefit. She died 2 Oct. 1850, aged sixty-six years.

[Chambers's Book of Days, vol. ii. p. 404; Redgrave's Dict of Artists of British School; Handbill to the Nobility, Ladies, and Gentlemen, No. 1881 a 2, Brit. Mus.; Gent. Mag. vol. xxxiv. new series, 1850, p. 668.] J. H.

**BIFIELD, NICHOLAS.** [See Byfield.]

**BIGG, JOHN STANYAN** (1828–1865), poet and journalist, was born at Ulverston 14 July 1828. He was educated at the old Town Bank School in that town, and at an early age began to exhibit strong literary predilections. It is said that the 'Arabian Nights' Entertainments' first fired him with imaginative ardour. He would recite the oriental stories to his companions, and as the latter recompensed him for so doing, young Bigg was able to indulge the love of books, and became possessed of the works of the best English poets. At thirteen he was sent by his father to a boarding school in Warwickshire. On his return to his native town, he assisted his father in the conduct of his business. Soon afterwards the family removed to the beautiful vicinity of Penny Bridge. His poetical enthusiasm was here stirred into action, and he penned many attractive lyrics.

Returning to Ulverston, he published in 1848 his first work, 'The Sea King,' a metri-

cal romance in six cantos, with very copious historical and illustrative notes. The romance arose out of a study of Sharon Turner's 'History of the Anglo-Saxons.' In conception it has something in common with Fouqué's 'Undine,' though Bigg states that book to have been unknown to him at the time of the composition of his own work. The 'Sea King' interested several men of letters, including Lord Lytton and James Montgomery. Bigg was now appointed editor of the 'Ulverston Advertiser,' a post which he occupied for several years. He subsequently went to Ireland, and edited for some years the 'Downshire Protestant,' the proprietor of which was Mr. W. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg House, the author of 'Nightshade,' and other works. At Downpatrick Bigg married Miss R. A. H. Pridham. In 1859 the Burns centenary was celebrated, and his ode competing for the Crystal Palace prize was selected by the three judges as one of the six best.

Previous to his Irish experiences, Bigg had written his most important poem, 'Night and the Soul.' It appeared in 1854. Bigg belonged to that class of poets which acquired the name of the 'Spasmodic School,' a school severely travestied by Professor Aytoun in his spasmodic tragedy of 'Firmilian.'

In 1860 Bigg left Ireland and returned to Ulverston, where he became both editor and proprietor of the 'Advertiser,' which position he continued to occupy until his death. In 1860 he also published a novel in one volume, entitled 'Alfred Staunton,' which met with a favourable reception. In 1862 appeared his last work, 'Shifting Scenes, and other Poems.' In the course of his brief career Bigg was a contributor to the 'Critic,' 'Literary Gazette,' 'London Quarterly Review,' 'Eclectic Review,' 'Church of England Review,' 'Scottish Quarterly Review,' 'Dublin University Magazine,' and 'Hogg's Instructor.' In all the private relations of life he was most estimable, and his premature death was widely lamented. He died 19 May 1865, in his thirty-seventh year.

[Works of Bigg; Gent. Mag. 1865; Gilfillan's Literary Portraits; Athenæum, 1854 and 1862; Ulverston Advertiser, 25 May 1865.] G. B. S.

BIGG, WILLIAM REDMORE (1755–1828), painter, was a pupil of Edward Penny, R.A., and by choice of his subjects at least a faithful follower of his master. In 1778 he entered the Academy schools. Bigg delighted in depicting florid children. The first of many engaging works of this class was exhibited in 1778, 'Schoolboys giving Charity to a Blind Man.' It was followed a year later by one similar, 'A Lady and her Children relieving a Distressed Cottager.' Besides these his 'Palemon and Lavinia,' the 'Shipwrecked Sailor Boy,' and 'Youths relieving a Blind Man' were highly popular works, and were all engraved. Two good pictures from his easel are preserved in the Cottonian Museum at Plymouth. He had not the naïve rusticity of Wheatley, nor the rough and ready naturalism of Morland, though by choice of subjects and general manner of treatment he would rightly be classed with those painters. He was highly popular in his day, and the best engravers were employed upon his work. In 1787 he became A.R.A., and was elected academician in 1814. He sat to C. R. Leslie for the knight in 'Sir Roger de Coverley.' The younger painter spoke eloquently of his fine presence and genial nature. He died in Great Russell Street on 6 Feb. 1828.

[Gent. Mag. vol. xcviii. pt. i. p. 376; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists of the Eng. School.] E. R.

BIGLAND, JOHN (1750–1832), schoolmaster and author, was born of poor parents at Skirlaugh, or Skirlaw, in Holderness in Yorkshire, and died, at the age of eighty-two, at Aldbrough (Poulson, *History of Holderness*, ii. 19) or, according to other authorities, at Finningley near Doncaster. He began life as a village schoolmaster. At the age of fifty (1803) he published his first work, 'Reflections on the Resurrection and Ascension of Christ,' occasioned, as he tells us himself, by his religious scepticism. Having removed his own doubts, he ventured to place the reasons for his convictions in print. His work was a success, and the encouragement he received in consequence determined him to follow a literary career. He soon developed into a professional author, and published in rapid succession a series of popular books, chiefly connected with geography and history. Towards the end of his life he resided at Finningley, and used to spend a portion of his time in his garden rearing flowers and vegetables. His long scholastic life has given to the majority of his books a distinctly practical turn.

He was the author of sundry articles in the magazines; of a continuation to April 1808 of Lord Lyttleton's 'History of England in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son;' and of an addition of the whole period of the third George to Dr. Goldsmith's 'History of England.' His other works are: 1. 'Reflections on the Resurrection and Ascension of Christ,' 1803. 2. 'Letters on the Study and Use of Ancient and Modern His-

tory,' 1804. 3. 'Letters on the Modern History and Political Aspect of Europe,' 1804. 4. 'Essays on Various Subjects,' 2 vols. 1805. 5. 'Letters on Natural History,' 1806. 6. 'A Geographical and Historical View of the World, exhibiting a complete Delineation of the Natural and Artificial Features of each Country, &c., 5 vols. 1810. 7. 'A History of Spain from the Earliest Period to the close of the year 1809' (translated and continued by Le Comte Mathieu Dumas to the epoch of the Restoration, 1814), 2 vols. 1810. 8. 'A Sketch of the History of Europe from the year 1783 to the Present Time,' in a later edition continued to 1814 (translated, and augmented in the military part, and continued to 1819 by J. MacCarthy, Paris, 1819), 2 vols. 1811. 9. 'The Philosophical Wanderers, or the History of the Roman Tribune and the Priestess of Minerva, exhibiting the vicissitudes that diversify the fortunes of nations and individuals,' 1811. 10. 'Yorkshire,' being the 16th volume of the 'Beauties of England and Wales,' 1812. 11. 'A History of England from the Earliest Period to the Close of the War, 1814,' 2 vols. 1815. 12. 'A System of Geography for the Use of Schools and Private Students,' 1816. 13. 'An Historical Display of the Effects of Physical and Moral Causes on the Character and Circumstances of Nations, including a Comparison of the Ancients and Moderns in regard to their Intellectual and Social State,' 1816. 14. 'Letters on English History for the Use of Schools,' 1817. 15. 'Letters on French History for the Use of Schools,' 1818. 16. 'A Compendious History of the Jews,' 1820.

[Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Rhodes's Yorkshire Scenery; Gent. Mag. 1832; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Poulson's History of Holderness, ii. 19; Annual Biography.] J. M.

**BIGLAND**, RALPH (1711–1784), Garter king-of-arms, was born at Kendal in Westmoreland in 1711, his father being Richard Bigland, the descendant of an old family originally from Bigland in Lancashire. He was appointed head of the College of Arms in 1780, after passing through all the minor offices. He had been elected Bluemantle in 1757, Somerset and registrar 1763, Norroy king-of-arms May 1773, Clarenceux August 1774; but he enjoyed his elevation as Garter king-of-arms only a few years, dying 27 March 1784 at the age of seventy-three, in St. James's Street, Bedford Row. He married at Frocester, 13 June 1737, Ann, daughter of John Wilkins of that town, by whom he had one son, born on 3 April 1738, and who died at the early age of twenty-two on 1 Dec. 1738. Bigland afterwards married Ann, daughter of Robert Weir; this marriage also being of short duration, for she died 5 April 1766, leaving no issue. The collections which he had made during his lifetime for a history of Gloucestershire were intended to have been arranged and presented by him to the public. After his death they were partly published by his son, Richard Bigland of Frocester, Gloucestershire, under the title of 'Historical, Monumental, and Genealogical Collections relative to the County of Gloucester' (fol. 1791–2). Among some of his other literary labours may be mentioned his 'Account of the Parish of Fairford, co. Gloucester, with a description of the celebrated windows and monuments.' In 1764 he also published a small work entitled 'Observations on Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials, as preserved in Parochial Registers,' in which he pointed out the necessity of these documents being accurately kept 'for the benefit of society.' An interesting correspondence between him and Mr. G. Allan on various subjects was published in Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes.'

[Noble's History of the College of Arms, 1804, 417–18; Lowndes's Bibliographers' Manual, 1864, i. 203; Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, 1814, viii. 713–18; Gent. Mag. 1788, lviii. 344; 1791, lxi. 345, 725; 1793, lxiii. 655.] T. F. T. D.

**BIGNELL**, HENRY (1611–1660?), divine, the son of Foulk Bignell of Souldern, Oxfordshire, was born in the parish of St. Mary, Oxford, in July 1611. In 1629 he became a servitor of Brasenose College, and subsequently entered at St. Mary's Hall. After taking the degree of B.A. he was ordained and set up as a schoolmaster. In 1645 he was made rector of St. Peter-le-Bayly, Oxford, but was ejected from his benefice for scandalous conduct. Shortly before the Restoration he went out to the West Indies, where he seems to have died. According to Wood he published, in 1640, a book 'for the education of youth in knowledge,' called 'The Son's Portion,' and was the author of some other 'trivial things not worth mentioning.'

[Wood's Athenæ, iii. 406, and Fasti, i. 465.] A. R. B.

**BIGNELL**, Mrs. [See BICKNELL, M——.]

**BIGOD** or **BYGOD**, Sir FRANCIS (1508–1537), rebel, of Settrington and Mulgrave Castle in Yorkshire, was descended from John, brother and heir of Roger Bigod, sixth earl of Norfolk. His grandfather, Sir Ralph Bigod, died in 1515, leaving Francis, then aged seven, his heir (*Inq. p.m.* 7 *Hen. VIII*,

Nos. 139, 144); for his father, John Bigod, had fallen in the Scotch wars. He had livery of lands by patent, 21 Dec. 1529 (*Pat.* 21 *Hen. VIII*, p. i., m. 28), and was soon afterwards knighted. He spent some time at Oxford, but took no degree, though his letters show that he was a scholar. In 1527 and the following years he was in the service of Cardinal Wolsey, and under Cromwell, Wolsey's successor in the favour of Henry VIII, was engaged in advancing in Yorkshire the king's reforms in church matters. Nevertheless in 1536 we find him implicated (though unwillingly) in the Pilgrimage for Grace, an insurrection produced by these reforms. In January 1537 he headed an unsuccessful rising at Beverley, and for this was hanged at Tyburn on 2 June 1537. By his wife Katharine, daughter of William, Lord Conyers, he left a son, Ralph, who was restored in blood by act of parliament, 3 Edward VI, but died without issue, and a daughter, Dorothy, through whom the estates passed to the family of Radclyffe. Rastell (the chronicler) in a letter to Cromwell, 17 Aug. [1534] (*Cal. of State Papers Hen. VIII*, vol. vii. no. 1070), calls Bigod wise and well learned; and Bale describes him as 'homo naturalium splendore nobilis ac doctus et evangelicæ veritatis amator.' His letters to Cromwell, many of which are preserved in the Public Record Office, show him to have been deeply in debt. He wrote a treatise on 'Impropriations,' against the impropriation of parsonages by the monasteries (London, by Tho. Godfray *cum privilegio regali*, small 8vo). It appears to have been written after the birth of Elizabeth and before Anne Boleyn's disgrace, i.e. between September 1533 and April 1536. Copies are in the British Museum and in Lambeth library, and the preface is reprinted at the end of Sir Henry Spelman's 'Larger work of Tithes' (1647 edition). Bigod also translated some Latin works, and, during the insurrection, wrote against the royal supremacy.

[Calendar of State Papers, Henry VIII, vols. iv. and onwards; Tanner's Bibliotheca; Bale; Fuller's Worthies, ii. 209; Wood's Athen. Oxon. i. 101; Wriothesley's Chronicle, i. 64; Blomefield's Norfolk, v. 228.] R. H. B.

**BIGOD, HUGH,** first EARL OF NORFOLK (*d.* 1176 or 1177), was the second son of Roger Bigod, the founder of the house in England after the Conquest. The origin of the name is quite uncertain. The French called the Normans 'bigoz e draschiers' (*Rom. de Rou*, iii. 4780) in contempt. The second word is said to mean beer-drinkers; the other has been explained as a nickname derived from the oath 'bî got' commonly used by the early Normans. But whether the family name Bigod had any connection with this term or not, it is evident that in England in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries it was punned upon in words of profane swearing (WRIGHT'S *Political Songs*, pp. 67, 68; HEMINGBURGH'S *Chronicle*, ii. 121).

The first person who, bearing the name of Bigod or Bigot, appears in history is Robert le Bigod, a poor knight, who gained the favour of William, duke of Normandy, by discovering to him the intended treachery of William, count of Mortain. This Robert may have been the father of Roger, and one or the other, or both, may have been present at the battle of Hastings. In the 'Roman de Rou,' iii. 8571–82, the ancestor of Hugh Bigod (perhaps the above Robert) is named as holding lands at Malitot, Loges, and Chanon in Normandy, and as serving the duke in his household as one of his seneschals. He was small of body, but brave and bold, and assaulted the English gallantly. Roger Bigod is not traced in English records before 1079, but by this time he may have been endowed with the forfeited estates of Ralph de Guader, earl of Norfolk, whose downfall took place in 1074. In Domesday he appears as holding six lordships in Essex, and 117 in Suffolk. From Henry I he received the gift of Framlingham, which became the principal stronghold of him and his descendants. He likewise held the office of king's *dapifer*, or steward, under William Rufus and Henry I. He died in 1107, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William, who, however (26 Nov. 1120), was drowned in the wreck of the White Ship. Roger's second son, Hugh, thus entered into possession of the estates.

At the time of his father's death, whom he survived some seventy years, Hugh must have been quite a young child. Little is heard of him at first, no doubt on account of his youth, but he appears as king's *dapifer* in 1123, and before that date he was constable of Norwich Castle and governor of the city down to 1122, when it obtained a charter from the crown. Passing the best years of his manhood in the distractions of the civil wars of Stephen and Matilda, when men's oaths of fealty sat lightly on their consciences, he appears to have surpassed his fellows in acts of desertion and treachery, and to have been never more in his element than when in rebellion. His first prominent action in history was on the death of Henry I in 1135, when he is said to have hastened to England, and to have sworn to Archbishop William Corbois that the dying king, on some quarrel with his daughter Matilda, had

disinherited her, and named Stephen of Blois his successor. Stephen's prompt arrival in England settled the matter, and the wavering prelate placed the crown on his head. Hugh's reward was the earldom of Norfolk. The new king's energy at first kept his followers together, but before Whitsuntide in the next year Stephen was stricken with sickness, a lethargy fastened on him, and the report of his death was quickly spread abroad. A rising of the turbulent barons necessarily followed, and Bigod was the first to take up arms. He seized and held Norwich; but Stephen, quickly recovering, laid siege to the city, and Hugh was compelled to surrender. Acting with unusual clemency, Stephen spared the traitor, who for a short time remained faithful. But in 1140 he is said to have declared for the empress, and to have stood a siege in his castle of Bungay; yet in the next year he is in the ranks of Stephen's army which fought the disastrous battle of Lincoln. In the few years which followed, while the war dragged on, and Stephen's time was fully occupied in subduing the so-called adherents of the empress, who were really fighting for their own hand, the Earl of Norfolk probably remained within his own domains, consolidating his power, and fortifying his castles, although in 1143–4 he is reported to have been concerned in the rising of Geoffrey de Mandeville. The quarrel between the king and Archbishop Theobald in 1148 gave the next occasion for Hugh to come forward; he this time sided with the archbishop, and received him in his castle of Framlingham, but joined with others in effecting a reconciliation. Five years later, in 1153, when Henry of Anjou landed to assert his claim to the throne, Bigod threw in his lot with the rising power, and held out in Ipswich against Stephen's forces, while Henry, on the other side, laid siege to Stamford. Both places fell, but in the critical state of his fortunes Stephen was in no position to punish the rebel. Negotiations were also going on between the two parties, and Hugh again escaped.

On Henry's accession in December 1154, Bigod at once received a confirmation of his earldom and stewardship by charter issued apparently in January of the next year. The first years of the new reign were spent in restoring order to the shattered kingdom, and in breaking the power of the independent barons. It was scarcely to be expected that Hugh should rest quiet. He showed signs of resistance, but was at once put down. In 1157 Henry marched into the eastern counties and received the earl's submission. After this Hugh appears but little in the chronicles for some time; only in 1169 he is named among those who had been excommunicated by Becket. This, however, was in consequence of his retention of lands belonging to the monastery of Pentney in Norfolk. In 1173 the revolt of the young crowned prince Henry against his father, and the league of the English barons with the kings of France and Scotland in his favour, gave the Earl of Norfolk another opportunity for rebellion. He at once became a moving spirit in the cause, eager to revive the feudal power which Henry had curtailed. The honour of Eye and the custody of Norwich Castle were promised by the young prince as his reward. But the king's energy and good fortune were equal to the occasion. While he held in check his rebel vassals in France, the loyal barons in England defeated his enemies here. Robert de Beaumont, earl of Leicester (*d.* 1190) [q. v.], landing at Walton, in Suffolk, on 29 Sept. 1173, had marched to Framlingham and joined forces with Hugh. Together they besieged and took, 13 Oct., the castle of Hagenet in Suffolk, held by Randal de Broc for the crown. But Leicester, setting out from Framlingham, was defeated and taken prisoner at Fornham St. Geneviève, near Bury, by the justiciar, Richard de Lucy, and other barons, who then turned their arms against Earl Hugh. Not strong enough to fight, he opened negotiations with his assailants, and, it is said, bought them off, at the same time securing for the Flemings in his service a safe passage home. In the next year, however, he was again in the field, with the aid of the troops of Philip of Flanders, and laid siege to Norwich, which he took by assault and burned. But Henry returned to England in the summer, and straightway marched into the eastern counties; and when Hugh heard that the king had already destroyed his castle of Walton, and was approaching Framlingham, he hastened to make his submission at Laleham on 25 July, surrendering his castles, which were afterwards dismantled, and paying a fine. After these events Hugh Bigod ceases to appear in history. His death is briefly recorded under the year 1177, and is generally mentioned as occurring in the Holy Land, whither he had accompanied Philip of Flanders on a pilgrimage. It is to be observed, however, that on 1 March of that year his son Roger appealed to the king on a dispute with his stepmother, Hugh being then dead, and that the date of his death is fixed 'ante caput jejunii,' i.e. before 9 March. If, then, he died in Palestine, his death must have taken place in the preceding year, 1176, to allow time for the arrival of the news in England.

Henry took advantage of Roger's appeal to seize upon the late earl's treasure. Besides the vast estates which he inherited, Hugh Bigod was in receipt of the third penny levied in the county of Norfolk. He was twice married, his first wife being Juliana, sister of Alberic de Vere, earl of Oxford, by whom he had a son, Roger, *d.* 1221 [q. v.], his successor; and his second, Gundreda, who after his death was married to Roger de Glanville.

[Chronicles of Henry of Huntingdon, Rog. de Hoveden, Rad. de Diceto, Benedict of Peterborough, Gervase of Canterbury (Rolls Series, passim); Dugdale's Baronage, i. 132; Blomfield's Hist. of Norfolk, iii. 24 seq.; Stubbs's Constitutional History and Early Plantagenets; Eyton's Itinerary of Henry II; Additional MS. 31939 (Eyton's Pedigrees), f. 129.] E. M. T.

**BIGOD, HUGH** (*d.* 1266), the justiciar, was the younger son of Hugh Bigod, third earl of Norfolk. Nothing is known of his early life. In 39 Henry III he was made chief ranger of Farndale Forest, Yorkshire, in consideration of a payment of 500 marks, and in the next year became governor of the castle of Pickering. In 1257 he accompanied Henry in his expedition into Wales. In 1258, on the formation of the government under the Provisions of Oxford, of which his brother, Roger, *d.* 1270 [q. v.], earl of Norfolk and marshal of England, was a member, Bigod was named chief justiciar, and in that capacity had the custody of the Tower of London. He was likewise made governor of Dover Castle, but resigned that place in 1261. He must at this period have been very wealthy, for he paid 3,000*l.* for the wardship of William de Kime, of Lincolnshire. His character as a judge has been placed high by Matthew Paris: 'legum terræ peritum, qui officium justiciariæ strenue peragens nullatenus permittat jus regni vacillare.' In 1259–60 he went with two of the principal judges on a circuit to administer justice throughout the kingdom. Soon after he became governor of Scarborough, and about the end of 1260 he resigned his office of justiciar, probably from dissatisfaction with the conduct of the barons. He afterwards, in 1263, joined the royal party, and was present on the king's side at the battle of Lewes on 14 May 1264, but fled from the field. He was afterwards reappointed to the government of Pickering Castle. He died about November 1266, leaving a son, Roger, who became in 1270 the fifth earl of Norfolk [q. v.] Bigod was twice married: first to Joanna, daughter of Robert Burnet; and secondly to Joanna, daughter of Nicholas de Stuteville and widow of Hugh Wake.

[Chronicles of Matthew Paris and Gervase of Canterbury (Rolls Ser.); Dugdale's Baronage, i. 135; Foss's Judges of England, ii. 239; Stubbs's Constitutional History.] E. M. T.

**BIGOD, ROGER** (*d.* 1221), second **Earl of Norfolk**, was son of Hugh, first earl [q. v.] On the death of his father in 1176, he and his stepmother, Gundreda, appealed to the king on a dispute touching the inheritance, the countess pressing the claims of her own son. Henry thereupon seized the treasures of Earl Hugh into his own hands, and it seems that during the remainder of this reign Roger had small power, even if his succession was allowed. His position, however, was not entirely overlooked. He appears as a witness to Henry's award between the kings of Navarre and Castile on 16 March 1177, and in 1186 he did his feudal service as steward in the court held at Guildford.

On Richard's succession to the throne, 3 Sept. 1189, Bigod was taken into favour. By charter of 27 Nov. the new king confirmed him in all his honours, in the earldom of Norfolk, and in the stewardship of the royal household, as freely as Roger, his grandfather, and Hugh, his father, had held it. He was next appointed one of the ambassadors to Philip of France to arrange for the crusade, and during Richard's absence from England on that expedition he supported the king's authority against the designs of Prince John. On the pacification of the quarrel between the prince and the chancellor, William Longchamp, bishop of Ely, on 28 July 1191, Bigod was put into possession of the castle of Hereford, one of the strongholds surrendered by John, and was one of the chancellor's sureties in the agreement. In April 1193 he was summoned with certain other barons and prelates to attend the chancellor into Germany, where negotiations were being carried on to effect Richard's release from captivity; and in 1194, after the surrender of Nottingham to the king, he was present in that city at the great council held on 30 March. At Richard's re-coronation, 17 April, he assisted in bearing the canopy. In July or August of the same year he appears as one of the commissioners sent to York to settle a quarrel between the archbishop and the canons.

After Richard's return home, Bigod's name is found on the records as a justiciar, fines being levied before him in the fifth year of that king's reign, and from the seventh onwards. He also appears as a justice itinerant in Norfolk. After Richard's death, Bigod succeeded in gaining John's favour, and in the first years of his reign continued to act as a judge. In October 1200 he was one of the

envoys sent to summon William of Scotland to do homage at Lincoln, and was a witness at the ceremony on 22 Nov. following; but at a later period he appears to have fallen into disgrace, and was imprisoned in 1213. In the course of the same year, however, he was released and apparently restored to favour, as he accompanied the king to Poitou in February 1214, and about the same time compounded by a fine of 2,000 marks for the service of 120 knights and all arrears of scutages. Next year he joined the confederate barons in the movement which resulted in the grant of Magna Charta on 15 June 1215, and was one of the twenty-five executors, or trustees, of its provisions. He was consequently included in the sentence of excommunication which Innocent III soon afterwards declared against the king's opponents, and his lands were cruelly harried by John's troops in their incursions into the eastern counties.

After the accession of Henry III, Bigod returned to his allegiance, and his hereditary right to the stewardship of the royal household was finally recognised at the council of Oxford on 1 May 1221. But before the following August he died. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Hugh, as third earl, who, however, survived him only four years.

[Chronicles of R. de Hoveden, Bened. of Peterborough, and Matthew Paris (Rolls Ser.); Dugdale's Baronage, i. 132; Foss's Judges of England, ii. 40; Stubbs's Constitutional History; Eyton's Itinerary of Henry II.] E. M. T.

**BIGOD, ROGER, fourth EARL OF NORFOLK** (*d.* 1270), marshal of England, was grandson of Roger, second earl [q. v.], and son of Hugh, third earl, by his wife Matilda, daughter of William Marshal, earl of Pembroke. Being a minor at the time of his father's death, early in 1225, his wardship was granted to William de Longespee, earl of Salisbury, but was transferred to Alexander, king of Scotland, on the marriage of Roger with Isabella, the king's sister. In 1233, when he probably came of age, he was knighted by Henry III at Gloucester, and in the same year received livery of the castle of Framlingham. He was head of the commission of justices itinerant into Essex and Hertfordshire, issued 1 Aug. 1234. In 1237 he greatly distinguished himself by his prowess at the tournament at Blythe, Nottinghamshire, in which the rival barons of the north and south had a serious encounter. A serious illness, as late as 1257, was attributed to the exertions he went through on that occasion. He took part in Henry's costly expedition to France in 1242, and displayed great bravery in the skirmish at Saintes, 22 July; but soon after he and other nobles asked leave to retire and returned to England. In the parliament or assembly of the magnates in 1244 Roger Bigod was appointed one of the twelve representatives of the two estates present, lay and clerical, to obtain measures of reform from the king in return for a money grant, and in the next year he was one of the envoys sent to the council of Lyons to protest against papal exactions. Redress was refused, and the embassy retired, threatening and protesting; and in the parliament which met on 18 March 1246, Bigod took part in drawing up a list of grievances and addressing a letter of remonstrance to the pope.

In 1246 also Roger Bigod was invested with the office of earl marshal in right of his mother, eldest daughter of William, earl of Pembroke, on whom it devolved on failure of the male line. Matthew Paris, the chronicler, has narrated two anecdotes of Roger which illustrate his resolute character. In 1249, when the Count of Guines was passing through England, Roger ordered his arrest, in retaliation for a road tax which he had been forced to pay when traversing the count's territories on his embassy to Lyons. And in 1255, when, by speaking in favour of Robert de Ros who was in disgrace, he incurred the king's anger, he openly defied Henry, and did not hesitate to give him the lie when the latter called him traitor.

In 1253 Roger was present at the solemn confirmation of the charters, when sentence of excommunication was formally passed against all who violated them. He was with the king in France in the same year; but in January 1254 was sent to England to obtain money from parliament. Soon after he with other nobles retired in disgust from the army in Gascony. In 1257 he was member of an abortive embassy to France to demand certain rights. The next year he played an important part in the reforms introduced under the title of the Provisions of Oxford, being one of the twelve chosen to represent the barons, and subsequently being also a member of the council formed to advise the king. In 1258 he was one of the ambassadors to attend the conference at Cambray between the representatives of England, France, and Germany. The dissensions which sprang up among the barons in the course of 1259 eventually sent Roger Bigod, together with others, over to the king's side in opposition to Simon de Montfort. It is in reference to the events of this period that he is invoked in the political poem preserved by Rishanger (WRIGHT'S *Polit. Songs*, 121):

O tu comes le Bigot, pactum serva sanum;
Cum sis miles strenuus, nunc exerce manum.

But the award of the French king, who was appealed to to arbitrate, and who now set aside the Provisions of Oxford, probably ranged Bigod again on the popular side. After the decisive battle of Lewes he is found holding the castle of Oxford for De Montfort's party, and he was one of the five earls who were summoned to the parliament of 1265. Nothing further is known of him to the time of his death in 1270. He was buried at Thetford, and, dying without issue, was succeeded in his honours by his nephew Roger [q. v.] He had put away his wife Isabella of Scotland on the pretext of consanguinity, but took her again in 1253.

[Matthew Paris (Rolls Ser.); Dugdale's Baronage, i. 133; Foss's Judges of England, ii. 241; Stubbs's Constitutional History.] E. M. T.

**BIGOD**, ROGER, fifth EARL OF NORFOLK (1245–1306), marshal of England, was born in 1245, and was the son of Hugh Bigod [q. v.], the justiciar, and nephew of Roger, fourth earl [q. v.], whom he succeeded in 1270. The period of his life as a baron being nearly synchronous with the reign of Edward I, his career is closely identified with the constitutional struggle with the crown in which the baronage played so large a part. He was present in the Welsh campaign of 1282, and had the custody of the castles of Bristol and Nottingham, which, however, he afterwards surrendered. In 1288 he was found preparing to levy private war, but was repressed by Edmund of Cornwall, regent during the king's absence in Gascony. Edward's reforms had alarmed the barons, who foresaw the curtailment of their power under a strong and well-ordered government. In 1289 the spirit of opposition was manifested in the refusal of a subsidy. Then the wars with France, Wales, and Scotland, which are the principal events in the history of 1294–6, forced Edward to resort to measures of arbitrary taxation; and when, on 24 Feb. 1297, he summoned the baronage to meet at Salisbury with the view of making an effort for the invasion of France, the barons rebelled. Roger Bigod and Humphrey Bohun, earl of Hereford, were at the head of the opposition. When Edward called upon them to serve in Gascony while he took command in Flanders, they refused to go, on the plea that their tenure obliged them only to serve beyond seas in company with the king. Turning to Bigod Edward tried persuasion. 'With you, O king,' Bigod answered, 'I will gladly go; as belongs to me by hereditary right, I will go in the front of the host before your face.' 'But without me,' Edward urged, 'you will go with the rest.' 'Without you, O king,' was the answer, 'I am not bound to go, and go I will not.' Edward lost his temper, 'By God, earl, you shall either go or hang.' 'By God,' said Roger, 'O king, I will neither go nor hang' (HEMINGBURGH'S *Chronicle*, ii. 121; STUBBS'S *Const. Hist.* ii. 144). The council broke up, and Bigod and Bohun were joined by more than thirty of the great vassals and assembled a force, but were content with preventing the levy of money or seizure of wool and other commodities on their own domains. In answer to a general levy of the military strength of the kingdom, on 7 July, the two earls refused to serve their offices of marshal and constable, and were therefore deprived. The barons then drew up a list of grievances, in which they were joined by Archbishop Winchelsey, the clergy having also been taxed with undue severity. Edward, however, managed to effect a reconciliation with the archbishop, and promised to confirm the charters on condition of receiving a grant. The archbishop undertook to consult the clergy, and the king persuaded the chief men of the commons who had attended the military levy to grant him an aid. But the two earls still kept aloof. Finally, however, they presented their list of grievances. But Edward was now at the end of his patience. On 20 Aug. he laid a tax on the clergy, and two days after embarked for Flanders, leaving Prince Edward regent during his absence. The earls did not fail to use their opportunity. They protested against the exactions on wool, and prevented the collection of an aid until the charters should be confirmed. In these proceedings they were supported by the citizens of London. An assembly of the magnates and knights of the shires was summoned early in October. Bigod and Bohun appeared in arms and with an armed force, and the charters, with additional articles whereby the king was to renounce the right of taxation without national consent, were submitted to the regent for confirmation. By the advice of his counsellors the prince yielded, and the charters were confirmed on 10 Oct. Early in the following month this confirmation was ratified by Edward at Ghent.

The king returned to England in March 1298, and, having concluded a peace with France, proceeded in the summer to the invasion of Scotland. As the price of their attendance the earls demanded a confirmation of the charters by the king in person. The question of the limits and jurisdiction of the forests was the principal cause of contention,

and Edward hesitated long. At last, at the parliament of Lincoln, the charters were fully confirmed, 14 Feb. 1301.

Throughout these events Roger Bigod had been a prominent figure; but no sooner had the object of the struggle been attained than his power appears to have collapsed. Humphrey Bohun had died in 1298, and the loss of his support to Bigod no doubt made it easier for the king to deal summarily with the survivor. In 1301 the Earl of Norfolk made the king his heir, and gave up the marshal's rod; and on 12 April 1302 he surrendered his lands and title, receiving them back in tail on 12 July following. Seeking for a cause for this surrender, the chronicler Hemingburgh has ascribed it, not satisfactorily, to a quarrel between Roger and his brother John. Roger Bigod died on 11 Dec. 1306, without issue, and, in consequence of his surrender, his dignities vested in the crown. He married twice: first, Alina, daughter and coheir of Philip Basset, chief justiciar of England in 1261, and widow of Hugh le Despencer, chief justiciar of the barons; and, secondly, Alice, daughter of John II d'Avesne, count of Hainault.

[Chronicles of Rishanger and Hemingburgh; Dugdale's Baronage, i. 135; Foss's Judges of England, ii. 221; Anselme's Histoire Généalogique, ii. 783; Stubbs's Constitutional History and Early Plantagenets.] E. M. T.

BIGSBY, JOHN JEREMIAH (1792–1881), geologist, born at Nottingham 14 Aug. 1792, was the son of Dr. John Bigsby. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1814, and published a 'Disputatio de vi arsenici vitiosa.' Soon afterwards he joined the army as a medical officer, and served at the Cape in 1817. In the following year he was sent to Canada, where he chiefly developed his interest in geology. In 1819 he was commissioned to report on the geology of Upper Canada. In 1822 he became British secretary and medical officer of the Canadian boundary commission. Five years later he returned to England, and practised medicine at Newark, Nottinghamshire. There he remained until 1846, when he permanently settled in London. He was elected a fellow of the Geological Society in 1823, and of the Royal Society in 1869. In 1874 the former society presented him with the Murchison medal. In 1877 he presented to the Geological Society a sum of money to provide for a gold medal to be called after him, and to be awarded biennially to students of American geology under forty-five years of age. He died at Gloucester Place, London, 10 Feb. 1881.

Bigsby was the author of: 1. 'A Lecture on Mendicity,' Worksop, 1836. 2. 'Seaside Manual of Invalids and Bathers,' 1841. 3. 'The Shoe and Canoe,' 1850; a narrative of travel in Canada. 4. 'Thesaurus Siluricus: the flora and fauna of the Silurian period, with addenda from recent acquisitions;' a very laborious compilation, published with the aid of a Royal Society grant in 1868. 5. 'Thesaurus Devonico-Carboniferus: the flora and fauna of the Devonian and Carboniferous periods,' 1878. Bigsby had nearly completed a 'Permian Thesaurus' at the time of his death. The Royal Society's 'Catalogue of Scientific Papers' (1800–73) gives the names of twenty-seven by Bigsby, almost all treating of American geology. His earliest paper, 'Remarks on the Environs of Carthage Bridge, near the mouth of the Genesee River,' appeared in Silliman's 'American Journal' for 1820. His later papers were contributed to the 'Geological Society's Transactions,' to the 'Philosophical Magazine,' and to the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History.'

[Memoir by Mr. Robert Etheridge, F.R.S., in Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, xxxvii. 41; Cat. of Scientific Papers, vols. i. vii.; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

BIGSBY, ROBERT, LLD. (1806–1873), antiquary, was the only son of Robert Bigsby, registrar of the archdeaconry of Nottingham, which office, we are told, he held for upwards of thirty-one years. 'He had the honour,' according to his son, 'to be a frequent guest of the illustrious Washington while visiting America in 1787.' His son was born at Nottingham in 1806, and was educated at Repton school. Disappointed in the legal prospects to which he had been brought up, he turned his attention to the study of antiquities, and began to collect materials for a history of Repton. He was then residing at Wilfrid Cottage, Ashby-de-la-Zouche, having left Repton, where he had stayed for eleven years. The greater part of his life was spent in the accumulation and reproduction of archæologic material. He died 27 Sept. 1873 at 4 Beaufort Terrace, Peckham Rye, aged 67.

Bigsby distinguished himself as a virtuoso or collector of curiosities, 'relics and memorials,' as he calls them, of 'illustrious characters.' Amongst his most cherished possessions was Drake's astrolabe. This astrolabe, constructed for Captain (afterwards Sir Francis) Drake, prior to his first expedition to the West Indies in 1570, and subsequently preserved in a cabinet of antiques belonging to the Stanhope family, was pre-

sented in 1783 by Philip, earl of Chesterfield, on quitting England as ambassador to the court of Spain, to Bigsby's uncle, Rev. Thomas Bigsby, A.M., of Stanton Manor, Derbyshire, who had, in the preceding year, married the Hon. Frances Stanhope, widow, the earl's stepmother. In 1812 Thomas Bigsby gave it to Bigsby's father, who left it to his son. In 1831 Bigsby presented it to William IV, who, in his turn gave it to Greenwich Hospital. Other relics of a like interesting character were bestowed by Bigsby on the British Museum. Some, however, he retained in his own possession, and of these was Sir F. Drake's tobacco-box, constructed, he tells us, of the horn of a 'foreign animal,' and bearing the celebrated navigator's arms and name. He also kept a chain to which Drake suspended his compass and other nautical instruments. This chain, about twenty feet long, was worn by Drake round his neck in the manner of a cordon, passed, however, thrice round the body. A fine original portrait of William Burton [q. v.], the antiquary, æt. 29 (the brother of the author of the 'Anatomy'), painted in 1604, was presented in 1837 by Bigsby to the Society of Antiquaries.

Bigsby describes himself in his works as LL.D., F.S.A., F.R.S., and as member of a great number of foreign societies. The full titles of his books in the order of their publication are: 1. 'The Triumph of Drake, or the Dawn of England's Naval Power, a Poem,' London, 1839. 2. 'Miscellaneous Poems and Essays,' London, 1842. 3. 'Visions of the Times of Old, or the Antiquarian Enthusiast,' 3 vols., London, 1848. 4. 'Boldon Delaval, a Love Story;' also 'My Cousin's Story; The Man on the Grey Horse;' Derby and London, 1850. 7. 'Dr. Bigsby and the Evangelicals, a Vindication of Boldon Delaval,' 12mo, Derby, 1850. 8. 'A Supplement to the Rev. Jos. Jones's Appendix to the Vindication of Boldon Delaval,' 12mo, Derby, 1850. 9. 'Old Places revisited, or the Antiquarian Enthusiast,' 3 vols., London, 1851. 10. 'Scraps from my Note-Book, or Gleanings of Curious Facts connected with the Family —— History (*sic*) of D——shire;' Part I. (1) 'The Lucky Lackey;' (2) 'A Tale of a Cask;' (3) 'The Dilemma, London, 1853. 11. 'Ombo, a Dramatic Romance in twelve acts, with an historical introduction and notes,' London and Derby, 1853. 12. 'Historical and Topographical Description of Repton, in the County of Derby, comprising an incidental view of objects of note in its vicinity, with seventy illustrations on copper, stone, and wood,' London and Derby, 1854. 13. 'Remarks on the Expediency of founding a National Institution in honour of Literature.' 14. 'Irminsula, or the Great Pillar, a mythological research,' 1864. 15. 'A Tribute to the Memory of Scanderbeg the Great,' 1866. 16. 'National Honours and their Noblest Claimants,' London, 1867. 17. 'Memoir of the Orders of St. John of Jerusalem from the Capitulation of Malta till 1798,' 1869. He edited the 'History and Antiquities of the Parish Church of St. Matthew, Morley, in the County of Derby, by the late Rev. Samuel Fox, M.A., rector, with seventeen illustrations from original drawings by George Bailey,' London and Derby, 1872. He also contributed largely to various magazines and reviews.

[Times, 2 Oct. 1873; Men of the Time, 8th ed.; New Quarterly Review, July 1853; Brit. Mus. Catal.; the Freemason, 18 Oct. 1873.] J. M.

**BILFRITH** (*fl.* 750), anchorite of Lindisfarne, is referred to by Simeon of Durham as skilled in goldsmith's work, and as having, on that account, been employed by Æthelwold, bishop of Lindisfarne (724–40), to adorn with gold and gems the famous manuscript of the Gospels known as the 'Durham Book,' now in the Cottonian Library (Nero D. iv.) The entry made in the manuscript itself by the glossator Aldred in the tenth century, and recording the names of those who worked in its production, mentions Bilfrith the anchorite as the one who 'wrought in smith's work the ornaments that are on the outside, and adorned it with gold and gems,' &c. Bilfrith's name also appears among the 'nomina anchoritarum' in the 'Liber Vitæ' of the church of Durham (*Cotton MS.* Domitian A. vii.) His bones were removed to Durham, together with those of other saints, in the eleventh century.

[Simeon of Durham's Hist. Dunelm. Eccl., ed. Arnold (Rolls Series), vol. i. 1882, pp. 68, 88; Liber Vitæ Dunelm. (Surtees Soc.), 1841, p. 6, col. 2; Skeat, Gospel acc. to St. John in A.-Saxon and Northumbrian versions, 1878, p. viii; Cat. of Anct. MSS. in the Br. Museum, pt. ii. 1884, pp. 16, 82.] E. M. T.

**BILL, ROBERT** (1754–1827), an ingenious mechanician and inventor, was descended from an old Staffordshire family, the Bills of Farley Hall, and was born in 1754. His father and uncle had married coheiresses, Dorothy and Mary, the daughters of Hall Walton, a near relative of Izaak Walton, from whom they inherited the freehold estate of Stanhope in Staffordshire. Bill was designed for the army, and therefore did not enter the university; but instead of following the military profession he occupied himself with literary pursuits and experiments in

natural science. His ingenuity was first manifested in the invention of minor improvements in the details of domestic construction: he built his garden-walls on a plan fitted to increase the capability of the walls for retaining heat; he devised a new method of warming hothouses by means of iron cylinders; and introduced an ingenious contrivance for the heating of dwelling-houses. In a pamphlet 'On the Danger of a Paper Currency,' printed for private circulation in 1795, he incidentally and somewhat irrelevantly recommended the use of iron tanks for preserving water on shipboard, a plan which was afterwards followed with great benefit in the navy. On the introduction of gas for lighting houses and streets he joined one of the London companies, to whom he gave the advantage of his chemical and mechanical knowledge in erecting the apparatus and regulating its use; but he afterwards retired from the concern on account of some disagreement among the proprietors. He expended much time and money in promoting the introduction of Massey's logs for measuring a ship's way at sea, printing and circulating on this subject in 1806 'A short Account of Massey's Patent Log and Sounding Machine, with the opinions of certain captains in the navy, merchant service, and pilots who have made practical use or experimental trials with them.' He also exerted himself to promote the adoption of elastic springs in pianofortes, so as to keep them in tune for an indefinite time. In 1820 he took out a patent for making ship's masts of iron, but on trial they were not considered sufficiently strong, a defect he attributed to the fact that his instructions were not properly carried out. In his later years he was engaged in experiments for rendering inferior timber—such as elm, ash, beech, and poplar—harder and more durable than any other species of wood. He obtained permission from government to carry his experiment into practical effect in the construction of a ship at Deptford dockyard, but did not live to witness the result. He died on 23 Sept. 1827. By his marriage to Sarah Perks, the daughter of a solicitor, he left three daughters.

[Gent. Mag. xcvii. pt. ii. 466–8; Burke's History of the Landed Gentry, i. 128.] T. F. H.

**BILL, WILLIAM** (*d.* 1561), dean of Westminster, son of John Bill of Ashwell, Hertfordshire, and brother of Thomas Bill, M.D., of the same place, and of St. Bartholomew's, London, physician to Henry VIII and Edward VI, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1532–3, was elected fellow 7 Nov. 1535, took the degree of M.A. in 1536, that of B.D. in 1544, and that of D.D. in 1547, having (10 March 1546-7) been admitted master of the college. While an undergraduate he was a pupil of both Cheke and Smith, from whom he learned a more accurate mode of pronouncing Greek than that which was then in vogue. Strype (*Life of Cheke*, p. 8) says that it was only through the influence of Cheke and Parker, then (1535) one of the queen's chaplains, that Bill was able to raise sufficient funds to qualify himself for election to a fellowship by discharging his debts to the college. By an act passed in the year preceding Bill's election (26 Hen. VIII, cap. 3) the first year's income of a fellowship was payable to the crown as 'first-fruits;' but (s. 23) in the case of fellowships of the annual value of not more than eight marks not until the fourth year from election, security being given in the meantime. Bill's fellowship was only of the annual value of five marks, and John Bill of Ashwell, presumably his father, gave security for the payment of the first-fruits. Probably the amount was never paid, as an act (27 Hen. VIII, cap. 42) exempting the universities from the tax, which appears to have been retrospective, was passed in 1535–6. As fellow of St. John's, Bill was a contemporary of Ascham, in whose letters he is sometimes mentioned. At the date of his election to the mastership he held the Linacre lectureship in physic, which he retained for two years after. One of his first acts after his election was to give away two of the college leases, one to Cheke in consideration of his services to the college, the other to one Thomas Bill, doubtless his brother the physician, as a pure gratuity. In 1548-9, a year marked by the visit of a royal commission, he held the office of vice-chancellor. In November 1551 he resigned the mastership of St. John's to be elected master of Trinity, and in the following December he was appointed one of the king's itinerary chaplains, whose duty it was 'to preach sound doctrine in all the remotest parts of the kingdom for the instruction of the ignorant in right religion to God and obedience to the king.' For this service he seems to have received 40*l.* per annum. Next year (2 Oct.) he was placed on the committee to which the articles of religion were referred for consideration. Soon after her accession Queen Mary thought fit to deprive Bill of the mastership of Trinity. Her commands appear to have been executed in a rather brutal fashion, the master being forcibly removed from his stall in the chapel by two of the fellows, Boys and Gray. It is curious that we find him mentioned as chief almoner

under date 1 Jan. 1553–4. It seems likely that he held that office under Edward VI, but it is surprising that Mary should not have dismissed him immediately upon her accession. Probably she did so shortly afterwards, for he spent the greater part of her brief reign in retirement at Sandy, in Bedfordshire, of which one of his kinsmen, Burgoyne, was rector. On 20 Nov. 1558, the Sunday after the proclamation of Elizabeth as queen, he preached at St. Paul's Cross, striving to allay the popular excitement which was manifesting itself in brutal outrages upon the catholics. The same year he was appointed to assist Parker in revising the liturgy of Edward VI, and was reinstated in the office of chief almoner and in the mastership of Trinity. In Lent of the following year he preached before the queen, and (20 June) was appointed, with Sir W. Cecil, Parker, and others, visitor of Eton College and of the university of Cambridge, and on 5 July following was appointed provost of Eton College, having been elected fellow on 20 June. On 20 Sept. of the same year he instituted himself to the prebend of Milton Ecclesia, in the county of Oxford and church of Lincoln, the advowson of which had been devised to him by his brother Thomas, who died in 1551-2. He again preached before the queen on 6 March 1559-60, and in the same year was placed on a commission, of which Parker and the bishop of London were also members, for the revision of the prayer-book. On 30 June he was installed dean of Westminster. On his appointment he framed a set of statutes for the regulation of the collegiate church, which were adopted by his successor, Gabriel Goodman. In this year one of the hostages given by the Scots for the due fulfilment of their part of the treaty of Berwick (April 1560), Archibald, son of Lord Ruthven, was placed under his care. The boy was still with him at his death, which took place 15 July of the following year. He was buried on the 20th in the chapel of St. Benedict in Westminster Abbey, to which, as also to Trinity College, Cambridge, he was a donor by his will. Five couplets of Latin elegiac verse of no particular merit are still legible beneath his effigy in the abbey, and may also be read by the curious in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses' (i. 210), where also will be found an abstract of his will.

[Cussans's Hertfordshire, Hd. of Odsey, i. 28, 30; Neale and Brayley's Westminster, i. 109, 116; Dart's Westm. i. 101; Keepe's Westm. 53, 226; Strype's Cheke (8vo), 18; Strype's Smith, cap. ii. ad fin., cap. vii. ad init.; Strype's Grindal (fol.), 7, 24, 39; Strype's Cranmer (fol.), 273, 301; Strype's Parker (fol.), i. 43, 79; Strype's Whitgift, App. bk. i. No. vii.; Strype's Mem. (fol.), ii. pt. i. 297, pt. ii. 523, 529; Strype's Ann. (fol.), i. pt. i. 167, 199, 270, ii. pt. ii. 490, App. bk. ii. No. x. iv., Suppl. No. ix.; Rymer's Fœdera (2nd ed.), xv. 494, 590; Machyn's Diary (Camd. Soc.), 264; Harwood's Alumni Eton. 9, 59; Ascham's Epist. 75, 87, 203, 311; Welch's Alumni Westmon. (1852), 4; MS. Baker, xx. 151; T. Baker's Hist. of St. John's (Mayor), 127, 129, 146; Cal. State Papers, Dom. (1547–80), 56; Scotland, i. 138; Burnet's Reform. (Pocock), II. 294, 600, ii. 59, 502; Froude, vii. 18.] J. M. R.

BILLING, ARCHIBALD (1791–1881), physician and writer on art, was the son of Theodore Billing of Cromlyn, in the county of Dublin, and was born there on 10 Jan. 1791. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1807, graduated A.B. 1811, M.B. 1814, M.D. 1818, and was incorporated M.D. at Oxford on his Dublin degree on 22 Oct. 1818. He says himself that he spent seven years in clinical study at Irish, British, and continental hospitals before he sought a fee, but about 1815 must have settled in London, was admitted candidate (member) of the College of Physicians on 22 Dec. 1818, and fellow on 22 Dec. 1819. He was censor of the college in 1823, and councillor 1852–5. Billing was long connected with the London Hospital, to which foundation, after having been engaged in teaching there since 1817, he was elected physician on 2 July 1822. In 1823 he began a course of clinical lectures, the first course of that kind, combined with regular bedside teaching, given in London. He ceased to lecture in 1836, and resigned the post of physician on 4 June 1845. On the foundation of the university of London in 1836, Billing was invited to become a member of the senate, and occupied an influential position on that body for many years. He was also for a considerable time examiner in medicine. He was fellow of the Royal Society, and an active member of many other scientific and medical societies. After a long and distinguished professional career, he retired from practice many years before his death, which occurred on 2 Sept. 1881 at his house in Park Lane.

Billing was a physician of high general culture, and possessed of many accomplishments not professional. His acute and logical intellect served him well in embodying his large experience in a well-known manual, 'The First Principles of Medicine,' which, in its first issue in 1831 hardly more than a pamphlet, grew to a bulky text-book. It was at one time very popular, and ran to six editions, though now almost forgotten. He gave special attention to diseases of the chest, and was among the earliest medical

teachers in London to make auscultation, as introduced by Laennec, a part of regular instruction. His original views respecting the cause of the sounds of the heart, which have only partially been accepted, were first put forth in 1832. He restated them in the 'London Medical Gazette' (1840, xxvi. 64), and also in his 'Practical Observations on Diseases of the Lungs and Heart,' a work much less successful than the 'Principles of Medicine.' In all Billing's writings his avowed aim was to base medicine on pathology; their most striking feature is clearness of thought, and a striving after logical accuracy which sometimes appears overstrained. Beginning as an innovator, he came in the end to be conservative, and was much opposed to what he regarded as the teachings of the German school. He took great interest in art, was himself a fair amateur artist, and a keen connoisseur in engraved gems, coins, and similar objects. On this subject he published an elaborate text-book, illustrated with photographs, which has reached a second edition. Billing was a man of great physical as well as mental activity, and was perhaps the last London physician who occasionally visited his patients on horseback. No portrait of him appears to have been published, except a very poor woodcut in the 'Medical Circular,' 1852.

He wrote (all published at London in 8vo): 1. 'First Principles of Medicine,' 1st ed. 1831; 6th ed. 1868. 2. 'On the Treatment of Asiatic Cholera,' 1st ed. 1848. 3. 'Practical Observations on Diseases of the Lungs and Heart,' 1852. 4. 'The Science of Gems, Jewels, Coins, and Medals, Ancient and Modern,' 1867. Also 'Clinical Lectures,' published in the 'Lancet,' 1831, and several papers, &c., in the medical journals.

[Medical Circular, 1852, i. 243; Medical Times and Gazette, 1881, ii. 373; Proceedings Royal Med. and Chirurg. Soc. 1882, ix. 129; Medical Directory, 1881; Munk's Coll. of Phys. 1878, iii. 203; Calendar of London Hospital.]

J. F. P.

**BILLING**, Sir THOMAS (*d.* 1481 ?), chief justice, is said by Fuller (*Worthies*, ii. 166) to have been a native of Northamptonshire, where two villages near Northampton bear his name, and to have afterwards lived in state at Ashwell in that county. Lord Campbell (*Lives of the Chief Justices*, i. 145) says he was an attorney's clerk; but this seems doubtful. He was, at any rate, a member of Gray's Inn. Writing to one Ledam, Billing says: 'I would ye should do well, because ye are a fellow of Gray's Inn, where I was fellow' (*Paston Letters*, i. 43, 53), and, according to a Gray's Inn manuscript, he was a reader there. His social position was sufficient to enable him to be on terms of intimacy with the families of Paston and of Lord Grey de Ruthin. In 1448 he was member of parliament for London, and was recorder in 1451. Along with seven others he received the coif as serjeant-at-law 2 Jan. 1453–4, and in the Hilary term of that year is first mentioned as arguing at the bar. Thenceforward his name is frequent in the reports. Lord-chancellor Waynflete appointed him king's serjeant 21 April 1458, and Lord Campbell, citing an otherwise unknown pamphlet of Billing in favour of the Lancastrian cause, says that with the attorney-general and solicitor-general he argued the cause of King Henry VI at the bar of the House of Lords. The entry in the Parliamentary Rolls, however (v. 376), indicates that the judges and king's serjeants excused themselves from giving an opinion in the matter. About the same time Billing appears to have been knighted, and on the accession of Edward IV his patent of king's serjeant was renewed, and in the first parliament of this reign he was named, along with Serjeants Lyttelton and Laken, a referee in a cause between the Bishop of Winchester and some of his tenants. He is said by Lord Campbell to have exerted himself actively against King Henry, Queen Margaret, and the Lancastrians, and to have helped to frame the act of attainder of Sir John Fortescue, chief justice of the king's bench, for being engaged in the battle of Towton, and to have advised the grant of a pardon, on condition that the opinions of the treatise 'De Laudibus' should be retracted (see *Rot. Parl.* vi. 2629). At any rate, in 1464 (9 Aug.), Billing was added to the three judges of the king's bench, but by the king's writ only; and the question being thereupon raised, it was decided that a commission in addition to the writ was required for the appointment of a justice of assize. Baker in his 'Chronology,' and Hale in his 'Pleas of the Crown,' says that on the trial of Walter Walker for treason in 1460, for having said to his son, 'Tom, if thou behavest thyself well, I will make thee heir to the Crown'—i.e. of the Crown Inn, of which he was landlord—Billing ruled a conviction, and Lord Campbell accepts the story. But it would seem from the report of the judgment of Chief-justice Bromley in the trial of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, 17 April 1554, that the judge at that trial was John Markham [q.v.], afterwards chief justice next before Billing, and that he directed an acquittal (see Stow, 415; Fabyan, 633).

Billing succeeded Markham as chief justice of the king's bench 23 Jan. 1468–9 (Dugdale

and Foss, arts. 'Billing' and 'Markham'), having precedence over Yelverton and Bingham, justices of the king's bench; and this office he retained in spite of political changes. For when Henry VI for a few months regained the throne new patents were at once issued, 9 Oct. 1470; and when Edward IV overthrew him, 17 June 1471 (DUGDALE, wrongly, 1472, and so CAMPBELL), he, along with almost all the other judges, was confirmed in his seat. It is suggested that he may have owed this less to his legal talents than to the support of the Earl of Warwick. In 1477 (not as Campbell, 1470; see HUME, iii. 261) Billing tried Burdet of Arrow, in Warwickshire, a dependent of the Duke of Clarence, for treason, committed in 1474, in saying of a stag, 'I wish that the buck, horns and all, were in the king's belly,' for which he was executed (1 *State Trials*, 275). Billing is also said to have been concerned in the trial of the Duke of Clarence himself (*Rot. Parl.* vi. 193). He continued to sit in court until 5 May 1481 (1482, CAMPBELL), when he died and was buried in Bittlesden Abbey. His tombstone is now in Wappenham Church, Northamptonshire. His successor was Sir JohnHussey or Husee. He was twice married, first to Katerina, who died 8 March 1479, second to Mary, daughter and heir of Robert Wesenham of Conington in Huntingdonshire, who had previously been married to Thomas Lang, and then to William Cotton of Redware, Staffordshire. She died in 1499, and was buried in St. Margaret's, Westminster, which she and Sir Thomas Billing had rebuilt. By his first wife he had issue four daughters and five sons, one of whom, Thomas, his heir, died in 1500 without male issue, and was buried with his father and mother.

[Foss's Lives of the Judges; Campbell's Lives of the Lord Chief Justices; Dugdale's Origines Juridiciales; Coke's Institutes, preface; Gairdner's Paston Letters, i. 302; Close Roll, 13 Edw. IV, m. 5.] J. A. H.

**BILLINGHAM or BULLINGHAM, RICHARD** (*fl.* 1350), a schoolman, whose name appears on the rolls of Merton College, Oxford, between 1344 and 1356 (TANNER, *Bibl. Brit.* p. 100), is mentioned by Wood (*Antiquities of Oxford*, i. 447 *seqq.*) as having been concerned in a riot arising about an election to the chancellorship of the university in 1349. Tanner states that he became a priest of Sion, but as that religious house was not founded until 1414 we must suppose that he has confounded two different persons. Billingham's works, all of a theological and scholastic character, are enumerated by Bale, 'Script. Brit. Cat.' vi. 8. Among the numerous ways in which the name is spelled, the only one that calls for special notice is Gillingham, and this is easily accounted for as a palæographical blunder.

[Authorities cited above.] R. L. P.

**BILLINGS, JOSEPH** (*b.*1758?), explorer, captain in the Russian navy, in 1776 entered on board the Discovery, one of the two ships that sailed under the command of Captain Cook on his last fatal voyage. He was rated as A.B., and in September 1779, after Cook's death, was transferred with the same rating to the Resolution. He is described in the pay-book of the Resolution as a native of Turnham Green, and at that time aged twenty-one. Some time after the return of the expedition to England Billings being at St. Petersburg, whither he had probably gone as mate of a merchant ship, was induced to enter into the Russian navy with the rank of lieutenant; and when, in 1784, the empress determined to send out an expedition to explore the extreme north-eastern parts of Asia, Billings, known by repute as the 'companion' of Cook, was judged a fitting man to command it. He was definitely appointed in August 1785, the objects of the expedition, as laid down in his instructions, being 'the exact determination of the latitude and longitude of the mouth of the river Kovima, and the situation of the great promontory of the Tchukchees as far as the East Cape; the forming an exact chart of the islands in the Eastern Ocean extending to the coast of America; and, in short, the bringing to perfection the knowledge of the seas lying between the continent of Siberia and the opposite coast of America.' He received at the same time the rank of captain-lieutenant, and was instructed, on arriving at certain definite points, to take the further rank of captain of the second class and captain of the first class. Early in September an officer, with a competent staff, was sent on to Ochotsk to make arrangements for constructing two ships; and the expedition, in several detachments, proceeded to Irkutsk, where it assembled in February 1786.

A very full account of the expedition was published by the secretary, Mr. Sauer. In the course of nine years it carried out the objects prescribed for it with such exactness as was then attainable. Of Billings personally we have no information beyond what is contained in Mr. Sauer's book. Mr. Sauer did not love his captain, and implies that he was greedy, selfish, ignorant, and tyrannical, but makes no definite charge. We can only say that Billings successfully commanded the expedition during the whole

time, and that by it were made many large additions to our knowledge of the geography of those inclement regions. Of his further life, or the date and manner of his death, we know nothing.

[An Account of a Geographical and Astronomical Expedition to the Northern Parts of Russia . . . performed . . . by Commodore Joseph Billings in the years 1785–1794, narrated from the original papers by Martin Sauer, Secretary to the Expedition, 1802, 4to; Beloe's Sexagenarian, ii. 10.] J. K. L.

BILLINGS, ROBERT WILLIAM (1813–1874), architect and author, was born in London in 1813, and became, at the age of thirteen, a pupil of John Britton, the eminent topographical draughtsman. During the seven years of his articles Billings imbibed a taste for similar pursuits, which he afterwards exemplified in a series of beautiful works, published at brief intervals for the space of fifteen years. In 1837 he was employed in illustrating, for Mr. George Godwin, a 'History and Description of St. Paul's Cathedral,' and two years later, with Frederick Mackenzie, the 'Churches of London,' in two volumes, of which the plates were chiefly engraved by John le Keux. He also assisted Sir Jeffery Wyatville on drawings of Windsor Castle, and prepared numerous views of the ruins of the old Houses of Parliament after the disastrous fire.

Among the works he undertook on his own account may be mentioned 'Illustrations of the Temple Church, London,' 1838; 'Gothic Panelling in Brancepeth Church, Durham,' 1841; 'Kettering Church, Northamptonshire,' 1843. Still greater efforts were the important works on Carlisle and Durham Cathedrals, published in 1840 and 1843, as also an excellent work of the Britton school, called 'Illustrations of the Architectural Antiquities of the County of Durham,' which appeared in 1846. But his greatest achievement in this style, and the one with which his name is chiefly associated, was the 'Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland,' 4 vols. 1845–52, a noble collection of 240 illustrations, with ample explanatory letterpress. His other works deal almost exclusively with the technicalities of his art, and are: 'An Attempt to define the Geometric Proportions of Gothic Architecture, as illustrated by the Cathedrals of Carlisle and Worcester,' 1840; 'Illustrations of Geometric Tracery, from the panelling belonging to Carlisle Cathedral,' 1842; 'The Infinity of Geometric Design exemplified,' 1849; 'The Power of Form applied to Geometric Tracery,' 1851.

After giving up authorship, Billings devoted himself entirely to his practice, which soon grew very considerable. He was employed upon the restoration of the chapel of Edinburgh Castle (a government commission), the Douglas Room in Stirling Castle, Gosford House, Haddingtonshire, for the Earl of Wemyss; the restoration of Hanbury Hall, Worcestershire; Crosby-upon-Eden Church, Cumberland; Kemble House, Wiltshire; and additions to Castle Wemyss, Renfrewshire, for Mr. John Burns, upon which he was engaged at the time of his death, having built the castle itself many years before. After 1865 Billings lived at Putney, where he purchased an old English residence, the Moulinère, which had once been occupied by the famous Duchess of Marlborough. He died there 14 Nov. 1874. During the latter years of his life, at intervals of leisure, he had again occupied himself upon one of his old and favourite themes—a view from the dome of the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral. In this drawing his endeavour was to modify the rendering of outlying portions according to strict rules, so as to bring them within the range of possible and undistorted vision. The drawing, which is on a very large scale, and was unfortunately left unfinished, has been lately (1884) deposited in the library of the dean and chapter.

[Information from Mr. J. Drayton Wyatt; Builder for 1874, xxxii. 982, 1035.] G. G.

BILLINGSLEY, Sir HENRY (*d.* 1606), lord mayor of London, and first translator of Euclid into English, was the son of Roger Billingsley of Canterbury. He was admitted a Lady Margaret scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1551. He is said to have also studied for several years at Oxford, although he never took a degree at either university. At Oxford he developed, according to Wood, a taste for mathematics under the tuition of 'an eminent mathematician called Whytehead,' at one time 'a fryar of the order of St. Augustine.' Billingsley was afterwards apprenticed to a London haberdasher, and rapidly became a wealthy merchant. He was chosen sheriff of London in 1584, and alderman of Tower ward on 16 Nov. 1585. He removed to Candlewick ward in 1592, and on 31 Dec. 1596 was elected lord mayor on the death, during his year of office, of Sir Thomas Skinner. He was apparently knighted during 1597. In 1594 he had been appointed president of St. Thomas's Hospital, and was from 1589 one of the queen's four 'customers,' or farmers of the customs, at the port of London. He sat as member for London in the parlia-

ment that met on 19 March 1603–4. He died 22 Nov. 1606, and was buried in the church of St. Catharine Coleman. To the poor of that parish he bequeathed 200*l.* In 1591 he had already founded three scholarships at St. John's College, Cambridge, for poor students, and had given to the college for their maintenance two messuages and tenements in Tower Street and in Mark Lane, Allhallows Barking (Baker, *St. John's College*, ed. Mayor, i. 434).

Billingsley published in 1570 the first translation of Euclid's 'Elements of Geometry' that had appeared in English. His original was the Latin version attributed to Campanus, which had been first printed in 1482, and again in 1509. A lengthy essay on mathematical science from the pen of Dr. John Dee prefaced the volume, and De Morgan has suggested that Dee, and not Billingsley, was the actual author of the translation. Dee, however, in his autobiographical tracts, distinctly states that, besides the introduction, he only contributed 'divers and many Annotations and Inventions Mathematicall added in sundry places of the foresaid English Euclide after the tenth booke of the same' (*Miscellanies of Chetham Soc.* i. 73). Wood asserts that Whytehead, Billingsley's Oxford tutor, who lived during his old age in Billingsley's house, bequeathed to his old pupil a valuable collection of manuscripts, which Billingsley utilised in his 'Elements of Geometrie.' In his prefatory address Billingsley makes no mention of assistance, but promises to translate, if his first effort is well received, 'other good authors both pertaining to religion (as partly I have already done), and also pertaining to Mathematicall Artes.' But this promise was never fulfilled. Two letters from Billingsley to Lord Burghley on matters connected with the London customs are among the Lansdowne MSS. (62 No. 19, 67 No. 88), and several documents at the Record Office dealing with his official duties between 1590 and the date of his death bear his signature. One of these papers, dated 11 Nov. 1604, consists of observations on the danger of decay in shipping, and in the exportation of English cloth (*Cal. State Papers*, 1603–10, p. 166). Billingsley was a member of the Society of Antiquaries founded by Archbishop Parker in 1572 (*Archæologia*, i. 20).

Billingsley was twice married, (1) in 1572 to Elizabeth Boorne, who died in 1577, aged 35, and (2) to Bridget, second daughter of Sir Christopher Draper, who was lord mayor in 1566. By his first wife he had a large family. His eldest son, Henry, was knighted by James I on 28 June 1603, and entertained Queen Anne in 1613 at his house at Liston, Gloucestershire, which his father had purchased in 1598 (Nichols, *Progresses of James I*, i. 192, ii. 647, 666).

[Cooper's Athenæ Cantab. ii. 442; Wood's Athen. Oxon., ed. Bliss, i. 762; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Cal. Dom. State Papers from 1590 to 1606.]

S. L. L.

**BILLINGSLEY, JOHN**, the elder (1625–1684), divine, was born at Chatham, Kent, on 14 Sept. 1625. Wood says 'he was educated mostly in St. John's College, Cambridge, but, coming with the rout to Oxon to obtain preferment on the visitation made by the parliament in 1648, he was fortunate to be supplied with a Kentish fellowship of Corpus Christi College, Oxford (as having been born in that county).' In 1649 he was 'incorporate' B.A., and ordained on 26 Sept. of that year in the church of St. Andrew Undershaft, London.

While in residence at Oxford he used to act as an evangelist in the neighbourhood, preaching with uncommon force. 'At length' (Calamy and Palmer tell us) 'he had a call into one of the remote and dark corners of the kingdom to preach the gospel.' This he did 'very assiduously, viz. at Addingham in Cumberland.' He instituted catechising, and joined a county association for revival of the 'scriptural discipline of particular churches.' Thence he removed to Chesterfield in Derbyshire, which Anthony à Wood thought to be his first charge. He had many disputations with the disciples of George Fox. He published 'Strong Comforts for Weak Christians, with due Cautions against Presumption. Being the substance of several lectures lately preached at Chesterfield in Derbyshire, 1656;' 'The grand Quaker prov'd a gross Liar; or a Short Reply to a little Pamphlet entitled A Dispute between James Naylor and the Parish Teacher of Chesterfield by a Challenge against him,' &c., printed with 'Strong Comforts.' George Fox himself replied to Billingsley in 'The great Mystery of the great Whore unfolded, and Anti-Christ's Kingdom revealed with Destruction,' 1659.

As his reputation grew, he 'had great temptations from (increased) secular advantages and the importunity of friends to have quitted' Chesterfield; but 'he would not yield to a thought of leaving that people, who were dear to him as his own soul, and it was in his heart to live and die with them.' He was one of the two thousand deprived in 1662. He continued to labour among his parishioners in private, as he found opportunity. He was silenced by the act of 1664 against conventicles. He retired to

Mansfield, which 'was to him and several others a little Zoar.' He went once a fortnight to Chesterfield, preached twice on each visit, 'and often expounded and catechised,' and visited the sick. Having to travel frequently at night, his health was greatly weakened. Though he was an avowed nonconformist, he lived 'in hearty love and concord with the worthy minister of the parish' at Mansfield, who, with reference to Billingsley, said that he 'counted it no schism to endeavour to help his people in their way to heaven.'

At the Restoration he was a zealous royalist. Bishop Hacket earnestly entreated him to conform, but in vain. 'He knew not,' were his words, 'how to mollify oaths by forced interpretations, or stretch his conscience to comply with human will, in cases wherein if he should happen to be in the wrong (as he strongly suspected he should be in this) he knew human power could not defend him.' He died 30 May 1684. 'Out of his great modesty' (PALMER'S *Nonconf. Mem.* i. 401) 'he left an express order in his will that there was to be no sermon preached at his funeral; but a suitable consolatory discourse was addressed to the family on the Lord's day following by [Matthew] Sylvester' on Romans xii. 12. Posthumously appeared 'The Believer's Daily Exercise, or the Scripture Precept of being in the Fear of the Lord examined and urged in Four Sermons,' 1690. He had two sons who became well known as nonconformist ministers at Hull and London [see BILLINGSLEY, JOHN, jun.]

[Wood's Athenæ, ed. Bliss, iv. 611–2; Palmer's Nonconf. Mem. i. 400–2; Calamy's Account; Billingsley's own writings.] A. B. G.

**BILLINGSLEY**, JOHN, the younger (1657–1722), nonconformist divine, son of John Billingsley [q. v.], was born at Chesterfield, Derbyshire, in 1657. First trained by his father, he proceeded to the university of Cambridge, being entered of Trinity College. Wilson (*History of Dissenting Churches*, i. 77) says: 'When neither his inclination nor circumstances allowed his longer continuance at the university, he was placed under the care of the famous Mr. Edward Baynes, of Lincoln.' On leaving Lincoln he completed his theological and classical preparations under his father, and under an uncle Whitlock of Nottingham. He was afterwards duly ordained.

He first preached at Chesterfield. On the death of his father—for whose monument he composed an elegant and pathetic Latin inscription (given by Calamy)—he appears to have served with the celebrated Rev. Edward Prime, of Sheffield. For seven years he was settled at Selston with 'a plain but serious auditory.' From this he removed to Kingston-upon-Hull, where he ministered for about ten years. About 1706 he was chosen colleague of Dr. William Harris at Crutched Friars, and accepting the call was thus placed practically in the foremost place among protestant dissenters. He was associated with Dr. Harris for fifteen years. 'I ever esteemed him,' says Dr. Harris, 'a great blessing to the congregation, and I believe he was thought so by every one in it. We lived together through that course of time in a most perfect uninterrupted friendship and endearment; his labours and his memory will be always precious in my account.'

Besides his work at Crutched Friars, he spent Sunday evening during the winter 'in a catechetical exercise to a numerous congregation at Old Jewry.' His text-book was 'The Larger and Shorter Catechisms' of the assembly of divines. He also went over the main points in the popish controversy.

When the unhappy controversy concerning the Trinity agitated England at the commencement of the eighteenth century, the protestant dissenters convened a synod at Salters' Hall in 1719. They split upon the rock of subscription. Billingsley sided with those who opposed subscription. This was the more honourable to him, as personally he was rigidly orthodox. He declined to approve of subscription on the broad principle of opposition to all tests in matters of religion. He died 22 May 1722, in his sixty-fifth year, and was buried in Bunhill Fields. He does not appear to have published anything. A son John, originally a dissenting minister at Dover, married a sister of Sir Philip Yorke, afterwards Lord-chancellor Hardwicke, conformed and accepted a good living in the national church with a prebend in Bristol Cathedral. It is to his honour that, notwithstanding his conformity, he remained 'moderate, and maintained friendly intercourse with the dissenters to the last.'

[Wilson's Hist. of Dissenting Churches, i. 77–82; Palmer's Nonconf. Mem. i. 402; Harris's Funeral Sermon for Billingsley; Le Neve's Fasti; and authorities on his father.] A. B. G.

**BILLINGSLEY**, MARTIN (*fl.* 1618–1637), writing-master, was born in 1591, as an inscription round his portrait, prefixed to his 'Pens Excellencie,' shows; but where he was born, or of whom, there is no evidence. He was residing in London, in Bush Lane, near London Stone, on 22 Dec. 1618, when he dedicated his first dainty little work, 'The Pens Excellencie, or the Secretarys Delight,' to Prince Charles. He would appear to have

been the prince's writing master from a sentence in his dedication: 'This humble worke . . . first devoted to y^r highness gratious regard and now . . . putt forth into the world,' and from another sentence in the preface, 'This little booke hath found gracious acceptation at the hands of him to whom it was first privately intended.' Copies set out in the book itself give ample testimony to Billingsley's skill. His portrait proves him to have been of good appearance, and represents him in huge pleated ruff and ornamented doublet. In 1623, there was another issue of the 'Pens Excellencie,' both issues being notable as early productions of the rolling-press (Massey, *Origin of Letters*, part ii. p. 24). In 1637, Billingsley published 'A Coppie Booke, containing Varieties of Examples of all the most curious Hands written.' This was printed and sold at the Globe and Compasses, at the west end of St. Paul's, towards Ludgate. It pronounces itself to be the second edition. In its few pages of directions it refers to a previous work, 'The Pens Transcendency,' 'wherein are directions for every particular letter.' On the back of the last page there is a list of works (including 'The Pens Transcendency')—'The Pens Celerity,' 'The Pens Triumph,' 'The Pens Paradise,' and 'The Pens Facility'—all of which were probably Billingsley's, and published between 1618 and 1637. An edition of 'The Pens Excellencie' seems to have been issued in 1641, 4to (Watt, *Bibl. Brit.*) No later fact concerning Billingsley is to be found.

Billingsley, like his immediate predecessor in his art, Peter Bales [q. v.], throws very interesting light on penmen and penmanship. 'Let not your breast lie on the desk you write on, nor your nose on the paper, but sit in as majestical a posture as you can,' he says (*A Coppie Book*, 1637). He speaks also (*The Pens Excellencie*, 1618) of London, 'this famous citie,' swarming with 'lame pen-men,' with 'a worlde of squirting teachers . . . botchers,' whose 'worke is such weake stuffe as he would rather imagine it to bee the scratching of a hen than the worke of a profest penman,' who yet 'clap bills upon every post . . . and make curriculer progresse over all places in this kingdom,' with 'audatious brags and lying promises . . . professing to teach any one a sufficient hand in a month, and some of them doe say in a fortnight.' The number of hands set out by Billingsley with examples was six, with some additional subdivisions. The six were the Secretary, 'the usuall hand of England' (yet getting its name from *secret*, he said); the Bastard Secretary, or Text; the Roman; the Italian, 'meere botching and detestable;' the Court (because used in the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas); and the Chancery. The Roman hand, Billingsley said, was the hand 'usually taught to women, because they are phantasticall and humorsome.' He disagreed with those that 'affirme writing to be altogether unnecessarie for women,' and was of opinion that 'no woman surviving her husband, and who hath an estate left her, ought to be without the use thereof.'

[Billingsley's own Works; Massey's Origin and Progress of Letters, part ii. p. 24; Watt's Bibl. Brit.] J. H.

**BILLINGSLEY, NICHOLAS** (1633–1709), poet and divine, was a native of Faversham, Kent. He was probably son of Nicholas Billingsley, one of the masters of Faversham School and rector of Belshanger from 23 Nov. 1644 till 4 July 1651. The parish register of Faversham has, under baptisms, the entry, '1633, 1 November, Nicholas, son of Nicholas and Letitia Billingsley.' It has been stated that in 1658, when he proceeded B.D. [? B.A.], he was in his sixteenth year; but this is a mistake caused by a misinterpretation of certain allusions in his poems. In his epistle before his 'Infancy of the World' to Francis Rous of Eton, he writes: 'It is now [1656] six years compleat since I was through your favour removed from my late reverend father's side and placed in that famous and flourishing school of Eaton; from whence, after some continuance there, having not the happinesse (nor was I alone) to be transplanted elsewhere in a college of the same foundation, whatever want of learning or somewhat else, of much (what if I say more?) looked upon by many now-a-days, or both, were impediments, I shall not now stand to determine;' and then he adds that his poetry was 'as good as the third lustrum of his age was then able to produce.' This epistle is dated from Canterbury, 29 Dec. 1656. But the mentioning of 'third lustrum' implies not that in 1656 he was about fifteen, but that he was so when the poetry first published in 1656 was composed or produced. Similarly one John Swan, among the prefixed commendatory poems, addresses him 'in his fifteenth year.'

In his 'Brachy-Martyrology' the young author styles himself of 'Merton College, Oxford.' But his academic attendances must have been interrupted by sickness, for he tells us that he composed 'Brachy-Martyrology' at his father's house when 'dispensed from college by illness.' The second part of 'Brachy-Martyrology' is dated from Wickham-Brook, 5 June 1657.

He was deprived of the living of Weobley in Herefordshire on the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1662. He was then married to a daughter of Richard Hawes of Lantmartine (Herefordshire), who was ejected, and took up his residence with his son-in-law at Abergavenny. There Billingsley kept school until, 'by the good offices of Sir Edward Harley, he was settled at Blakeney in the parish of Awre in Gloucestershire.' The maintenance of this small living (50*l.* per annum) depended upon an impropriation, which, 'by the generosity of a gentleman, had been annexed to a chapel of ease' in the village. He was simultaneously offered the vicarage, but the principle and conscience which had made him give up Weobley constrained him to decline it. While Dr. Nicholson (*d.* 1670–1) was bishop (of Gloucester) and a Mr. Jordan, a moderate and pious man, was vicar of the parish, he was left in peace. But the vicar died in 1668, and two successive high-church vicars did all in their power to molest and ruin him. After the death of Bishop Pritchet in 1680–1, the succeeding bishop (Frampton) and the chancellor (Parsons) were his bitter opponents. The chancellor after hearing Billingsley preach a visitation-sermon, in which he reproved the vices of the clergy, so far forgot himself as in the open street to pluck the preacher by the hair, with these words: 'Sirrah, you are a rogue, and I'll bind you to your good behaviour.' After this disreputable incident Billingsley had many suspensions and pains and penalties for 'want of that conformity to which his place did not oblige him.' He complied so far as 'to read more or less of the Common Prayer, and to wear the surplice, after the bishop had given it under his hand that it was not required to be worn upon the account of any supposed holiness in the garment, but only for decency and comeliness.' Afterwards Frampton's chancellor satisfied his own long-nursed wrath by again suspending Billingsley. On this, in the anonymous 'Life of Frampton,' published for the first time so recently as 1876 (edited by T. Simpson Evans, M.A., pp. 174–7), the truculent writer denounces Billingsley (though he knew so little of him as to misname him Benjamin) as 'always of an anti-monarchical and rebellious temper, and if against the king no wonder against the bishop' (p. 174). When, however, Dr. Fowler succeeded as bishop, he blamed the chancellor and took steps to induce Billingsley to return, and kept the place open for a whole year. But, worn out by his many persecutions and sufferings, Billingsley respectfully declined to reconsider his decision finally to leave Awre. Thenceforward he exercised his ministry among the nonconformists in different places in Gloucestershire. He at length became very feeble, and died at Bristol in December 1709.

Anthony à Wood ignored his ministerial offices, whilst both Calamy and Palmer knew nothing of his poems. Richard Baxter had in his possession a manuscript of his entitled 'Theological Reflections on God's admirable Master-piece,' and he wrote on the fly-leaf as follows: 'The poetry of this book I leave to the judgment and relish of the reader; the philosophical and theological matter, as far as I had leisure to peruse it, is such as is agreeable to the authors that are most commonly esteemed.' Billingsley, in his 'Treasury of Divine Raptures,' dubs himself 'a private chaplain to the muse.' His books are: 1. 'Brachy-Martyrologia; or a Breviary of all the greatest Persecutions which have befallen the Saints and People of God from the Creation to our Present Times: Paraphras'd by Nicholas Billingsley of Mert. Coll. Oxon.,' 1657. 2. '*Κοσμοβρεφία*, or the Infancy of the World; with an Appendix of God's Resting, Eden's Garden, Man's Happiness before, Misery after, his Fall. Whereunto is added, the Praise of Nothing; Divine Ejaculations; the Four Ages of the World; the Birth of Christ; also a Century of Historical Applications; with a Taste of Poetical Fictions. Written some years since by N. B., then of Eaton School, and now published at the request of his Friends,' 1658. 3. 'Thesauro-Phulakion, a Treasury of Divine Raptures, consisting of Serious Observations, Pious Ejaculations, Select Epigrams, alphabetically rank'd and fill'd by a Private Chaplain to the illustrious and renowned Lady Urania, the Divine and Heavenly Muse,' 1667. Various sub-title-pages are introduced and many dedications. He left two sons: Richard, who died minister of Whitchurch, Hampshire, father of the Rev. Samuel Billingsley (Palmer's *Nonconf. Mem.* i. 402), and Nicholas, minister of Ashwick, Somersetshire (*ib.* ii. 298).

[Wood's Fasti (Bliss), ii. 213; Calamy and Palmer, ii. 297–8. 477; Hunter's MS. Chorus Vatum in Brit. Mus.; Life of Robert Frampton, Bishop of Gloucester, deprived as a non-jurist (an interesting but partisan book, 1876); local researches by Mr. Charles Smith, Faversham, Kent.] A. B. G.

**BILLINGTON**, ELIZABETH (1768–1818), the greatest singer England has ever produced, was probably born about 1768 in Litchfield Street, Soho. She was the daughter (according to the author of the scurrilous 'Memoirs' published in 1792, the illegitimate daughter) of Carl Weichsel, a native of Frei-

berg, in Saxony, principal oboist at the King's Theatre. Her mother, an English vocalist of some distinction, was a pupil of John Christian Bach, and sang at Vauxhall with success between 1765 and 1775. Elizabeth Weichsel received her earliest musical instruction, in company with her brother Charles (who afterwards was known as a violinist) from her father, under whom she studied the pianoforte with such assiduity that on 10 March 1774 she played at a concert at the Haymarket for her mother's benefit. In addition to her father's instruction she studied under Schroeter, and before she was twelve years old published two sets of pianoforte sonatas. She now began to turn her attention to the cultivation of her voice, and at the early age of fourteen appeared at a public concert in Oxford. On 13 Oct. 1783 she was secretly married (under the assumed name of 'Elizabeth Wierman') at Lambeth Church to James Billington, a double-bass player in the Drury Lane orchestra, from whom she had had lessons in singing. Immediately after their marriage the Billingtons went to Dublin, where she made her first appearance on the stage in the part of Eurydice. After singing at Waterford and other towns in Ireland she returned to London in 1786, and was offered an engagement at Covent Garden for three nights only, but she insisted on being engaged for twelve nights, at a salary of 12*l.* a week. On these terms she was announced to appear on 14 Feb. 1786, but the renown she had already won in Dublin had preceded her, and 'by command of their majesties' she appeared on the 13th as Rosetta in Arne's 'Love in a Village.' Her performance seems to have struck the public by its originality, and her success was enormous. At the end of the twelve nights she was engaged for the rest of the season at a salary of 1,000*l.* A contemporary account of her at this period says that her voice was of great sweetness, compass, and power, and that she possessed 'a great deal of genuine beauty and very unaffected and charming manners;' but the secret of her great success was the unremitting zeal with which she studied her art. Her brother-in-law, Thomas Billington [q.v.], says that she had originally 'a very indifferent voice and manner,' which she completely changed by the industry with which, throughout her public career, she pursued her studies. At the end of her first season she went to Paris, and had lessons from the veteran Sacchini, whose last pupil she was, and at different periods of her career she also studied with Morelli, Paer, and Himmel. She returned to London for the season of 1786–7, and continued to sing there, at Covent Garden, the Concerts of Ancient Music, the so-called Oratorios, and the Handel Commemorations, until the end of 1793. Shield wrote his operas of 'Marian' and 'The Prophet' for her, and in 1789 she appeared as Yarico in Dr. Arnold's long-popular compilation, 'Inkle and Yarico.' Others of her favourite parts were Mandane (in 'Artaxerxes'), and the heroines in 'Polly,' the 'Duenna,' the 'Castle of Andalusia,' 'Corali,' 'Clara,' the 'Flitch of Bacon,' &c.

Mrs. Billington was not happy in her marriage, and even before she had appeared on the London stage rumour had been busy with her fair fame. In 1792 there appeared an anonymous publication, which professed to contain her private correspondence with her mother. This work was of so disgraceful and scurrilous a description that Mrs. Billington was forced to take legal proceedings against the publishers. An answer to the 'Memoirs' appeared in due course; but it seems probable that the scandal induced Mrs. Billington to abandon her profession and retire to the Continent. Accompanied by her brother and her husband, she left England early in 1794, and travelled by way of Germany to Italy. At Naples she was induced by Sir William Hamilton, the English ambassador, to sing in private before the royal family. This led to her singing at the San Carlo, where she appeared in a new opera, 'Inez di Castro,' written expressly for her by Bianchi, on 30 May 1794. Her singing created an extraordinary impression, but her triumph was cut short by the sudden death of her husband, which took place the day after her first appearance, as he was preparing to accompany his wife to the theatre, after dining with the Bishop of Winchester. Her enemies did not hesitate to accuse Mrs. Billington of causing her husband's death; but frail as she undoubtedly was, there was no reason to lay such a crime to her charge. She stayed at Naples sixteen months, and then sang at Florence, Leghorn, Milan, Venice, and Trieste. In 1797, when singing at Venice, she was prostrated with a severe illness for six weeks. On her recovery the opera house was illuminated for three nights. At Milan she was received with much favour by the Empress Josephine, and here she met a young Frenchman, M. Felissent, to whom she was married in 1799. After her second marriage she went to live at St. Artien, an estate she had bought between Venice and Treviso; but her life was rendered so insupportable by the ill-treatment she received from her husband that in 1801 she left him and returned to England. Felissent, who, it was said, had been publicly flogged as an impostor

at Milan, followed her to London, but he was arrested and expelled the country as an alien. Mrs. Billington's return to London caused a great stir in the musical world, and the managers both of Covent Garden (Harris) and Drury Lane (Sheridan) were eager to secure her services. After some negotiation it was arranged that she should appear alternately at both houses, the terms she was to receive being 3,000 guineas for the season, together with a benefit guaranteed to amount to 500*l.*, and 500*l.* to her brother for leading the orchestra on the nights she appeared. Her reappearance took place at Covent Garden on 3 Oct. 1801, in Arne's 'Artaxerxes,' in which she sang the part of Mandane, Incledon singing that of Arbaces. During 1801 she made from 10,000*l.* to 15,000*l.*, and at one time her fortune is said to have amounted to 65,000*l.* In 1802 Mrs. Billington appeared in Italian opera at the King's Theatre, on the occasion of the farewell of Banti, when both these great artists sang in Nasolini's 'Merope.' A similar performance took place on 3 June of the same year, when she was induced to sing a duet with Mara, at the farewell concert of her great rival. From this time until her retirement in 1811 she continued to sing in Italian opera. Winter wrote his 'Calypso' (1803) expressly for her, and in 1806 she distinguished herself by producing, for her benefit, 'La Clemenza di Tito,' the first opera by Mozart performed in this country. During 1809–10 she suffered much from ill-health, and at length she retired from the profession, her last appearance being announced at her brother's benefit concert on 3 May 1811. She appeared, however, once more at Whitehall Chapel in 1814, at a concert in aid of the sufferers by the German war. After her retirement she lived in princely style at a villa at Fulham, where she was rejoined in 1817 by M. Felissent, who induced her to return with him to St. Artien in the following year. Here she died on 25 Aug. 1818, owing, it is sometimes said, to the effects of a blow she received from her worthless husband. Her child by her first husband had died in infancy; but it was believed that an adopted child, whom she had placed in a convent at Brussels, was her own daughter.

Contemporary opinions as to the merits of Mrs. Billington as a singer differ to a singular degree. It was always her misfortune to be forced into a position of rivalry with some other great artist, and thus partisanship often guided the judgments of her critics. As to the perfect finish of her singing all are agreed. The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe says that her voice was sweet and flexible, her execution neat and precise, her embellishments in good taste and judicious, but that she lacked feeling, and was no actress. Miss Seward writes of her: 'She has too much sense to gambol like Mara in the sacred songs;' but George III, who was no mean judge—by suggesting in a written memorandum (*Egerton MS.* 2159), that Lord Carmarthen 'if he can get her to sing pathetick songs, and not to over-grace them, will be doing an essential service to the court'—seems to imply that she had the great fault of the singers of that day, viz. the excessive and indiscriminate use of vocal embellishments. She was all through her life a finished pianist. Salomon used to say that 'she sang with her fingers,' and quite late in life she played a duet in public with J. B. Cramer. In person Mrs. Billington was very handsome, though inclined to stoutness. Her portrait was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds as Saint Cecilia, and has been engraved by James Ward, Pastorini, and Cardon. The exhibition of old masters at Burlington House in 1885 contained a small portrait by Reynolds, said to be of Mrs. Billington in her youth, a statement which is probably inaccurate. Two miniatures of her were painted, one by Daniel, and there are engravings of her by T. Burke after De Koster, as Mandane by Heath after Stothard, by Bartolozzi after Cosway, by Dunkarton after Downman, and by Assen. A portrait of Clara in the 'Duenna,' painted and engraved by J. R. Smith in 1797, probably represents Mrs. Billington.

[Gent. Mag. lxiv. 671, lxxxviii. 69; Georgian Era (1832), iv. 291; Egerton MSS. 2159, ff. 57, 66; Earl of Mount Edgcumbe's Musical Reminiscences (2nd ed. 1827), § vi.; Busby's Concert Room Anecdotes, i. 151, 212, 217, ii. 4; Eaton's Musical Criticism (1872), 172; Seward's Letters (1811), i. 153; Harmonicon for 1830, 93; Public Characters (1802–3), 394; H. Bromley's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, 431; Memoirs of Mrs. Billington (1792); An Answer to the Memoirs of Mrs. Billington (1792); Grove's Dict. of Music, i. 242*a*; Cat. of Library of Sacred Harmonic Society; Musical World, viii. 109; Parke's Musical Memoirs (1830); Fétis's Biographie des Musiciens, ii. 195; Thos. Billington's St. George and the Dragon; Quarterly Musical Magazine, i. 175; Registers of Lambeth; Thespian Dictionary (1805).] W. B. S.

BILLINGTON, THOMAS (*d.* 1832), a native of Exeter, was a well-known harpsichord and singing master towards the close of the eighteenth century. On 6 April 1777 he was elected a member of the Royal Society of Musicians. His brother James (the husband of Mrs. Billington [q. v.]) was elected a member of the same society on 6 Jan. 1782. A third brother, Horace, was an artist, and

died at Glasshouse Street on 17 Nov. 1812. Billington was an industrious composer and compiler. His most remarkable productions are his settings of poems like Gray's 'Elegy,' Pope's 'Eloisa,' and parts of Young's 'Night Thoughts' to heterogeneous collections of his own and other composers' music. In one of these curious compilations he arranged Handel's Dead March in 'Saul' as a four-part glee, while Jomelli's 'Chaconne' figures as a song. Besides these works, Billington published several sets of instrumental trios, quartetts, and sonatas; and canzonets and ballads for one and more voices. During the greater part of his life he lived at 24 Charlotte Street, but towards 1825 he removed to Sunbury, Middlesex. He died at Tunis in 1832.

[Brit. Mus. Cat.; Records of Royal Society of Musicians; Gent. Mag. lxxxii. pt. ii. 501, cii. 382.] W. B. S.

**BILLINGTON, WILLIAM** (1827–1884), dialect writer, was born at the Yew Trees, Samlesbury, near Blackburn and was one of the three sons of a contractor for road-making. The father died when the boy was between seven and eight years of age, and in consequence he had little or no schooling, but as soon as possible entered upon factory life as a 'doffer.' In 1839 the family removed to Blackburn, and Billington passed through various stages of employment in the cotton mills, from 'doffer' to weaver and 'taper.' He was also for some time a publican. His intimate knowledge of the ways of thought and speech of Lancashire working people was turned to account in the period of the Lancashire cotton famine, when his homely rhymes were circulated in thousands of broadsides. Of the ballad of 'Th' Shurat Weyvur' 14,000 copies were sold in that time of distress. Another popular rhyme, 'Th' Tay and Rum Ditty,' usually attributed to him, was written by 'Adam Chester,' the pseudonym of Charles Rothwell. The most important of his sketches, in prose and verse, have been collected in two works, 'Sheen and Shade,' which appeared in 1861, and 'Lancashire Poems with other Sketches,' published in 1883, some copies of which have a photographic portrait. High literary merit cannot be claimed for Billington, but he is a faithful painter of the life of the district, and a certain philological value attaches to his representation of the East Lancashire dialect. He was twice married, and died on 1 Jan. 1884.

[Sutton's List of Lancashire Authors; Bibliographical List published by the English Dialect Society; private information.] W. E. A. A.

**BILNEY** or **BYLNEY, THOMAS** (*d.* 1531), martyr, was a member of a Norfolk family which took its name from the villages of the same designation in that county. Local historians (Blomefield's *Norfolk*, iii. 199, ix. 461) assert that he was born either at East Bilney or Norwich; but these statements seem to rest on probability rather than definite evidence. The date of his ordination as priest makes it impossible for him to have been born before 1495, and as both his parents were alive at his death, it is improbable that he was born much earlier. When still very young he went to Trinity Hall, Cambridge. His ardent religious temperament drew him from legal studies towards an active clerical life. In the summer of 1519 he was ordained priest by Bishop West, at Ely, on the title of the Priory of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield (*MS. Cole*, xxvi. 151, from West's Register; *MS. Add.* 5827). The absence of any reference to his status in Bishop West's Register proves that he did not take his degree of LL.B. or become a fellow of his college until some subsequent time.

The earlier period of Bilney's manhood seems to have been passed in a series of spiritual struggles analogous to those of Luther. He sought for relief in those mechanical theories of 'good works' which the reigning scholasticism inculcated. But fastings and watchings, penances and masses were powerless to relieve the sense of sin that weighed so heavily on his sensitive temperament. At last the fame of the great scholar's Latinity attracted Bilney to the edition of the New Testament which Erasmus had published in 1516. That Erasmus's Latin, rather than the Greek text, should have allured Bilney, suggests that he, whose early studies had been in the civil and canon laws, had little or no knowledge of the latter language. Like Luther, Bilney found in the teaching of St. Paul what he had so long sought for in vain in the arid tenets of the schoolmen. 'Immediately I felt,' he exclaims, 'a marvellous comfort and quietness, insomuch as my bruised bones leapt for joy.' Henceforward the scriptures were his chief study. A bible which once belonged to Bilney is still preserved in the library of Corpus College, Cambridge. Its frequent annotations and interlineations show how diligent he had been in its study. The doctrines of justification by faith, of the nothingness of human efforts without Christ, of the vanity of a merely external religion of rites and ceremonies, became for Bilney, as for so many others of his generation, the starting points of a new and brighter existence. Other young Cambridge men were groping on the same

path, and these earliest English protestants formed a sort of society, of which Bilney became one of the leaders. Barnes and Lambert ascribed their conversion to his influence. Matthew Parker, who, in 1521, had come up from Norwich to Corpus College, soon acquired an enthusiastic affection for one who was perhaps his fellow-townsman. In 1524 Hugh Latimer, then as ardent a conservative as he afterwards became a strenuous reformer, read for his B.D. thesis a violent philippic against Melanchthon. Bilney, who had perhaps studied Lutheran books in secret, and who had been present at the recital of the dissertation, visited Latimer the next day, and reasoned with him with such convincing subtlety that Latimer ended by completely accepting his position. From that day began a lifelong friendship between Bilney and Latimer. Henceforth they were constantly in each other's society, and in their daily walks on 'Heretic's Hill,' as the people called their favourite place of exercise, Bilney quite won over his new friend. 'By his confession,' said Latimer, 'I learned more than in twenty years before.' Their position had this in common, that with a burning zeal for righteousness and spiritual religion their unspeculative intellects were never seriously troubled with mere doctrinal and theological difficulties. To the last Bilney remained orthodox, after mediæval standards on the power of the pope, the sacrifice of the mass, the doctrine of transubstantiation and the powers of the church. Foxe is quite pitiful on his blindness and grossness on these points. Bilney remained where Luther started, and died too early to be influenced, like Latimer, by external changes of a later date.

The little band of Cambridge reformers were zealous in preaching and in works of charity, however opposed they were to the formal 'good works' of the schoolmen. Bilney and Latimer constantly visited together the foul lazar-house and equally foul prison of Cambridge. On one occasion they discovered a woman in gaol who had been unjustly sentenced to death for child-murder, and Latimer's influence with the king procured her pardon. This must have been at the very end of Bilney's career.

Though a zealous opponent of the ceremonial fastings of the church, Bilney set in his own life a rare example of abstinence and self-denial. He allowed himself little sleep. He generally contented himself with one meal a day, and distributed the rest of his commons to the prisoners and the poor. 'He could abide,' says Foxe, 'neither singing nor swearing.' The 'dainty singing' of the greater churches was to him mere 'mocking against God;' and whenever Thirlby, the future bishop, who had rooms beneath him, played upon his recorder, Bilney 'would resort straight to his prayer.' Latimer is always enthusiastic upon the simplicity, the unworldliness, and the transparent honesty of 'little Bilney,' as he affectionately calls him. He was 'meek and charitable, a simple good soul not fit for this world.'

In the propagation of his teaching, Bilney gave his small and spare frame no rest. Cambridge and London were not enough for him. The election of Stephen Gardiner to the mastership of Trinity Hall in 1525 may have made his college a less pleasant place of abode to him. On 23 July 1525 he obtained from Bishop West a license to preach throughout the whole diocese of Ely (*Cole MS.* as above, xxvi. 116). He also preached frequently in Norfolk and Suffolk, but his admission into so many churches almost proves that his general teaching seemed orthodox in character. But his denunciations of saint and relic worship, and of pilgrimages to Walsingham and Canterbury, his rejection of the mediation of saints, and of many other cherished portions of the popular religion, drew the attention of Wolsey to his case, who, as legate *a latere*, then exercised a jurisdiction that transcended both the diocesan and metropolitical authorities. Wolsey had been accused of remissness in dealing with heresy. He began to take a severer line. About 1526 he seems to have had Bilney before him and to have dismissed him on taking an oath that he did not hold, and would not disseminate, the doctrines of Luther (Foxe, iv. 622). But next year (1527) Bilney, in conjunction with his Cambridge friend Arthur, fell into more serious trouble. About Whitsuntide he preached a series of sermons in and near London. At St. Magnus's, near London Bridge, he exclaimed: 'Pray you only to God, and to noo saynts, rehersing the Litany, and when he came to Sancta Maria, ora pro nobis, he said Stay there.' He also said that 'Christen men ought to worship God only and not Saynts.' At Willesden, in Middlesex, he taught the same doctrines in the same Whitsun week, and declared that but for the idolatry of the Christians the Jews would long ago have been converted to the christian faith. At Newington, in Surrey, which was also in the diocese of London, he again denounced prayer to saints. A sermon at Christ Church, Ipswich, on 28 May, and a disputation in that town with Friar Brasiard against image worship, together with a previous 'most ghostly sermon' on 7 March, had excited general suspicion. Tunstal, who had obtained evidence of his Ipswich proceedings

(*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, vol. iv. pt. 2, No. 4396, Denham's confession), caused Bilney and Arthur to be arrested. They were confined in the Tower, where the society of a fellow-sufferer for his religion somewhat consoled Bilney. On 27 Nov. 1527 Wolsey, after solemn mass and sermon in the abbey, held a great court in the chapter house at Westminster. The Archbishop of Canterbury, yielding precedence to the legate *a latere*, the bishops of London, Norwich, and several other bishops, with a large number of theologians and jurists, were present. Bilney and Arthur were brought before them. Bilney was asked by the cardinal whether he had not, contrary to his oath, again taught the doctrines of Luther. He replied 'not wittingly,' and willingly swore to answer plainly the articles brought against him. In the afternoon witnesses were heard. Next day (28 Nov.) the court met at the house of Richard Nix, bishop of Norwich, who, with the bishops of London, Ely, and Rochester, heard the case as the legate's deputies. On 2 Dec. another meeting was held at the same place, and elaborate articles and interrogatories were laid before the two prisoners. In his answers Bilney, while assenting altogether to the majority of the articles, while admitting that Luther was 'a wicked and detestable heretic,' and accepting power of the pope, expressed a desire that at least some part of the scriptures should be in the vulgar tongue, and that pardons should be restrained, and, by his qualified and elaborate answers to other points, seemed not to be fully in agreement with his interrogators. Accordingly, when on 4 Dec. the court met again in the chapter house of Westminster, Tunstal, who had now taken the chief place in it, exhorted Bilney to recant and abjure. He replied, 'Fiat justitia et judicium in nomine Domini.' Then the bishop solemnly declared him convicted of heresy, but deferred sentence to the next day. Tunstal seems to have acted with much moderation and forbearance to Bilney, if, indeed, the very unsubstantial character of his heresies did not almost require his acquittal. On 5 Dec. Bilney was again brought up, and again refused to recant. Tunstal exhorted him to retire again and consult with his friends; but in the afternoon Bilney returned with a request that his witnesses might be heard, and said that if they could prove that he was guilty he would willingly yield himself. But the bishops resolved that it was irregular for him to renew the trial, and again pressed his abjuration. He refused point-blank, though petitioning again for more time. After some reluctance Tunstal gave him two days more, which he employed in consulting with his friends Farmer and Dancaster. On Saturday, 7 Dec., the court met finally, and in answer to the stereotyped request to abjure, Bilney said that by Dancaster's advice he was resolved to abjure, and trusted they would deal lightly with him. He then formally read and subscribed his abjuration, and the bishop, after absolving him, imposed as penance that he should the next day (Sunday) go before the procession at St. Paul's bareheaded with a faggot on his shoulder, that he should stand before the preacher at Paul's Cross all sermon time, and that he should remain in a prison appointed by the cardinal as long as the latter thought fit.

Bilney seems to have been kept in the Tower for more than a year. In 1529 he was released, and went back to Cambridge. Perhaps the influence of Latimer, which had been actively used to help him all through the proceedings, may have led to his release. But freedom brought no relief to Bilney. His sensitive temperament and scrupulous conscience were tormented with remorse for his apostasy. His friends did their best to console him, but to no purpose.

'The comfortable places of scripture,' says Latimer, 'to bring them unto him, it was as though a man should run him through the heart with a sword, for he thought the whole scriptures sounded to his condemnation.' Into such despondency did he fall, that his friends were afraid to leave him day or night. He endured this life of misery for more than two years. At last he resolved to go out again and preach the truth which he had denied. Late one night he took leave of his friends in Trinity Hall, and said 'that he would go to Jerusalem.' Forthwith he set out for Norfolk. At first he taught privately, but growing bolder he preached publicly in the fields, for, his license to preach having been withdrawn, the churches were no longer open to him. Ultimately he went to Norwich, where he gave 'the anchoress of Norwich' a copy of Tyndale's Testament. Soon after he was apprehended by the officers of the bishop.

Convocation was now assembled in London, and on 3 March it drew up articles against Bilney, Latimer, and Crome. Court favour made it easier for the latter two to escape, but Bilney's case as a relapsed heretic was now desperate. He seems to have taken up a bolder line in the last short period of field preaching in Norfolk, and even Latimer disavowed any sympathy with him if he were a heretic (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, v. 607). Arraigned before Dr. Pellis, chancellor of the bishop, Bilney was degraded

from his orders, and handed over to the secular arm for execution. With great cheerfulness and fortitude he prepared for his end. He wrote a letter of farewell, that still survives (Nasmith, *Cat. MSS.* in *C. C. C. Cambridge*, p. 355), to his father and mother, and drew up two discourses (printed in Townsend's *Foxe*, vol. iv. ap. v.) that are almost wholly devotional in their character. He was constantly assailed by the arguments and entreaties of the chiefs of the four orders of friars who had houses in Norwich; and Dr. Pellis also pressed him to recant. Bilney's gentle and simple soul could hardly be unmoved by these efforts. Differing so little as he did from the church, it was doubtless a great consolation to him to hear mass, to confess, to receive the eucharist and absolution. The clergy and the Norwich townsmen were glad to see him so penitent. On the morning of his execution (19 Aug. 1531) he heard mass in the chapel of the Guildhall where he was imprisoned, and was exhorted to make a thorough recantation before the people at his execution. He was led through the Bishopsgate into a low valley called the Lollard's Pit under St. Leonard's Hill, which was thronged with the crowd assembled to witness his martyrdom. He spoke to the crowd, admitted his error in preaching against fasting, exculpated the anchoress and even the friars, but exhorted the people to believe in the church and eulogised chastity. Dr. Pellis then produced a bill, saying, 'Thomas, here is a bill; ye know it well enough.' 'Ye say truly, Mr. Doctor,' answered Bilney. He then read the bill, but apparently either to himself or in an inaudible voice, so that none knew what the tenor of the document was (Appendices to Foxe; *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, vol. v. No. 372–3, but cf. 522 and 560. Foxe's account seems the less trustworthy).

The flames were then lighted, and Bilney soon perished. A controversy as to the precise nature of his last utterances sprang up between Read the mayor and an alderman Curatt, and their contradictory depositions still remain. Sir Thomas More, relying upon Curatt, asserted in the preface to his pamphlet against Tyndale that Bilney recanted all his heresies. This the protestants denied. Foxe argues with much violence against More, but More had seen the depositions of which Foxe was ignorant, and Foxe's main argument is the denial of Matthew Parker, who was present at his old teacher's execution. The truth seems to be that Bilney was so little of a heretic, that a mere statement of his views would have borne the appearance of a recantation to those who, like More, regarded him as a thorough Lutheran. Had Bilney's over-scrupulous conscience allowed him to stay quietly at Cambridge a year or two more, he would have found all and more than he contended for accepted by the very men who hounded him on to death. The execution of a man so gentle and harmless as Bilney was peculiarly disgraceful to the government, even if, as most people then admitted, it was right to burn heretics and sacramentaries.

[Our main authority for Bilney's life is Foxe's Acts and Monuments, vol. iv. in Townsend's edition, which also gives valuable appendices of documents and state papers, all of which, with the other documents bearing on the subject, are summarised in Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII, vol. v., edited by Mr. Gairdner; Foxe's account can be verified and checked by comparison with the extracts from the register of Tunstal, MS. Baker xxi., and by Cole's transcripts from the register of West. MS. Cole xxvi.; Latimer's Sermons; Blomefield's Norfolk; Tanner's Bibliographia Britannica; an excellent modern summary is in Cooper's Athenæ Cantabrigienses, i. 42, a longer one in Dean Hook's Ecclesiastical Biography.] T. F. T.

**BILSON**, THOMAS (1546-7–1616), bishop of Winchester, was eldest son of Herman Bilson, grandson of Arnold Bilson, whose wife is said to have been a daughter of the Duke of Bavaria, 'natural or legitimate,' says Anthony à Wood, 'I know not.' He was born in the city of Winchester in 1546-7, and went to the school there. Thence he proceeded to Oxford and entered New College, where he passed B.A., 10 Oct. 1566; M.A., 25 April 1570; B.D., 24 June 1579; and D.D., 24 Jan. 1580-1. He became 'a most noted preacher' on taking holy orders, in 'these parts and elsewhere,' says Wood. He is also stated by some (adds the *Athenæ*) to have been a schoolmaster. He was installed a prebendary of Winchester on 12 Jan. 1576, and warden of the college there. He was consecrated bishop of Worcester on 13 June 1596, and translated to Winchester on 13 May 1597. 'He was,' continues Anthony à Wood, 'as reverend and learned a prelate as England ever afforded, a deep and profound scholar, exactly read in ecclesiastical authors and with Dr. Richard Field of Oxon (as Whitaker of Cambridge) a principal maintainer of the church of England, while Jo. Rainolds and Thomas Sparke were upholders of puritanism and nonconformity. . . . In his younger years he was infinitely studious and industrious in poetry, philosophy, and physics,' and also in ecclesiastical divinity. To the last, 'his geny chiefly inciting him, he became,' says the same authority, 'so complete in it, so well skill'd in languages, so read in the fathers

and schoolmen, so judicious in making use of his readings, that at length he was found to be no longer a soldier but a commander-in-chief of the spiritual warfare, especially when he became a bishop and carried prelature in his very aspect.' His 'True Difference between Christian Subjection and Unchristian Rebellion, where the Princes lawful power to command and bear the sword are defended against the Pope's censure and Jesuits' sophisms in their Apology and Defence of English Catholics; also a Demonstration that the Things reformed in the Church of England by the Laws of the Realm are truly Catholic against the Catholic Rhemish Testament' (Oxford, 1585), is a powerful answer to Dr. William Allen's 'Defence of English Catholics,' but otherwise shows want of judgment. Elizabeth had given him the task in view of her intended aid to protestant Holland; and, as was swiftly perceived by nonconformists, Bilson (in Wood's words) 'gave strange liberty in many cases, especially concerning religion, for subjects to cast off their obedience.' Historically, it is unquestionable that whilst this 'True Difference' served the queen's present purpose, it contributed more than any other to the humiliation, ruin, and death of Charles I. The weapons forged to beat back the king of Spain were used against the Stuart.

His 'Perpetual Government of Christ his Church' (1593), and his 'Effect of certain Sermons concerning the Full Redemption of Mankind by the Death and Blood of Christ Jesus' (1599), are superfluously learned and unattractive. His *magnum opus* was also assigned him by Elizabeth, who commanded him to answer Henry Jacob. It is entitled 'Survey of Christ's Sufferings and Descent into Hell,' and is, like Bilson's other works, halting in its logic and commonplace in its proofs. 'At length,' concludes Wood, 'after he had gone through many employments and had lived in continual drudgery as 'twere, for the public good, he surrendered up his pious soul, 18 June 1616,' and on the same date he was interred in Westminster Abbey. Curiously enough, John Dunbar (a Scottish poet) furnishes the only contemporary praise of him in an epigram which the Oxford historian deigns to allow might have been inscribed for his epitaph. It runs thus:—

*Ad Thomam Bilsonum, episcopum Vintoniensem.*

Castalidum commune decus, dignissime præsul
Bilsone æternis commemorande modis:
Quam valide adversus Christi inperterritus hostes
Bella geras, libri sunt monumenta tui.
His Hydræ fidei quotquot capita alta resurgunt,
Tu novus Alcides tot resecare soles.

Anthony à Wood possessed various manuscripts of his—Orationes, Carmina Varia, &c., &c. Besides 'occasional' sermons, there is among the Lambeth MSS. Bilson's 'Letter on the Election of Warden of Winchester and New College' (943, f. 149). There is also a 'Letter to the Lord Treasurer soliciting his Interest for the Bishoprick of Worcester' in Strype's 'Annals of the Reformation,' iv. 227, and there are letters of Bishop Bilson at Hatfield. Letters of administration were granted to his relict Anne on 25 June 1616. The baptism of a grandson on 5 Dec. 1616 is entered in Westminster Abbey Registers.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 169–71; Chester's Westminster Abbey Reg. 113; Bodleian Wood MSS.; Lambeth MSS.; Hatfield MSS.; Bilson's books.] A. B. G.

**BINCKES, WILLIAM** (*d.* 1712), dean of Lichfield, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1674, was elected to a fellowship at Peterhouse, and took the degree of M.A. in 1678. He was instituted to the prebend of Nassington, in the church of Lincoln, 2 May 1683, and to that of Basset Parva, in the church of Lichfield, 15 July 1697. In 1699 he took the degree of D.D. On 30 Jan. 1701, being then proctor of the diocese of Lichfield, he preached before the lower house of convocation a sermon on the martyrdom of Charles I, in which he drew a parallel between it and the crucifixion of Jesus Christ, maintaining that having regard to the superior dignity of a king of England in actual possession of his crown as compared with one who was merely an uncrowned king of the Jews, and moreover disclaimed temporal sovereignty, the execution at Whitehall was an act of greater enormity than was committed at Calvary. The sermon having been printed was brought to the notice of the House of Lords, and a suggestion was made that it should be publicly burned. The peers, however, contented themselves with resolving that it contained 'several expressions that give just scandal and offence to all christian people.' In 1703 he was installed dean of Lichfield (19 June). In 1705 he was appointed prolocutor to convocation. He died 19 June 1712, and was buried at Leamington, of which place he had been vicar. Dean Binckes built the existing deanery at Lichfield. He published his sermons between 1702 and 1710.

[Grad. Cantab.; Le Neve's Fasti (Hardy), i. 564, 600, ii. 193; Allibone's Dict. of British and American Authors; Parl. Hist. vi. 22, 23; Harwood's Lichfield, 186; Shaw's Staffordshire, i. 289.] J. M. R.

**BINDLEY**, CHARLES, better known as HARRY HIEOVER (1795–1859), sporting writer, was born in 1795. His favourite topics were hunting and stable management. His first work of any importance was 'Stable Talk and Table Talk, or Spectacles for Young Sportsmen,' 2 vols. 8vo, the first published in 1845 and the second in 1846. His autograph was prefixed to the book under a life-like portrait of him which formed its frontispiece. A rollicking 'Hunting Song,' and 'The Doctor, a true Tale,' comically rhymed, helped to enliven his animated prose. His second venture was 'The Pocket and the Stud, or Practical Hints for the Management of the Stable,' 1848, 16mo, pp. 215, the frontispiece being here again a portrait of Harry Hieover 'on his favourite horse Harlequin.' His next book was 'The Stud for Practical Purposes and Practical Men,' 1849, 16mo, pp. 205. Two admirable illustrations in the volume, each engraved 'from a painting by the author,' represented respectively a well-shaped roadster, 'A pretty good sort for most purposes,' and a wicked-looking, unsightly hack, 'Rayther a bad sort for any purpose.' Another book from the same hand, similarly illustrated, was 'Practical Horsemanship,' 1850, 16mo, pp. 213, the engravings, again from paintings by the author, portraying the one 'Going like workmen,' and the other 'Going like muffs.' In the same year (1850) Harry Hieover brought out another book called 'The Hunting Field,' 16mo, pp. 221, with pictures of 'The Right Sort' and 'The Wrong Sort.' In 1852 Harry Hieover produced a new edition, carefully revised and corrected by him, of Delabere Blaine's 'Encyclopædia of Rural Sports, or complete account, Historical, Practical, and Descriptive, of Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, Racing, &c.,' 8vo, pp. 1246. His next works were: 'Bipeds and Quadrupeds,' 1853, 16mo, pp. 174; 'Sporting Facts and Sporting Fancies,' 1853, 8vo, pp. 452; 'The World: How to square it,' 1854, 8vo, pp. 290; and 'Hints to Horsemen: Shewing how to make Money by Horses,' 1856, 8vo, pp. 214. Harry Hieover had long been writing in several of the most important of the sporting periodicals. Essays from the 'Field' on such subjects as 'Bridles,' 'Martingals,' 'Buck-jumpers,' 'Kicking in Harness,' &c., were in 1857 reprinted under the title of 'Precept and Practice,' 8vo, pp. 267. Another collection from the 'Sporting Magazine' upon 'Red Coats and Silk Jackets,' 'Nobs and Snobs,' 'Hints on Coachmanship,' 'Imperturbable Jack,' and 'Dare-devils,' appeared in 1857, entitled 'The Sportsman's Friend in a Frost,' 8vo, pp. 416. In 1858 appeared 'The Sporting World,' 8vo, pp. 261, and in 1859 'Things worth knowing about Horses,' 8vo, pp. 266. His health had been seriously declining, and in November 1858, in hopes of improving it, he left London for Brighton, where he became the guest of his friend, Sir Thomas Barrett-Lennard, Bart., and died in his friend's house on 10 Feb. 1859, aged 63. In the number for that very month of the 'Sporting Review' and the 'Sportsman' appeared his last contribution to the magazine, 'Riding to Hounds, by Harry Hieover.' He was a sporting writer of the old school, and seemed to write under the same exhilaration of spirits as he might have felt when going across country.

[Times, 15 Feb. 1859; Field, 19 Feb. 1859, p. 137; Era, 20 Feb. 1859, p. 3; Sporting Review, March 1859, xli. 155.] C. K.

**BINDLEY**, JAMES (1737–1818), book collector, second son of John Bindley, distiller, of St. John Street, Smithfield, was born in London on 16 Jan. 1737. He was educated at the Charterhouse under Dr. Crusius, and then proceeded to Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship (B.A. 1759, M.A. 1762). In 1765 he succeeded his elder brother John as one of the commissioners of the stamp duties, and in that capacity he served the public for upwards of fifty-three years. He was the senior commissioner from 1781 until his death, which occurred at his house in Somerset Place on 11 Sept. 1818. A fine monument to his memory was erected in the church of St. Mary-le-Strand. At the time of his decease he was the 'father' of the Society of Antiquaries, having been elected a fellow in 1765. Bindley devoted his leisure to literary pursuits, and formed a valuable collection of rare books, engravings, and medals, which were sold by auction after his death. He read every proof-sheet of Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes,' which are dedicated to him, and of the subsequent 'Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century,' frequently suggesting useful emendations or adding explanatory notes. A similar service he rendered nearly at the close of his life to his friend Mr. Bray, in the publication of Evelyn's 'Diary.' The only work he himself published was 'A Collection of the Statutes now in force relating to the Stamp Duties,' London, 1775, 4to. His portrait is prefixed to the fourth volume of Nichols's 'Illustrations' (1822), and that volume is dedicated to his memory.

[Evans's Catalogue of Engraved Portraits, 12842; Gent. Mag. lxxxviii. (ii.) 280, 293, 631, lxxxix. (i.) 579; New Monthly Mag. x. 374; Nichols's Lit. Anecd.; Nichols's Illustrations of

Literature; Biog. Dict. of Living Authors, 27; Marvin's Legal Bibliography, 119; Cat. of Printed Books in Brit. Mus.; Addit. MSS. 15951 ff. 3, 5, 12; 20081 ff. 19, 26; 22,308 ff. 11, 34; 27952 f. 115; Cat. of Dawson Turner's Manuscript Library, 52, 53, 382.] T. C.

**BINDON, FRANCIS** (*d.* 1765), painter and architect, was born of a respectable family of Limerick, towards the close of the seventeenth century. He travelled on the continent, and acquired reputation in Ireland both as an architect and a painter. Bindon was more than once employed by the Duke of Dorset, lord lieutenant of Ireland, in 1734 to paint his portrait, and entries of the payments made to him appear in an unpublished account-book of that viceroy. In 1735 Bindon painted a portrait of Swift, who sat for it at the request of Lord Howth. This picture is of full length, and in it Wood, the patentee for the noted halfpence, is represented as writhing in agony at the feet of the dean. In 1738 Bindon painted for the chapter of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, another full-length portrait of Swift. The chapter paid 36*l.* 16*s.* for this picture, which is preserved at the Deanery House, St. Patrick's, Dublin. A contemporary mezzotinto of large size was published of it, and it was also engraved by Edward Scriven in 1818. In connection with this portrait an epistle, in Latin verse, was addressed to Bindon by William Dunkin, A.M., 'Epistola ad Franciscum Bindonum.' Of this an English poetical version was published in 1740, 'An Epistle to Mr. Bindon, occasioned by his painting a picture of the Rev. Dr. Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's.' From Swift's correspondence it appears that Bindon also painted a portrait of him for Mr. Nugent, subsequently Lord Clare. In a letter from Bath, in 1740, Nugent writes to Mrs. Whiteway: 'I must beg that you will let Mr. Bindon know I would have the picture no more than a head, upon a three-quarter cloth, to match one which I now have of Mr. Pope.' A bust-portrait of Swift, ascribed to Bindon, and formerly in the possession of the Rev. Edward Berwick, editor of the 'Rawdon Papers,' 1819, is now in the National Gallery, Dublin. Bindon executed a full-length portrait of Richard Baldwin [q. v.], provost of Trinity College, Dublin. Among the portraits by Bindon, of which contemporary engravings appeared, were those of the following: Hugh Boulter, primate of Ireland, 1742; Charles Cobbe, archbishop of Dublin, 1746; General Richard St. George, 1755; Henry Singleton, chief justice, Ireland; and Hercules L. Rowley. Bindon's chief architectural works were three mansions —one erected in the county of Wicklow for the Earl of Milltown, and two in Kilkenny for Lord Bessborough and Sir William Fownes respectively. Bindon was granted an annual pension of 100*l.* on the Irish establishment in 1750, about which time he retired from his profession, owing to age and failure of sight. He died on 2 June 1765, 'suddenly, as he was taking the air in his chariot.' In Sir Walter Scott's edition of Swift's works Bindon's christian name is erroneously given as Samuel.

[MSS. of Lionel Cranfield, Duke of Dorset; Establishments Ireland 1750, MS.; Dublin Journal, 1765; Mason's History of St. Patrick's, Dublin, 1820; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists.] J. T. G.

**BINGHAM, GEORGE** (1715–1800), divine and antiquary, the sixth son of Richard Bingham, and Philadelphia, daughter and heir of John Potinger, by Philadelphia, daughter of Sir John Ernle, knight, chancellor of the exchequer, was born on 7 Nov. 1715 at Melcombe, Dorsetshire, where the family had resided for several centuries. He was brought up under the care of his maternal grandfather, Mr. Potinger. At twelve years of age he was sent to Westminster School, and in 1732 he was elected from the foundation to a scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, but entered as a commoner at Christ Church, Oxford. After taking his B.A. degree he was elected a fellow of All Souls, and there graduated M.A. in 1739 and B.D. in 1748. At All Souls he formed lasting friendships with Sir William Blackstone and Dr. Benjamin Buckler, whom he assisted in drawing up the 'Stemmata Chicheliana.' In 1745–6, during the rebellion, he served the office of proctor in the university, and acted with great spirit. On the death of the Rev. Christopher Pitt, the translator of the 'Æneid,' Bingham was instituted, on 23 May 1748, to the rectory of Pimperne, Dorsetshire. He resigned his fellowship on his marriage; but his wife, by whom he had a daughter and two sons, died in 1756 at the age of thirty-five. He had just been presented by Sir Gerard Napier to the living of More Critchell (1755), to which that of Long Critchell was annexed in 1774. He was elected proctor for the diocese of Salisbury in the convocations of 1761, 1768, 1774, and 1780. His eldest son, the senior scholar at Winchester, was accidentally drowned while bathing in the river Itchin in 1768. In 1781 Bishop Bagot offered him the Warburtonian lecture, but he declined to preach it, because he held that the church of Rome, though corrupt, was not chargeable, as Warburton meant to prove,

with apostasy. He died at Pimperne on 11 Oct. 1800, aged 85, and was buried in the chancel of the church, where a marble monument, with a long inscription in Latin, was erected to his memory.

Bingham enjoyed a considerable reputation for great abilities and profound learning; he was a good Hebrew scholar and an eminent divine. The only works he published in his lifetime are: 1. An anonymous essay on the Millennium, entitled 'Τὰ χίλια ἔτη,' 1772. 2. 'A Vindication of the Doctrine and Liturgy of the Church of England, occasioned by the Apology of the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, M.A., on resigning the vicarage of Catterick, Yorkshire,' Oxford, 1774, 8vo. This was dedicated to Dr. Newton, bishop of Bristol, who made favourable mention of it in a charge to the clergy of his diocese in 1776. Both these works were reprinted in a collection of his 'Dissertations, Essays, and Sermons' (2 vols., London, 1804), edited, with a biographical memoir, by his son, Peregrine Bingham the elder [q. v.], rector of Edmondsham, Dorsetshire. The collection also includes: 3. 'Dissertationes Apocalypticæ,' in three parts. 4. 'Paul at Athens,' an essay. 5. 'Commentary on Solomon's Song.' 6. Four sermons.

Bingham was an able archæologist and rendered valuable assistance to the Rev. John Hutchins in the compilation of the 'History of Dorsetshire.' His 'Biographical Anecdotes' of Hutchins are printed in the 'Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica,' No. xxxiv., 2nd ed. London, 1813, 4to.

[Memoir by Rev. Peregrine Bingham; Gent. Mag. lxxiii. 1017–20, lxxiv. 117–120, 1041, lxxv. 423, 445, xcvi. (ii.) 91, 92; Hutchins's Dorsetshire, 2nd edit. i. liii, 177, ii. 492, iii. 107, 619, iv. 200–202; Welch's Alumni Westmon. (1852), 291, 297, 304, 306; Watt's Bibl. Brit.]

T. C.

**BINGHAM**, Sir GEORGE RIDOUT (1777–1833), major-general and colonel-commandant of 2nd battalion rifle brigade, was the son of Richard Bingham, colonel of the Dorset militia, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of J. Ridout, and was born on 21 July 1777. He entered the army in June 1793 as ensign in the 69th foot, serving with it in Corsica and with one of the detachments embarked as marines under Admiral Hotham, in the Gulf of Genoa. Promoted to a company in the 81st foot in 1796, he served with that regiment at the Cape, and took part in the Kaffir war of 1800 on the Sundays River. In 1801 he became major in the 82nd foot, and was with it in Minorca until that island was finally restored to Spain at the peace of Amiens. In 1805 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the newly raised 2nd battalion 53rd foot in Ireland, and, proceeding with it to Portugal four years later, fought at its head throughout its distinguished Peninsular career, beginning with the expulsion of the French from Oporto in 1809, and ending with the close of the Burgos retreat in 1812. The battalion being then reduced to a skeleton, and having no home battalion to relieve or reinforce it (the 1st battalion was in India), was sent home, but four companies were left in Portugal, and these, with four companies of 2nd Queen's similarly circumstanced, were formed into a provisional battalion which, under the command of Colonel Bingham, performed gallant service in the subsequent campaigns in Spain and the south of France, including the victories at Vittoria, in the Pyrenees, and on the Nivelle. When it was decided to consign the Emperor Napoleon to St. Helena, Colonel (now Sir George) Bingham was senior officer of the troops sent thither, and continued to serve in the island with the rank of brigadier-general, as second in command under Sir Hudson Lowe, until 1819, when he returned home on promotion. Some unpublished letters and memoranda of Bingham relating to St. Helena are among the British Museum Additional MSS. Sir George was afterwards on the Irish staff, and commanded the Cork district from 1827 to 1832, a most distracted period, when the discord fomented by the catholic emancipation debates was aggravated by agrarian crime, famine, and latterly by pestilence. In Ireland, as at St. Helena, Sir George Bingham's fine tact and kindliness of disposition appear to have won general esteem. He is described as having been a thorough gentleman as well as a brilliant soldier. He died in London on 3 Jan. 1833.

[Hutchins's Hist. of Dorset (ed. 1815, iv. 203); Cannon's Hist. Record 53rd (Shropshire) Regt. of Foot; Gent. Mag. ciii. (i.) 274; Ann. Biog. vol. xviii.]

H. M. C.

**BINGHAM**, JOHN (1607–1689), divine, was born at Derby, and as he was in his eighty-second year when he died in 1689, his birth-date must have been in 1606-7. He was educated at Repton school. Later he proceeded to Cambridge, and was entered of St. John's College. He ran the usual academical course, and left in his twenty-fourth year (1631-2) for London, 'for the cure of a foot which was hurt when he was a child.' After two years under the surgeons he was compelled to have his leg amputated. The pain caused by his injured foot had turned his hair white at twenty-six. He acted as domestic chaplain in

one of the county families. About 1640 he was chosen as what was called middle-master of the free school at Derby, and afterwards head-master. The school soon won under him more than a provincial fame. He had some scruples as to subscription, but the Earl of Devonshire having presented him to the vicarage of Marston-upon-Dove (Derbyshire), he was prevailed upon to accept it. He continued in his cure until his ejection in 1662. Having an intimacy of long standing with Sheldon, archbishop of Canterbury, that prelate condescended to write to him with his own hand to persuade him to conform, telling him 'that he lay so near his heart that he would help him to any preferment he desired.' The vicar acknowledged the personal kindness shown, but reminded the archbishop 'that they two had not been such strangers but that his grace might very well know his sentiments on the subject,' and added 'that he would not offer violence to his conscience for the best preferment in the world.'

Upon the passing of the Five Mile Act (1665) Bingham retired to Bradley Hall. For three years he was occupied in teaching sons of the gentry who boarded with him. Afterwards he lived for seven years at Brailsford. Here he met with much trouble. He was excommunicated by the church incumbent, though every one knew that the ejected vicar was a man of great moderation. He and his family used to attend their parish church every Lord's-day morning, but he was wont of an afternoon to preach at his own house, but only to the number allowed by the act. Upon the Indulgence he preached at Hollington, in rotation with other ejected ministers. The excommunication of Bingham made a great sensation in Brailsford parish, and therefore to avoid further uproar he removed, with all his household, to Upper Thurneston in the parish of Sutton.

Bingham was well acquainted not only with Latin and Greek, but with Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic. He helped Walton with his great polyglot Bible. He was himself a subscriber to it, and by a wide correspondence rallied others around the illustrious scholar.

When he was about seventy he broke an arm by a fall from his horse. The next year he was taken with a quartan ague, which afflicted him seven years. He had an impression 'borne in upon him that, old and frail as he was, he should live to see a very great change.' He lived to welcome William and Mary, whose coming to the throne he regarded as the fulfilment of his impression. He died 3 Feb. 1689. His funeral sermon was preached by Crompton from Psalm xii. 1. He was interred at Upper Thurneston. He appears to have published nothing.

[Calamy's Account; Palmer's Nonconf. Mem. i. 415–17; Simpson's Hist. of Derby and Derbyshire; local researches show that so late as 1768 descendants occupied influential positions in Derby.] A. B. G.

**BINGHAM, JOSEPH** (1668–1723), author of the 'Origines Ecclesiasticæ,' or 'Antiquities of the Christian Church,' was born at Wakefield in September 1768, and educated in his native town until 1684, when he went to University College, Oxford. Even in his undergraduate days he devoted himself to the studies which afterwards made his name famous. He took his B.A. degree in 1688, and was elected fellow of University in 1689. In 1691 he was made a college tutor, and in that capacity developed the talents and directed the tastes of a fellow-townsman, John Potter, who had followed him from Wakefield to University, and afterwards became archbishop of Canterbury, and author of the well-known works on 'Church Government' and the 'Antiquities of Greece.' In 1695, when the Trinitarian controversy was at its height, Bingham preached a perfectly orthodox sermon on the subject at St. Mary's, in which he gave a most accurate sketch of the opinions of the early fathers on the terms 'person' and 'substance.' The Hebdomadal Board, however, charged him with having 'asserted doctrines false, impious, and heretical, contrary and dissonant to those of the catholic church.' This severe censure was followed by other charges in the public press, accusing him of Arianism, Tritheism, and the heresy of Valentinus Gentilis. The result was that he was obliged to resign his fellowship and withdraw from the university. The blunder does not appear to have been recorded in the books of the university, but the sad fact remains that Oxford drove from her walls one of her most distinguished sons, on charges of which he was perfectly innocent. Bingham was not left quite destitute; as soon as he resigned his fellowship he was presented by the well-known Dr. Radcliffe, without any solicitation, to the living of Headbourn-Worthy. It was worth only 100*l.* a year, but it had the advantage of being close to Winchester, where Bingham could make use of the excellent cathedral library founded by Bishop Morley. Soon after his appointment to Worthy, Bingham was invited to preach a visitation sermon in Winchester Cathedral, and he chose the same subjects and expressed the same sentiments which had given such deep offence at Oxford. The sermon gave so much satisfaction

that he was invited to preach again on a similar occasion in the following year, when he brought to a conclusion what he wished to say further on the subject of the Trinity. All the three sermons may be found in his published works, and every competent person must admit that they are not only a most orthodox, but also a most valuable contribution to the literature of this mysterious subject. In 1702 Bingham married Dorothy, daughter of the Rev. R. Pocock, rector of Elmore, and by her became the father of ten children. In 1708 the first volume of the 'Antiquities' was published, the tenth and last in 1722, the year before his death, and a large proportion of these fourteen years was occupied in the composition of this great work. In 1712 he was collated by the Bishop of Winchester to the living of Havant, near Portsmouth. As Havant was a better living than Worthy, and his writings began to bring him in a little money, he was for a time less straitened by poverty than he had hitherto been. But he foolishly embarked his money in the South Sea Bubble, and in 1720 the bubble burst. His constitution, which was naturally weak, was still further enfeebled by his sedentary habits, and after a long struggle with delicate health, anxiety, and poverty, he died 17 Aug. 1723, and was buried in his old parish of Headbourn-Worthy.

In one respect, at any rate, Bingham was fortunate, viz. in hitting upon a subject which wanted dealing with, and for dealing with which he was admirably adapted. 'He was the first,' says a German writer, 'that published a complete archæology [of the christian church] and one worthy of the name.' And, we may add, he will probably be the last. What he did he did so thoroughly and exhaustively, that he would be a bold man who should attempt again to go over ground so completely traversed. His object is thus stated by himself: 'The design which I have formed to myself is to give such a methodical account of the antiquities of the christian church as others have done of the Greek and Roman and Jewish antiquities, by reducing the ancient customs, usages, and practices of the church under certain proper heads, whereby the reader may take a view at once of any particular usage or custom of christians for four or five centuries.' Not a name, not an office, not a usage, not a law is omitted, or, indeed, left without the very fullest explanation. In ten substantial volumes, in which not a word is wasted, he completely exhausts his great subject, treating it with consummate learning and admirable impartiality. He is too full of matter to trouble himself much about style, but he writes naturally, and with a quiet, scholarly simplicity which is very attractive. The work was one not only for the church of England, but for every christian community; it was very fitting, therefore, that it should be translated into Latin; the universal language is the most suitable vehicle for a work which is of universal interest.

The 'Antiquities' is, of course, the one imperishable monument which Bingham has raised for himself; but his lesser works, though now forgotten, are written in the same exhaustive fashion. The largest of these is entitled 'The French Church's Apology for the Church of England,' which 'contains a modest vindication of the doctrine, worship, government, and discipline of our church from the chief objections of dissenters, and returns answer to them upon the principles of the reformed church of France.' The work was a very seasonable one, being written at a time when this country was flooded with French refugees, who were thought likely to swell the ranks of nonconformists. Bingham appeals to the refugees as well as to the English dissenters, urging them that, 'as they regarded the venerable authority of their own national synods, and of the avowed principles of that church, into which they were baptised, they should vigorously maintain and assert the cause of the church of England against all that set up distinct communions, &c.' He takes point by point, and works out each with extraordinary ingenuity and accuracy; but the subject is now quite out of date. Another of his lesser works is a 'Scholastical History of the Practice of the Church in reference to Administration of Baptism by Laymen.' This was at first intended to be only a single chapter in the 'Antiquities,' but the subject grew upon his hands (partly through the fact of a Mr. Lawrence taking up an opposite view, which Bingham felt bound to controvert), and he published it as a separate treatise. He contends that in extraordinary cases baptism by a layman in full communion with the church is valid, and he brings his inexhaustible store of learning to bear upon the case. Two long letters on 'Absolution,' addressed to the Bishop of Winchester, which are a sort of appendix to the treatise on lay baptism, and which finally dispose of Mr. Lawrence, and an excellent discourse 'On the Mercy of God,' intended for the use of persons troubled in mind, complete the list of this great writer's works. Though the list is not a long one, Bingham's literary industry must have been enormous; the 'Antiquities' alone is sufficient to prove this. The work bears on the face of it traces of many years' reading, before the writing began at all, and the labour

must have been all the more severe because he was sadly cramped for books in spite of his proximity to Bishop Morley's library. His family preserved a copy of Pearson 'On the Creed,' in which were eight pages neatly transcribed in his own hand, because he could not afford the few shillings requisite to purchase a new copy in the place of his own mutilated one. But never was literary industry less thrown away. Bingham has not only written an invaluable work, but he has secured for the English church the glory of supplying a serious deficiency in ecclesiastical literature. Even Romanists have been forced to confess that the 'Antiquities' is a most important addition to theological libraries, and the fact that it was translated into Latin by a German protestant (Professor Grischovius or Grischow) shows how highly it was appreciated by the reformed churches abroad. Bingham's reward was posthumous. His eldest son, Richard, was presented to the living of Havant in recognition of his father's merits, and the Bishop of London (Dr. Robert Lowth) bestowed a living on his grandson, saying: 'I venerate the memory of your grandfather. He was not rewarded as he ought to have been. I therefore give you this living as a small recompense of his great and inestimable merits.' His biographer tells us that 'his disposition was of the purest and mildest cast, and was never ruffled by the common accidents and occurrences of life.' He had every kind of wisdom but worldly wisdom. All pecuniary matters were managed by his wife, who, we are sorry to learn, was left dependent upon charity, for she died in 1755 in Bishop Warner's College for Clergymen's Widows at Bromley. The only occupation which diverted him from his studies was the care of his parish, to which he attended conscientiously. Within a short time of his death he was busy collecting materials for a new work, and revising the 'Antiquities,' for a new edition. His second son, Joseph, was educated at the Charterhouse and Corpus College, Oxford. He was a scholar of great promise, and died of over-work at the age of 22.

The order of Bingham's works as published in his lifetime appears to have been as follows: 1. 'Three Sermons on the Trinity,' 1695–7. 2. 'The French Church's Apology,' &c., 1706. 3. The 'Origines Ecclesiasticæ,' published volume by volume at intervals between 1708 and 1722. 4. 'The Scholastical History of Lay Baptism,' &c., part i. in 1712, part ii. 1714, virtually concluded by the 'Dissertation upon the 8th Canon of the Council of Nice' (1716?). 5. The 'Discourse concerning the Mercy of God,' &c., about 1720. The first collective edition of his works was published in 2 vols. folio in 1726. The misfortunes which haunted Bingham during his life pursued him after death. This edition was not so perfect as it easily might have been made; for, in her poverty, 'Mrs. Bingham was induced to sell the copyright of her late husband's writings to the booksellers, who immediately republished the whole of his works without making any alteration whatever; and though the eldest son undertook the office of correcting the press, he did not insert any of the manuscript additions which his father had prepared; he was then so young that he probably had not the opportunity of examining his father's books and papers sufficiently to discover that any such preparations for a new edition had been made' (*Memoir*). Bingham also died just too soon to see the commencement of a work for which he had long been anxious. In 1724 appeared the first volume of the 'Origines,' published in Latin by J. H. Grischow at Halle. The other volumes followed in due course, and the whole appeared under the following title: 'Josephi Binghami Origines, sive Antiquitates Ecclesiasticæ. Ex Linguâ Anglicanâ in Latinam vertit J. H. Grischovius. Accedit Præfatio J. F. Buddæi. 10 tom. 4to. Halæ, 1724–1729.' Another edition of the same is dated 'Halæ Magdeburgicæ, 1751–1781.' The best edition of Bingham's full works, including the sermons on the Trinity, &c., was published by Bingham's lineal descendant in 9 vols. 8vo, 1821–9, with a short but interesting memoir prefixed to vol. i. by Bingham's great-grandson, Richard Bingham the elder [q. v.] Another edition of the above, with the quotations at length in the original languages, was published by the Rev. J. R. Pitman, 1838–40. And another edition of the same was published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, in 10 vols., in 1855. A reprint of the 'Antiquities,' 2 vols. imp. 8vo, was issued by Bohn in 1845 and 1852. As early as 1722 'a summary of christian antiquities, abridged from Bingham's Antiquities,' entitled 'Ecclesiæ Primitivæ Notitia,' was published in 2 vols. 8vo by A. Blackamore.

[Article in Biog. Brit., communicated by his son Richard; Life in Works (1829), by his great-grandson, who was also author of the life in Chalmers's Biog. Dict.] J. H. O.

**BINGHAM**, MARGARET, COUNTESS OF LUCAN (*d.* 1814), amateur painter—a lady who, according to Horace Walpole, 'arrived at copying the most exquisite works of Isaac and Peter Oliver, Hoskins, and Cooper, with a genius that almost depreciates those masters when we consider that they spent their lives

in attaining perfection; and who, soaring above their modest timidity, has transferred the vigour of Raphael to her copies in water colours'—was the daughter and coheir of James Smyth. In 1760 she married Sir Charles Bingham, bart. (1735–1799), created (1776) Baron Lucan of Castlebar, county Mayo, and in 1795 Earl of Lucan. There are frequent allusions to her in Walpole's letters, and in the memoirs of Mrs. Delany. 'Mrs. Delany used to admire and wonder at her talent for painting, and yet her want of eye for drawing, as she would often totally mistake the distance between one feature and another (till it was pointed out to her) and yet imitate colouring and finish to perfection.' Horace Walpole becomes somewhat silly upon the subject of her perfections, and is laughed at therefore by Peter Pindar. In one place he writes: 'Lady Bingham is, I assure you, another miracle;' in another: 'They are so amazed and charmed at Paris with Lady Bingham's miniatures, that the Duke of Orleans has given her a room at the Palais Royal to copy which of his pictures she pleases.' She seems, indeed, to have been a clever amateur, but of little originality, and not careful, as the above-quoted criticism would show, to be exact in her drawing. She spent much time upon a great work, the embellishment of Shakespeare's historical plays. Of this monumental labour an account is preserved in Dibdin's 'Ædes Althorpianæ' (i. 200): 'During sixteen years this accomplished lady pursued the pleasurable toil of illustration, having commenced in her fiftieth and finished in her sixty-sixth year. Whatever of taste, beauty, and judgment in decoration, by means of portraits, landscapes, houses and tombs, flowers, birds, insects, heraldic ornaments and devices, could dress our immortal bard in a yet more fascinating form, has been accomplished by a noble hand which undertook a Herculean task, and with a truth, delicacy, and finish of execution which have been very rarely imitated.' The work was completed in five volumes. The binding was by Herring, and was considered his best work. The colophon of the last volume has a portrait of Lady Lucan, with attendant virtues, drawn by her daughter, Lady Lavinia Spencer. This work is preserved in the library of Althorp. She died on 27 Feb. 1814, leaving five children: Lavinia, who married the second Earl Spencer in 1781; Eleanor Margaret, married Thomas Lindsay, Esq.; Louisa and Anne, both died unmarried; and Richard, second Earl Lucan, an only son and heir.

[Walpole's Letters, v., Gen. Index; Anecdotes of Painting, i., Introduction, pp. xviii, xix; Autobiography and Letters of Mrs. Delany, v., Gen. Index, vol. vi.; Lodge's Genealogy of the Peerage, 1859; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists of English School; Gent. Mag. lxxxiv (i.) 301, lxxxv. (i.) 280; Foster's Peerage, s.v. 'Lucan.'] E. R.

**BINGHAM, PEREGRINE**, the elder (1754–1826), biographer and poet, was son of George Bingham, B.D., rector of Pimperne, Dorsetshire [q. v.] He was educated at New College, Oxford (B.C.L. 1780); became rector of Edmondsham, Dorset, in 1782, and of Berwick St. John, Wiltshire, in 1817. At one time he was chaplain of H.M.S. Agincourt. He died on 28 May 1826, aged 72.

He wrote Memoirs of his father, prefixed to 'Dissertations, Essays, and Sermons, by the late George Bingham, B.D.,' 2 vols., 1804. These Memoirs, which are abridged in Hutchins's 'Dorset,' new edit. iv. 201, gave rise to a controversy between the author and the rector of Critchill (*Gent. Mag.* lxxv. 445). Bingham also wrote 'The Pains of Memory, a poem, in two books,' London, 1811, 12mo, 2nd edit., with vignettes, 1812.

[Biog. Dict. of Living Authors (1816), 27; Cat. of Oxford Graduates (1851), 59; Gent. Mag. xcv. (ii.) 91; Burke's Dict. of the Landed Gentry (1868), 100.] T. C.

**BINGHAM, PEREGRINE**, the younger (1788–1864), legal writer, was the eldest son of Peregrine Bingham the elder [q. v.], by Amy, daughter of William Bowles. He was educated at Winchester School and Magdalen College, Oxford (B.A. 1810), was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1818, and was for many years a legal reporter. He also took great interest in literature, and was one of the principal contributors to the 'Westminster Review,' which was established in 1824. John Stuart Mill in describing the appearance of the first number says: 'The literary and artistic department had rested chiefly on Mr. Bingham, a barrister (subsequently a police magistrate), who had been for some years a frequenter of Bentham, was a friend of both the Austins, and had adopted with great ardour Bentham's philosophical opinions. Partly from accident there were in the first number as many as five articles by Bingham, and we were extremely pleased with them.' He edited Bentham's 'Book of Fallacies.'

Bingham became one of the police magistrates at Great Marlborough Street, and resigned that appointment about four years before his death, which occurred on 2 Nov. 1864. His works are: 1. 'The Law and Practice of Judgments and Executions, including extents at the suit of the Crown,' London, 1815, 8vo. 2. 'The Law of Infancy and Coverture,

London, 1816, 8vo, first American edition, Exeter, U.S., 1824, 8vo. 3. 'A Digest of the Law of Landlord and Tenant,' London, 1820, 8vo. 4. 'A System of Shorthand, on the principle of the Association of Ideas,' London, 1821, 8vo; a stenographic system of no practical value. 5. 'Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of Common Pleas and other Courts,' from Easter term 1819, to Michaelmas term 1840, 19 vols., London, 1821–40, 8vo. The first three volumes of these reports were compiled jointly with W. J. Broderip.

[Law Times, 5 Nov. 1864, p. 6; Addit. MS. 29539, f. 12*b*; Burke's Dict. of the Landed Gentry (1868), 100; Gent. Mag. ccxvii. 806; Mill's Autobiography, 95, 114; Cat. of Oxford Graduates (1851), 59; Wallace's Reporters, 330; Clarke's Bibl. Legum, 258, 301; Marvin's Legal Bibliography, 109.] T. C.

**BINGHAM** or **BYNGHAM**, SIR RICHARD (1528–1599), governor of Connaught, was the third son of Richard Bingham, of Melcombe-Bingham, Dorsetshire, by his wife Alice, daughter of Thomas Coker. Born in 1528, he was trained as a soldier from youth, and apparently took part in the Protector Somerset's expedition to Scotland in 1547. He was one of the Englishmen serving with the Spaniards against the French at the battle of St. Quentin in 1557, and in October 1558, just before the death of Queen Mary, was engaged in a naval expedition against the 'Out-isles' of Scotland. In the early years of Elizabeth's reign he fought with the Spaniards and Venetians, under Don John of Austria, against the Turks, and seems to have taken part in the conquest of Cyprus and the battle of Lepanto (7 Oct. 1572). In 1573 and the following year Bingham was in the Low Countries, communicating to Burghley the details of the struggle with Spain. In 1576 he accompanied Sir Edward Horsey on an abortive mission to Don John of Austria to effect a peace between Spain and the States-General of Holland. On 17 March 1577–8 Elizabeth granted Bingham an annuity of fifty marks in recognition of his military and diplomatic services, and later in 1578 he fought with exceptional valour as a volunteer under the Dutch flag against the Spaniards. In 1579 he was sent to Ireland to aid in the repression of the Desmond insurrection. In September 1580 he was captain of the Swiftsure in the expedition sent under the command of Admiral Winter to dislodge the Spaniards and Italians from Smerwick, where they had landed to support the Irish rebels, and Bingham took part in the massacre of the invaders which followed the attack upon them by sea and land. A full account of the action, sent by Bingham to Walsingham, is now in the Public Record Office. On 30 Sept. 1583 a commission was issued to Bingham to apprehend pirates in the narrow seas, and the queen directed Burghley to instruct Bingham to seize Dutch ships for debts due to her, under colour of looking for pirates.

In the following year (1584) Bingham was appointed governor of Connaught, and knighted at Dublin Castle by Lord-deputy Perrot on 12 July. He was from the first resolved to make the Irish conform to English customs, but he administered the province in the early days of his government with sufficient fairness to satisfy most of his subjects as well as the home government. But during the Connaught rebellion of 1586 Bingham knew no mercy. At Galway early in 1586 he presided at the assizes, when seventy persons were condemned to death for disloyalty. In the same year he laid siege to Cluain-Dubhain or Cloonoon, in Clare, the strongest castle in Ireland, and had the owner, a reputed rebel (Mahon O'Briain) shot, and the garrison put to the sword. Later in 1586 the Bourkes of Mayo broke into open revolt, and Bingham reduced their castle of Lough Mask and hanged its occupants. He confiscated the greater part of the Bourkes' property, and defeated in August, with terrible slaughter, by the river Moy, a party of 3,000 Highlanders who had come over to the aid of the rebels. Sir John Perrot, the lord-deputy, visited Connaught after the suppression of the rebellion and was dissatisfied with Bingham's rigorous action. For the ten following years Perrot and Bingham were repeatedly in personal conflict, and appeal was frequently made to Walsingham to settle the various matters in dispute between them. Bingham was perpetually complaining to Walsingham of the smallness of his salary, and asserted that most of the expenses of government were defrayed out of his own purse. The lord-deputy represented that Bingham was in receipt of an official income of 1,941*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*: but Bingham, in a detailed examination of his sources of revenue, showed that he never received more than 505*l.* a year. In 1587 Bingham was temporarily recalled from Ireland to take part in the war in the Netherlands, and Lord Willoughby, who highly respected Bingham, was anxious that he should take the command of the army at the close of 1587, when Leicester was ordered home (LADY G. BERTIE'S *Account of Bertie*, 132, 138, 143). In 1588 Bingham was frequently in consultation with Burghley and the other ministers as to the defence of the

country against the Spaniards. But before the close of 1588 he had resumed his post in Connaught, and in September he issued orders that all Spanish refugees landing on the coast of his province should be brought to Galway and there put to death. He afterwards claimed to have thus rid his country of 1,000 of the enemy. In 1590–1 Bingham was engaged in repressing the revolt of Sir Bryan O'Rourke, of Leitrim, who was captured, sent to England, and hanged at Tyburn on 28 Oct. 1591. Bingham's account of his proceedings against Rourke is printed in the 'Egerton Papers' (Camden Soc., pp. 144–57). In the following year Perrot formally complained to the queen of Bingham's habitual severity and insubordination, and in September 1596 Bingham, fearful that his adversaries would do him serious injury, hurriedly came to England to appeal (as he said) for justice. He left Ireland without leave, and on arriving in London was sent to the Fleet prison. On 2 Oct. 1596 he addressed a piteous letter to Burghley, praying for release. This petition was apparently granted soon afterwards, but Bingham was suspended from his office. The outbreak of O'Neill's rebellion in 1598 induced the authorities to reinstate him. His knowledge of Irish affairs was judged to be without parallel in England, and when the Cecils first suggested that Essex should command the expedition against the Irish rebels Bacon strongly urged Essex to take Bingham's advice (Spedding's *Bacon*, ii. 95–6). In September 1598 Bingham left England with five thousand men to assume the office of marshal of Ireland, vacated by the death in battle at Blackwater of Sir Henry Bagnall. But Bingham had scarcely entered on his new duties when he died at Dublin on 19 Jan. 1598–9.

A cenotaph was erected to his memory in the south aisle of the choir of Westminster Abbey by Sir John Bingley, at one time Bingham's servant. On it was inscribed a highly laudatory account of his military achievements. Sir Henry Docwra, afterwards commander of the forces in Ireland, drew up a 'relation' of Bingham's early services in Connaught, which was published for the first time by the Celtic Society in 1849. The manuscript is in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. Bingham was described by Sir Nicholas Lestrange as 'a man eminent both for spiritt and martiall knowledge, but of a very small stature' (Thom's *Anecdotes and Traditions* (Camden Society), p. 18).

Sir Richard was aided in his Irish administration by two younger brothers, George and John. Both were assistant commissioners in Connaught. John distinguished himself in the battle with the Highlanders by the Moy, and was granted by his brother Edmund Burke's castle of Castlebarry, near Castlebar. George was for many years sheriff of Sligo, took a leading part in the massacre of the Spaniards in 1588, and was killed by Ulrick O'Bourke in 1595. Bingham's memory was long execrated by the native Irish, but Sir Francis Walsingham and Sir Henry Wallop always held him in high esteem. Sir Richard married Sarah, daughter of John Heigham, of Gifford's Hall, Wickhambrook, Suffolk (by banns), 11 Jan. 1587-8. Lady Bingham survived her husband, and married after his death Edward Waldegrave, of Lawford, Essex. She died at Lawford, and was buried in the church there 9 Sept. 1634, aged 69. Sir Richard left no male issue, and he was succeeded in his Dorsetshire estates by Henry, the eldest son of his brother George, who had been killed in 1595. Henry was created a Nova Scotian baronet in 1634. Sir John Bingham, the fifth in descent from George, was governor of county Mayo, and contributed to William III's success in Ireland by deserting from James II at the battle of Aughrim (1691). He married a grand-niece of Patrick Sarsfield, earl of Lucan, and died in 1749. His second son Charles was created baron Lucan of Castlebar 24 July 1776, and earl of Lucan 6 Oct. 1795 [see Bingham, Margaret].

[Froude's History, x. xi. xii.; Chamberlain's Letters, temp. Eliz. (Camd. Soc.), pp. 14, 18, 34; Spedding's Bacon, ii. 95–6, 100; Hutchins's Dorset, iv. 203; Cal. State Papers (Irish series), 1509–73, 1574–85, 1586–8; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. iii. 156; Celtic Soc. Miscellany (1849), ed. O'Donovan, 187–229; O'Flaherty's Corographical Description of Ireland, ed. Hardiman (1846), p. 394; Annals of the Four Masters, ed. Donovan, vol. vi.; Cal. State Papers (Dom.), 1581–90, 1591–4, 1595–7. Several of Bingham's letters to Burghley and to Sir Robert Cecil are at Hatfield.] S. L. L.

**BINGHAM**, RICHARD, the elder (1765–1858), divine, was born 1 April 1765. He was son of the Rev. Isaac Moody Bingham, rector of Birchanger and Runwell, Essex, and great-grandson of Joseph Bingham, author of the 'Origines Ecclesiasticæ.' He was educated successively at Winchester, where he was on the foundation, and at New College, Oxford, where he took the degrees respectively of B.A. 19 Oct. 1787 and B.C.L. 18 July 1801 (*Oxford Graduates*). He was married at Bristol to Lydia Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Rear-admiral Sir Charles Douglas, bart., 10 Nov. 1788, at which time he was a fellow of his college and in holy orders (*Gent. Mag.* November 1788). In

1790, or more probably in 1788 or 1789 (Preface to *Proceedings*, &c. 8vo, London, 1814, p. vi, and *Proceedings*, &c., p. 174 &c.), he was appointed to the perpetual curacy of Trinity Church, Gosport; in 1796 he became vicar of Great Hale, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire, and was appointed, 22 July 1807, in succession to his father, to the prebendal stall of Bargham in Chichester Cathedral. In 1813, being then a magistrate for Hampshire of twelve years' standing, he was convicted at the Winchester summer assizes of having illegally obtained a license for a public-house, when no such public-house was in existence, and of having stated, in the conveyance of such house, a false consideration of the same, with intent to defraud the revenue by evading an additional stamp duty of 10*l*. (*Annual Register*, 1813). On 10 Nov. 1813 a motion was made in the King's Bench for a new trial on behalf of the defendant. He was brought up for judgment on the 26th of the same month, and in spite of many affidavits to his character was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the county gaol at Winchester. In an appeal to public opinion dated 23 Dec. 1813, Bingham asserted his innocence with the most vehement deprecations. The appeal is embodied in the Preface to 'Proceedings in a Trial, The King, on the Prosecution of James Cooper, against the Rev. Richard Bingham, and on a Motion for a new Trial, and on the Defendant's being brought up for Judgment. Taken in shorthand by Mr. Gurney. With explanatory Preface and Notes and an Appendix,' 8vo, London, 1814. In 1829 Mr. Bingham published, by subscription, the third edition of the 'Origines Ecclesiasticæ' of his ancestor. He reprinted all the contents of the old octavo and folio editions, introducing into the notes some further references from the author's manuscript annotations in a private copy of his own book, and adding for the first time an impression of the author's three 'Trinity Sermons,' besides prefixing a 'Life of the Author, by his Great-grandson.' The bankruptcy of the printer while the work was passing through the press caused much delay in its distribution (*Prolegomena*, &c. i. p. x). Bingham died at his residence of Newhouse on the beach at Gosport, on Sunday, 18 July 1858, and was buried on Tuesday, the 27th of the same month, in the vaults of Trinity Church, in the presence of a very large number of his friends and parishioners.

[Graduati Cantabrigienses, 4to, Cambridge, 1787; Gent. Mag. March 1807, April 1847, and September 1858; Le Neve's Fasti; Proceedings, &c. London, 1814; Annual Register, 1813; Origines Ecclesiasticæ, London, 1829; Miss Bingham's Short Poems, Bolton, 1848; Hampshire Telegraph, 24 and 31 July 1858.]

A. H. G.

BINGHAM, RICHARD, the younger (1798–1872), divine, was the eldest son of Richard Bingham the elder [q. v.] He was born in 1798, and was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he became B.A. 1821, M.A. 1827. He was ordained deacon in 1821, and priest in 1822, and became curate to his father in his incumbency of Holy Trinity Church, Gosport. Here he remained for over twenty-two years. He married, 4 May 1824, 'Frances Campbell, daughter of the late J. Barton, Esq., of Mount Pleasant, Jamaica' (*Gent. Mag.* June 1824), and took pupils. He published by subscription two small volumes of sermons in 1826 and 1827, and in 1829 'The Warning Voice, or an awakening Question for all British Protestants in general, and Members of the Church of England in particular, at the present Juncture.' He seceded from the British and Foreign Bible Society, on account of its readiness to cooperate with Socinians, in 1831, and soon after published an account of the circumstances. He issued by subscription a volume of 'Sermons' in 1835, and in 1843 'Immanuel, or God with us, a Series of Lectures on the Divinity and Humanity of our Lord,' 8vo, London, 1843. The preface mentions his desire to bring out a new edition of his ancestor's book. Twelve years afterwards Bingham produced, at the expense of the delegates of the Oxford University Press, the standard edition of 'The Works of the Rev. Joseph Bingham, M.A.,' 10 vols. 8vo, Oxford, 1855. In 1844 he was presented by the trustees to the perpetual curacy of Christ Church, Harwood, Bolton-le-Moors, during his incumbency of which he lost (28 Feb. 1847) his eldest daughter, aged 21, and his youngest son. Miss Bingham had early published 'Hubert, or the Orphans of St. Madelaine, a Legend of the persecuted Vaudois,' London, 1845, and at the time of her death left a considerable number of pieces, which were published by her father in 1848 as 'Short Poems, religious and sentimental,' and passed through two editions. Bingham became in 1853 curate at St. Mary's, Marylebone, the rector of which was John Hampden Gurney, to whom he afterwards dedicated a volume of 'Sermons' in 1858. In 1856 he became vicar of Queenborough in the isle of Sheppey. He vacated this preferment in 1870, and took up his residence at Sutton, Surrey, where he died on Monday, 22 Jan. 1872, at the age of seventy-four. Bingham was a fervid advocate of liturgical revision, and a member of the council of the Prayer

Book Revision Society. In 1860 he published 'Liturgia Recusa, or Suggestions for revising and reconstructing the daily and occasional Services of the United Church of England and Ireland.' He supplemented this volume by an elaborate model of a liturgy, which he dedicated to Lord Ebury, 'Liturgiæ Recusæ Exemplar. The Prayer Book as it might be, or Formularies old, revised, and new, suggesting a reconstructed and amplified Liturgy,' 1863. Bingham also published 'The Gospel according to Isaiah, in a Course of Lectures,' &c. in 1870; and 'Hymnologia Christiana Latina, or a Century of Psalms and Hymns and Spiritual Songs, by various Authors, from Luther to Heber and Keble, translated into Latin Verse, either metrical or accentuated Rhyme,' 1871.

[Catalogue of all the Graduates in the University of Oxford, Oxford, 1857; Gent. Mag. June, 1824; Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1860–1872; Clergy List, 1841–1872; Guardian, 31 Jan. 1872; and various prefaces and introductions.] A. H. G.

**BINGLEY**, Lord. [See Benson, Robert, 1676–1731.]

**BINGLEY**, WILLIAM (1774–1823), miscellaneous writer, was born at Doncaster in 1774, and left an orphan at a very early age. His friends designed him for the law, but his own inclinations were for the church. In 1795 he was entered at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and took the degree of B.A. in 1799, and of M.A. in 1803. Whilst an undergraduate he travelled in Wales, and 'A Tour round North Wales' was the subject of his first publication. For many years after his ordination he served the curacy of Christ Church in Hampshire, but in 1816 he was the minister of the proprietary chapel in London known as Fitzroy Chapel, Charlotte Street, and he was engaged in its ministry at the time of his death. He died in Charlotte Street, 11 March 1823, and was buried in a vault under the middle aisle of Bloomsbury Church. His life was devoid of incident; his days were passed in compilation. He was a prolific writer, and several of his works enjoyed great popularity. His 'Tour round North Wales,' the result of his college vacation of 1798, was published in 1800 in two volumes. He visited the same district in 1801, and in 1804 issued 'North Wales . . . delineated from two excursions.' A second edition appeared in 1814, and a third, with corrections and additions by his son, W. R. Bingley, in 1839. As a companion to these works there appeared a volume entitled 'Sixty of the most admired Welsh Airs, collected by W. Bingley,' arranged for the pianoforte by W. Russell, junior, in 1803, and again in 1810. One of the most popular of his compilations was 'Animal Biography' (1802), which was written with the object of creating a taste for natural history. The sixth edition appeared in 1824, and the work was translated into several European languages. A cognate volume from his pen, 'Memoirs of British Quadrupeds,' appeared in 1809. Mr. Bingley was a learned botanist and a fellow of the Linnean Society. His 'Practical Introduction to Botany' was published in 1817, and republished after the author's death in 1827. In 1814 he drew up a volume on 'Animated Nature,' and two years later he compiled a work on 'Useful Knowledge, an account of the various productions of nature, mineral, vegetable, and animal.' The last of these volumes was frequently reissued, the seventh edition appearing so recently as 1852. One set of his works was composed of 'biographical conversations' on eminent characters. In this manner he narrated the lives of 'British characters,' 'eminent voyagers,' 'celebrated travellers,' and 'Roman characters.' Another consisted of condensed accounts 'from modern writers' of the various continents of the world: Africa, South America, North America, South Europe, North Europe, and Asia were consecutively described by him, the six volumes appearing separately between 1819 and 1822, and being reproduced with a general title-page of 'Modern Travels.' His dictionary of 'Musical Biography' appeared anonymously in 1814; it was reissued with his name on the title-page, but without any other alteration, in 1834. Whilst at Christ Church he published (1805), from the originals in the possession of a Wiltshire lady, three volumes of 'Correspondence between Frances, Countess of Hereford, and the Countess of Pomfret, 1738–41.' Most of the copies of the second edition were destroyed by fire, but a few were saved. He was long engaged on a history of Hampshire, and in 1817, when the manuscripts amounted to 6,000 pages, explained in an address to his subscribers the causes which retarded and finally prevented its completion. Thirty copies of a small portion of it, however, entitled 'The Topographical Account of the Hundred of Bosmere,' were printed for private circulation. In addition to these works, Bingley was the author of a sermon, the 'Economy of a Christian Life' (1822), and a handbook to the Leverian museum.

[Gent. Mag. 1823; Biog. Dictionary of 1816; Memoir prefixed to his 'Roman Characters' (1824).] W. P. C.

**BINHAM** or **BYNHAM, SIMON** (*fl.* 1335), chronicler, a monk of the priory of Binham, Norfolk, one of the cells belonging to the abbey of St. Albans, upheld his prior, William Somerton, in resisting the unjust exactions of Hugh, abbot of St. Albans (1308–1326). The cause of the Binham monks was taken up by the gentry of the neighbourhood, and Sir Robert Walkefare, the patron of the cell, prevailed on Thomas, earl of Lancaster, to uphold them. Emboldened by this support, the prior and his monks refused to admit the visitation of the abbot, and the gentlemen of their party garrisoned the priory against him. The abbot, however, appealed to the king, Edward II, who ordered the prior's supporters to return to their homes. Simon and the other rebellious monks were brought to St. Albans and imprisoned. After a while they were released and admitted into the brotherhood, but as a mark of disgrace were sentenced to walk in fetters in all processions of the convent. Simon lived to become an influential member of the house, for in the time of Abbot Michael (1335–1349) he was chosen by the chapter as one of the three receivers or treasurers of the collections made for the support of scholars and needy brethren. In a notice of the historians of St. Albans, he is said to have written after Henry Blankfrount or Blaneforde [q.v.], and before Richard Savage. The works of Binham and Savage are lost, or at least are unidentified. It has, however, been suggested that Binham may have written some of the fragments published in the Rolls edition of the 'Chronicle of Rishanger.'

[Gesta Abbatum Mon. S. Albani, ii. 131, 305, Rolls ser.; Joh. Amundesham Ann. Introd. lxvi, 303, Rolls ser.; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 144.]

W. H.

**BINHAM** or **BYNHAM, WILLIAM** (*fl.* 1370), theologian, was a native of Binham in Norfolk, where there was a Benedictine priory dependent on the abbey of St. Albans. Doubtless through this connection he entered the monastic profession at the abbey, and became ultimately prior of Wallingford, which was also a cell belonging to St. Albans. He had been a student at Oxford, of which university he is described as doctor of divinity, and had there come into close intimacy with John Wycliffe. Binham, however, remained true to the traditions of the church, and after a while separated himself from his friend, with whom at length he engaged in controversy, and proved, as the catholic Leland confesses, no match for his antagonist. His only recorded work was written on this occasion, 'Contra Positiones Wiclevi.' It is not known to be extant, but Wyclif's reply ('Contra Willelmum Vynham monachum S. Albani Determinatio') is preserved in a Paris manuscript, Lat. 3184, ff. 49–52 (Shirley, *Catal. of the original Works of Wyclif*, p. 20). The last notice of Binham's life occurs in 1396, when he, as prior of Wallingford, was detained by illness from attending the election of an abbot of St. Albans on 9 Oct. (*Gesta Abbatum Monasterii S. Albani*, iii. 426, ed. H. T. Riley, 1869).

[Leland's Comm. de Script. Brit. dcxxviii. p. 381; Bale's Script. Brit. Cat. vi. 5, p. 456; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. p. 101.]

R. L. P.

**BINNEMAN, HENRY.** [See Bynneman, Henry.]

**BINNEY, EDWARD WILLIAM** (1812–1881), geologist, was born at Morton in Nottinghamshire in 1812. Little is known of his early education; he appears, however, to have acquired strong scientific tastes, which continually betrayed themselves during his apprenticeship to a solicitor. He became a resident in Manchester in 1836; his legal knowledge and strong common sense soon gained for him many clients, and his practice as a lawyer was favourably established in that city. The interesting coal-field of Lancashire soon claimed his attention, and he directed most of his leisure to the study of the geological phenomena of the district around Manchester. Similar tastes soon drew together a circle of students, many of whom had been trained in experimental science by John Dalton, and others in mechanical and physical research by William Fairbairn. Out of these, principally by Binney's influence, a small select band was formed, and in October 1838 they founded the Manchester Geological Society, Lord Francis Egerton being the first president, and J. F. Bateman and Binney the first honorary secretaries.

The second article in the 'Transactions' of this society, after the president's address, was a 'Sketch of the Geology of Manchester and its Vicinity,' illustrated by coloured sections, contributed by Binney. The first volume of the 'Transactions' affords evidence of his industry, four papers connected with the geology of the Lancashire and Cheshire coal-field having been contributed by him. Binney was president of the Manchester Geological Society in 1857–9, and again in 1865–7. In 1853 he was elected a member of the Geological Society of London, and in 1856 a fellow of the Royal Society.

In 1858 Binney communicated to the local geological society a paper 'On Sigillaria and

its Roots,' which was his first contribution towards the solution of a problem of considerable interest, connected with the formation of our coal-beds. It had already been noticed by Sir William Logan that every seam of coal rests on a bed of rock usually known as 'seat-stone' and 'underclay;' that this was devoid of stratification, and frequently full of filaments, running in all directions, having a root-like appearance. These vegetable fibres were called 'stigmaria.' Binney discovered, in a railway cutting near St. Helen's in Lancashire, a number of trunks of trees standing erect as they grew, with the roots still attached to them, these being the so-called 'stigmaria.' M. Ad. Brongniart was disposed to regard these plants as gigantic tree ferns, but Dr. (now Sir J. D.) Hooker believed that those Sigillaria, as they were named, were cryptogamous, though more highly developed than any flowering plants now living. In May 1861 another paper bearing the above title was communicated by the author to the Manchester Geological Society, and we find in the sixth volume of the 'Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London' a memoir by him entitled 'Remarks on Sigillaria and some Spores found imbedded in the inside of its roots.' Thus Binney completed the proof that all coal seams rest on old soils which are constituted entirely of vegetable matter; this was the seat-stone of a seam of coal. The roots (Stigmaria) show that those soils supported a luxuriant vegetation (Sigillaria), which, growing rapidly in vast swamps, under a moist atmosphere of high temperature, formed by decomposition the fossil fuel, to which we owe the extent of our manufacturing industries.

At this time Binney was actively engaged in investigating the fossil shells of the lower coal measures. In April 1860 he read a paper on the results of his inquiry, asserting that two groups of the mollusca were occasionally found together in the same coal-bed; but some geologists venture to differ from one whom they call 'a keen-eyed observer,' expressing their belief that the specimens, thought to be obtained from the same bed, were derived from two closely adjoining layers.

Binney studied with much diligence the coal measure, Calamites, which he was led to consider as divisible into two perfectly distinct but outwardly similar types; one of these, Calamodendron, being a gymnospermous exogen, allied to our fir trees, while the true calamite is regarded as equisetaceous. In 1866 he read a paper 'On the Upper Coal Measures of England and Scotland,' and in 1871 one, being a 'Description and Specimens of Bituminous Shale from New South Wales.' These are immediately due to his connection with Mr. James Young, whose name is associated with the paraffin industry of Scotland. Binney's geological experience helped Mr. Young to the discovery of the Torbane Hill mineral, or Boghead cannel, a bituminous shale from which have resulted the enormous paraffin works at Bathgate. Between the years 1839 and 1872, Binney contributed thirty-three papers to the Manchester Geological Society, and some others to the Geological Society of London. He was also a zealous supporter of the Philosophical Society of Manchester, and rendered important aid to the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, by furnishing the surveyors with the results of his long experience over the coal-fields of Lancashire and Cheshire.

On 25 October 1881 Binney presided at the council meeting of the Manchester Geological Society for the last time. He died in Manchester on 19 Dec. in the same year, especially regretted by his associates, who found that in him they had lost the man who possessed the most exact knowledge of the coal-fields of Lancashire and Cheshire, and of the geology of the whole district.

[Transactions of the Geological Society of Manchester; Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London; Ormerod's Classified Index of Transactions, &c.; Coal, its History and Use, edited by Professor Thorpe; Lyell's Principles of Geology; personal knowledge.] R. H-T.

BINNEY, THOMAS, D.D., LL.D. (1798–1874), a distinguished nonconformist divine, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in the year 1798. After a period of tuition in an ordinary day school, he was apprenticed for seven years to a bookseller. In giving an account of his early life Binney stated that his hours with the Newcastle bookseller were for two years from seven in the morning until eight in the evening, and for five years from seven to seven. He was, however, sometimes engaged from six a.m. until ten p.m. Notwithstanding this pressure he found opportunities, especially from his fourteenth to his twentieth year, for considerable reading and much original composition. The elements of Latin and Greek he acquired by studying on two evenings in the week with a presbyterian clergyman. The elder Binney, who was of Scotch extraction, was an elder of the presbyterian congregation in the Wall Knoll, and the son took an active part in connection with a religious and intellectual institution attached to this church. It is not known

how he came to sever himself from the presbyterians and to connect himself with the congregationalists. He was recommended, however, to the theological seminary at Wymondley, Hertfordshire, an institution which was afterwards merged in New College, a well-known training establishment for congregational ministers. He remained here for three years, and while tradition states that he was not a very severe student, it appears that he excited no ordinary expectations.

After leaving college Binney was for about twelve months minister of the New Meeting, Bedford, of which John Howard was one of the founders. In August 1824 he accepted the pastorate of St. James's Street Chapel, Newport, Isle of Wight. Here he became acquainted with Samuel Wilberforce. Binney's first work, a 'Memoir of Stephen Morrell,' was published during his residence at Newport. He also prepared for the press a volume of sermons on 'The Practical Power of Faith.' In 1829 he removed to London, to take charge of the church assembling at Weigh House. In a short time he acquired a high reputation as a pulpit orator.

Binney was a strong controversialist, and he attacked the church of England with much vehemence. A furious paper war took place over a phrase which occurred in an address delivered by him at the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Weigh House Chapel on 16 Oct. 1833. He was affirmed to have said that 'the church of England damned more souls than she saved.' Several bishops, a great number of the clergy, and the entire religious press mingled in the fierce discussion which ensued. The actual words used by Binney were these: 'It is with me a matter of deep serious religious conviction that the established church is a great national evil; that it is an obstacle to the progress of truth and godliness in the land; that it destroys more souls than it saves; and therefore its end is devoutly to be wished by every lover of God and man. Right or wrong, this is my belief.' Binney was a voluminous writer on polemical subjects. He published a number of letters under the signature of 'Fiat Justitia,' which quickly went through six editions, and in 1834 he published 'The Ultimate Object of the Evangelical Dissenters,' a sermon preached in the Weigh House Chapel on the occasion of petitions to parliament for the removal of dissenters' grievances. In the following year he replied, by a discourse entitled 'Dissent not Schism,' to a charge by the Bishop of London which had been pronounced intolerant in many quarters. In 1841 a Mr. William Baines was imprisoned in Leicester Gaol for non-payment of church rates, and Binney, under the pseudonym of 'A. Balance, Esq., of the Middle Temple,' wrote a severe pamphlet dealing with the case and entitled 'Leicester Gaol.' In 1850 he wrote a series of papers on the 'Aspects of Baptismal Regeneration as taught in the Established Church,' suggested by the famous Gorham case. In 1853 he published a work for young men entitled 'Is it possible to make the Best of both Worlds?' The question was answered warmly in the negative by several writers, but its original propounder defended his propositions with considerable dialectical skill. This work was Binney's most successful venture as an author. For the first twelve months after its publication it sold at the rate of one hundred copies per day.

In 1857 Binney visited Australia. The Bishop of Adelaide having addressed to him a letter on the relations of the episcopal church in the colonies to nonconforming churches, and the possibility of an interchange of ministerial services, a correspondence followed. A memorial was addressed to the bishop by a number of episcopalian laymen, including the governor of the colony and the ministers of the state, requesting that Binney should be invited to preach in the cathedral. In the end, however, the bishop decided that he was not at liberty to comply with the request. The visitor then delivered an address from the presidential chair of the Tasmanian Congregational Union on 'The Church of the Future,' an address which was afterwards incorporated in a volume entitled 'Lights and Shadows of Australian Life,' published in 1862. The year just named being the year of the bicentenary commemoration of the ejection of the two thousand clergymen, Binney, who had some time before returned to England, preached and published two sermons entitled 'Farewell Sunday' and 'St. Bartholomew's Day.' In 1863 he published a pamphlet with the title 'Breakers on both Sides: Thoughts on Creeds, Subscriptions, Trust Deeds, &c., in relation to Protestantism and Dissent.' The rapid spread of the ritualistic movement in the church of England also led him to write and publish in 1867 a volume entitled 'Micah, the Priest Maker,' an enlargement of a course of lectures delivered at the Weigh House Chapel. Binney edited and published an American work on liturgies by the Rev. Charles W. Baird, D.D., of New York, being 'Historical Sketches of the Liturgical Forms of the Reformed Churches.' The editor prefixed an introduction and added an appendix on the question, 'Are Dissenters to have a Liturgy?' expressing a conviction

that something more was demanded in nonconformist services than had yet been witnessed. He was himself one of the first ministers to introduce into nonconformist churches the chanting of the rhythmical psalms of the Old Testament according to the authorised version, and he gave a great impetus to the movement for improved services, which afterwards spread through the nonconformist churches.

For many years before he died Binney was regarded as the Nestor of the denomination to which he belonged, and his influence spread to the other side of the Atlantic and also to the colonies. In 1852 he received the degree of LL.D. from the university of Aberdeen, and an American university subsequently conferred upon him the degree of D.D. He was twice elected chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, and he preached a great number of special sermons before that body. In 1869 he retired from the pastorate at Weigh House Chapel after a ministry of forty years in that place. He subsequently undertook some professorial duties in connection with New College, and occasionally preached in London pulpits, his last sermon being delivered in Westminster Chapel in November 1873.

The closing months of his life saw him afflicted by a depressing and insidious disease. Dr. Allon states that he fell into a condition of great despondency, but it was a failure of the body rather than of the mind. Before the end the cloud lifted, and he died on 24 Feb. 1874. Dean Stanley was amongst the divines who took part in the funeral service at Abney Park Cemetery.

Binney was a voluminous writer of verse, chiefly of a religious character. His poetry, however, was distinguished rather for its devotional element than for any imaginative qualities. One of his hymns, 'Eternal Light! Eternal Light!' is widely known.

[Sermons preached in the King's Weigh House Chapel, London, 1829–69, by T. Binney, LL.D., 1st and 2nd series, edited, with a Biographical and Critical Sketch, by Henry Allon, D.D.; Thomas Binney, a Memorial, by the Rev. J. Stoughton, D.D.; Thomas Binney, his Mind, Life, and Opinions, by the Rev. E. Paxton Hood; Annual Register, 1874, and the journals of the time; the works of Dr. Binney.] G. B. S.

**BINNING,** Lord. [See Hamilton, Charles.]

**BINNING, HUGH** (1627–1653), Scotch divine, was son of John Binning of Dalvenan, Ayrshire, by Margaret M'Kell, daughter of Matthew M'Kell (or M'Kail), the parish clergyman of Bothwell, Lanarkshire, and sister to Hugh M'Kail, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and uncle to one of the youthful martyrs of Scotland—Hugh M'Kail, who was hanged at Edinburgh on 22 Dec. 1666, for his alleged participation in the rising at Pentland. Binning was born at Dalvenan in 1627. His father had a considerable inherited landed estate, and Hugh was given a liberal education. He easily outstripped his schoolfellows of twice and thrice his years, and in his thirteenth and fourteenth years his gravity and piety were recognised with a kind of awe by all. Before his fourteenth year he proceeded to the university of Glasgow, entering himself for philosophy. The professors were startled by his premature learning and philosophical capacity. He took his degree of M.A. 'with much applause.' He then commenced the study of divinity, 'with a view to serve God in the holy ministry.' James Dalrymple (afterwards Lord Stair), who had been his professor of philosophy, having resigned in 1647, Binning was induced to become a candidate for the chair. All members of the universities in the kingdom who had 'a mind to the profession of philosophy' were invited to 'sist' themselves before the Senatus and 'compete for the preferment.' The principal of the university (Dr. Strang) had his candidate, and strenuous efforts were put forth to carry him, mainly on the ground that the candidate was a 'citizen's son,' and subsidiarily 'of competent learning,' and of 'more years.' An extempore disputation between the two candidates was suggested; thereupon Binning's rival withdrew, and left him to be unanimously elected before he was nineteen years of age. He delivered at once a brilliant course of lectures, and tried to rescue philosophy in Scotland from the 'barbarous terms and unintelligible jargon of the schoolmen.' He held the post with increasing influence for about three years. At the same time he pursued his theological studies, and having obtained license as a minister of the Gospel, he received a call to the parish of Govan near Glasgow on 25 Oct. 1649. On 8 Jan. following he was ordained at Govan, and resigned his professorship in the following year. Soon after he married Mary (sometimes erroneously given as Barbara), daughter of the Rev. James Simpson, parish minister of Airth (Stirlingshire), who has been wrongly described as an Irish minister. He still carried on his philosophical and other studies, but was duly attentive to his sermons and pastoral duties. Wherever he was announced as a preacher, vast crowds assembled. When in 1651 the unhappy division took place in the church into resolutioners and protesters, he sided with the latter. He then wrote and

published his 'Treatise on Christian Love' as an Eirenicon. He played a prominent part in the historical dispute before Cromwell at Glasgow (April 1651) between the independents and presbyterians. His learning, theological knowledge, and eloquent fervour bore down all opposition. The Protector was astonished, and, finding his party (of the independents) nonplussed, is said to have asked the name 'of that learned and bold young man,' and, when told it was Mr. Hugh Binning, to have replied, 'He hath bound well indeed, but' (putting his hand on his sword) 'this will loose all again.' Subsequently he still more publicly vindicated the church's rights as against the invasion of the state, from Deuteronomy xxxii. 4–5. He died of consumption in September 1653, when only in his twenty-seventh year. Patrick Gillespie —no common judge—pronounced him 'philologus, philosophus, et theologus eximius.' James Durham said 'There was no speaking after Mr. Binning.' The following are his chief books: 1. 'The common Principles of the Christian Religion clearly proved and singularly improved, or a Practical Catechism wherein some of the most concerning Foundations of our Faith are solidly laid down, and that Doctrine which is according to Godliness is sweetly yet pungently pressed home and most satisfyingly handled,' Glasgow, 1659. 2. 'The Sinner's Sanctuary, being xl. Sermons upon the Eighth Chapter of Romans from the first verse to the sixteenth,' Edinburgh, 1670. 3. 'Fellowship with God, being xxviii. Sermons on the First Epistle of John c. i. and ii. vv. 1, 2, 3,' Edinburgh, 1671. 4. 'Heart Humiliation, or Miscellany Sermons, preached upon choice Texts at several Solemn Occasions,' Edinburgh, 1671. 5. 'An Useful Case of Conscience . . . 1693.' 6. 'A Treatise of Christian Love on John xiii. 35,' 1651, but only 1743 ed. (Glasgow) now known. 7. 'Several Sermons upon the most important Subjects of Practical Religion,' Glasgow, 1760. The best collective edition of the works is that by Dr. Leishman, a successor at Govan, in one large volume (imperial 8vo), 3rd ed. 1851. Various of these books were translated into Dutch.

Binning's widow was afterwards married to the Rev. James Gordon, presbyterian minister of Comber, co. Down, Ireland. She died at Paisley in 1694. Binning's only son John inherited the family estate of Dalvenan on the death of his grandfather; but having been engaged in the affair of Bothwell Bridge in 1679, he was attainted and his property forfeited. But in 1690 forfeiture and fines and attainder were rescinded by parliament, with little advantage nevertheless to him, through the roguery of one Mackenzie, who claimed to have advanced money on the estate far beyond its value. There are pathetic glimpses of the younger Binning in the 'proceedings' of the assembly of the church of Scotland in 1704, when he sued for the assembly's approval of an edition of his father's works. The assembly recommended 'every minister within the kingdom to take a double of the same book, or to subscribe for the same.' The last application he made for procuring aid was in 1717.

[Scott's Fasti, ii. 67–8; Minutes Univ. Glasg.; Wodrow's Analecta; Reid's Presbyterianism of Ireland, i.; Edin. Christian Instructor, xxii.; Acts of Assembly; New Statistical Account, vi.; Chalmers's Biogr. Dict.; Scots Worthies, i. 205–10, ed. Macgavin, 1837.] A. B. G.

**BINNS, JOHN** (1772–1860), journalist and politician, was the son of an ironmonger in Dublin, and was born on 22 Dec. 1772. In his second year he lost his father, who left behind him a considerable property. After receiving a good education, first at a common school, and afterwards at a classical academy, he was in 1786 apprenticed to a soapboiler. At the request of his elder brother, who inherited the estate of his father, he accompanied him in 1794 to London, where for some months he acted as his assistant in the plumbing business. Shortly after his arrival in London he became a member of the London Corresponding Company, which was afterwards an influential political association. In 1797 he hired a large room in the Strand for political debates, a charge of one shilling being made for admission. On account of his connection with the schemes of the United Irishmen, the grand jury of the county of Warwick found a true bill against him, but after trial he was acquitted. On 21 Feb. 1798 he left London for France, but was arrested at Margate, and after an examination by the privy council he was committed to the Tower. At Maidstone he was tried, along with Arthur O'Connor, for high treason, but acquitted. Shortly afterwards he was arrested and confined in Clerkenwell Prison, whence he was transferred to Gloucester, where he remained till March 1801. In July following he embarked for America. Proceeding to Northumberland, Pennsylvania, he in March 1802 began there a newspaper, 'The Republican Argus,' by which he acquired great influence among the republican party, not only in Northumberland but in the neighbouring counties. In March 1807 he removed to Philadelphia to edit the 'Democratic Press,' which soon

became the leading paper in the state. In December 1822 he was chosen alderman of the city of Philadelphia, an office which he held till 1844. He died at Philadelphia on 16 June 1860.

[Recollections of John Binns—Twenty-nine years in Europe and Fifty-three in the United States—written by himself, Philadelphia, 1854.] T. F. H.

**BINYON, EDWARD** (1830?–1876), landscape painter, born about the year 1830, was a member of the Society of Friends. He painted both in oil and in water-colours, and his works show much power of colouring; one of them, 'The Bay of Mentone,' has frequently been reproduced. He contributed from 1857 to 1876 to the exhibitions of the Dudley Gallery and the Royal Academy, among the pictures which he sent to the latter being, in 1859, 'The Arch of Titus;' in 1860 'Capri;' in 1873 'Marina di Lacco, Ischia;' in 1875 'Coral Boat at dawn, Bay of Naples;' and in 1876 'Hidden Fires, Vesuvius from Capodimonte.' He lived many years in the island of Capri, where he died in 1876, from the effects of bathing while overheated.

[Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, ed. Graves, 1884; Royal Academy Exhibition Catalogues, 1859–76.] R. E. G.

**BIONDI, Sir GIOVANNI FRANCESCO** (1572–1644), historian and romance writer, was born in 1572 at Lesina, an island in the Gulf of Venice off Dalmatia. Entering the service of the Venetian republic, he was appointed secretary to Senator Soranzo, the Venetian ambassador at Paris; but he soon afterwards returned to Venice, and at the suggestion of Sir Henry Wotton, the English ambassador there, came to England to seek his fortunes. Arriving in 1609 (*Cal. Dom. State Papers*, 1629–31, p. 347), with an introduction to James I, he was at first employed in negotiating with the Duke of Savoy marriages between his children and Prince Henry and Princess Elizabeth, but the scheme never reached maturity. He was settled in London in the latter half of 1612, when Prince Henry's death ended 'all hope of a Savoyan match,' and was well received by the king, who granted him a pension. Fifteen interesting Italian letters, written between 9 Oct. 1612 and 24 Nov. 1613, by Biondi in London to Carleton, who was then the English ambassador at Venice, are extant among the 'State Papers.' In one of them, dated 28 Oct. 1613, Biondi promises to follow Carleton's advice, and remain permanently in London; and in the latest of them he announces his intention of going to Paris with Sir Henry Wotton, should Wotton be appointed to the English legation there. He had been in early life converted to the protestant faith; but Archbishop Abbot informed Carleton (30 Nov. 1613) that, although he knew nothing to Biondi's disadvantage, he was as suspicious of him as of all 'Italian convertitos.' In 1615 Biondi proceeded to the general Calvinist assembly held at Grenoble as James I's representative, and he assured the assembly of the English king's protection and favour (Marsollier, *Histoire de Henri, duc de Bouillon*, 1719, livre vii. p. 27). On 6 Sept. 1622 Biondi was knighted by James I at Windsor, and married about the same time Mary, the sister of the king's physician, Sir Theodore Mayerne, 'a very great lump or great piece of flesh,' as Chamberlain describes her (Nichols, *Progresses*, iii. 777; *Cal. Dom. State Papers*, 1619–23, p. 495). Soon afterwards Biondi became a gentleman of the king's privy chamber. On 22 Feb. 1625–6 he resigned two small pensions which he had previously held, and received in behalf of himself and his wife, during their lives, a new pension of 200*l.* On 13 June 1628 an exemption from all taxation was granted him. On 25 Sept. 1630 he sent to Carleton, who had now become Viscount Dorchester and secretary of state, a statement of his affairs, and desired it to be laid before the king. After giving an account of his early life, and of the loss which he had sustained in the death, in 1628, of his patron, William Cavendish, earl of Devonshire, he complained that his pension had been rarely paid, and prayed for its increase by 100*l.* and its regular payment. The justices of the peace for Middlesex reported (11 May 1636) that Biondi, with other 'persons of quality' residing in Clerkenwell, had refused to contribute 'to the relief of the infected' of the district. There is extant at the Record Office a certificate of payment of Biondi's pension on 7 May 1638. Two years later he left England for the house of his brother-in-law, Mayerne, at Aubonne, near Lausanne, Switzerland. He died there in 1644, and the epitaph on his tomb in the neighbouring church was legible in 1737. An admirable portrait of Biondi is given in 'Le Glorie de gli Incogniti,' p. 240, This book, published at Venice in 1647, is an account of deceased members of the Venetian 'Accademia de' Signori Incogniti,' to which Biondi belonged.

Biondi was the author of three tedious chivalric romances, which tell a continuous story, and of a work on English history. They were all written in Italian, but became very popular in this country in English

translations. They are entitled: 1. 'L'Eromena divisa in sei libri,' published at Venice in 1624, and again in 1628. It was translated into English as 'Eromena, or Love and Revenge' (fol., 1631), by James Hayward, and dedicated to the Duke of Richmond and Lennox. A German translation appeared in parts at Nuremberg between 1656 and 1659, and was republished in 1667. 2. 'La Donzella desterrada,' published at Venice in 1627 and at Bologna in 1637, and dedicated to the Duke of Savoy. The dedication is dated from London, 4 July 1626, and in it Biondi mentions a former promise to undertake for the duke a translation of Sidney's 'Arcadia.' James Hayward translated the book into English, under the title of 'Donzella desterrada, or the Banish'd Virgin' (fol.), in 1635. 3. 'Il Coralbo; segue la Donzella desterrada' (Venice, 1635). It was translated into English by A. G. in 1655, with a dedication to the (second) Earl of Strafford. The translator states that Coralbo was regarded by Biondi as the most perfect of his romances. 4. 'L'istoria delle guerre civili d'Inghilterra tra le due case di Lancastre e di Iorc,' published in three quarto volumes at Venice between 1637 and 1644, with a dedication to Charles I. It was translated into English, apparently while still in manuscript, by Henry Cary, earl of Monmouth, and published in two volumes in London in 1641, under the title of 'An History of the Civil Warres of England between the two Houses of Lancaster and Yorke.' It is a laborious but useless compilation.

[Le Glorie de gli Incogniti (1647), pp. 241–3; Niceron's Mémoires pour servir, xxxvii. 391–4; Cal. Dom. State Papers for 1612, 1613, 1622, 1624, 1626, 1628, 1630, 1636, 1638; Granger's Biographical History, ii. 36; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

S. L. L.

**BIRCH, JAMES** (*fl.* 1759–1795), heresiarch, was born in Wales, but the date is unknown. He became a watch-motion maker in London, living in Brewer's Yard, Golden Lane, Old Street Road, afterwards in Little Moorfields. He was converted to the Muggletonians, his name first appearing in their records 1 July 1759; that of Mrs. Birch is mentioned 22 July 1759. He wrote in 1771 a rhythmical account of his conversion ('Travels from the sixth to the ninth hour'), fifteen stanzas of eight lines each, dated 5 Dec. (unprinted). In 1772 he rejected two points of Muggletonian orthodoxy: viz. the doctrine that believers have present assurance of salvation (this, Birch thought, was often withheld till death); and the doctrine that God exercises no immediate oversight in human affairs, and affords no present inspiration (on these points Birch reverted to the original views of John Reeve, the founder, along with Lodowicke Muggleton, of the sect). So far he only led a party within the Muggletonian body, which has always been liable to eruptions of Reevite heresy. But in 1778 Birch began to claim personal inspiration; this lost him ten followers, headed by Martha, wife of Henry Collier. The Collierites were regarded by Muggletonians as mistaken friends; the Birchites were known as the Anti-church. Birch was maintained in independence by his followers, his right-hand man being William Matthews, of Bristol. In 1786 there were some thirty Birchites in London, and a larger number in Pembrokeshire. In 1809 they are alluded to in a 'divine song' by James Frost as 'anti-followers;' at this time and subsequently they had a place of meeting in the Barbican. Whether Birch himself was living in 1809 is not known; the last occurrence of his name in the Muggletonian archives is in 1795; two of his London followers were surviving in 1871 in old age. Birch published, about the end of last century, 'The Book of Cherubical Reason, with its Law and Nature; or of the Law and Priesthood of Reason,' &c.; and 'The Book upon the Gospel and Regeneration,' &c. They bear no date, but were sold by T. Herald, 60 Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Lane. Very incoherent, they are scarcely intelligible even to the initiated in the small controversies from which they sprang. One of Birch's opinions is curious: 'Not one of the seed of Faith dies in childhood' (*Cher. Reas.* p. 46).

[MS. Records of the Muggletonian Church; Birch's Works (Brit. Mus. 1114 i. 3, 1 and 2); paper Ancient and Mod. Muggletonians, Trans. Liverpool Lit. and Phil. Soc. 1870.]

A. G.

**BIRCH, JOHN** (1616–1691), presbyterian colonel during the civil war, belonged to a younger branch of the Birches of Birch, and was the eldest son of Samuel Birch of Ardwick, Lancashire, by Mary, daughter of Ralph Smith of Doblane House, Lancashire (Dugdale's *Visit. of Lancas.* 1664 in *Chet. Soc. Pub.* lxxxiv. (1872), p. 34). He was born 7 April 1616, not 1626, the date now inscribed on his tombstone (Wood, ed. Bliss, *Life*, cxviii). It was the general custom of his political opponents to refer to him as of ignoble origin, and the coarseness of his manners gave a colour of probability to the insinuation. In 'A more exact and necessary Catalogue of Pensioners than is yet extant' (Somers's *Tracts*, vii. p. 60), he appears as 'J. B., once a carrier, now a colonel;' and

Burnet states that when a member of parliament he 'retained still, even to affectation, the clownishness of his manner.' He also quotes a speech of Birch, in which he admits that he had 'been a carrier once.' Similar insinuations of the lowness of his origin occur in the traditions as to how he joined the army. According to the Barrett MSS. in the library of the Chetham Society, quoted in note by Thomas Heywood to Newcome's 'Diary' (p. 203), 'being of great stature,' he 'enlisted as a private trooper in the parliamentary army, which being known of Colonel Birch of Birch to be his namesake and countryman, was by him favoured and preferred in the army from post to post.' According to another account, while driving his packhorses along the road, he so resolutely resisted the attempt of some parliamentary soldiers under Cromwell to rob him, that he attracted the notice of that commander, who offered him a commission in his troop (Townsend, *Hist. of Leominster*, p. 109). The pedigree above quoted sufficiently refutes the tradition of his ignoble birth, and his letters prove incontestably that he had received more than a 'clownish education.' That both of the above statements in regard to his early connection with the army are totally groundless, is also evident from his 'Military Memoir,' in which he makes his first appearance as captain of volunteers at the siege of Bristol. Either previously or subsequently he may have acted as 'a carrier,' and 'driven packhorses,' but when he joined the army he had a large business as a merchant in Bristol, and, according to the 'Visitation of Lancashire' above quoted, had married Alice, daughter of Thomas Deane, and widow of Thomas Selfe of Bristol, grocer. It is, however, not an improbable conjecture that Birch came into the possession of his business by marrying the widow of his master, whose goods he may previously have been in the habit of delivering to the customers. In any case, he inherited a combination of talents certain to bring him into prominence in troublous times such as those in which he lived: great personal strength, remarkable coolness in the most perplexing surroundings, an inborn capacity for military command, a rugged eloquence which rendered him one of the most formidable orators of his time, and a keen business instinct which let slip no opportunity of advancing his personal interests. After the surrender of Bristol to the royalists Birch went to London and levied there a regiment, with which he served as colonel under Sir William Waller in his campaigns in the west. In the assault of Arundel he was so severely wounded as to be left for dead; but the cold stopped the hæmorrhage, and thus accidentally saved his life. After obtaining medical assistance in London, he returned to his command, and was present at the battle of Alresford, the blockade of Oxford, and the prolonged skirmish at Cropredy Bridge. Waller's troops having deserted him in the subsequent aimless march towards London, Birch obtained the command of a Kentish regiment of newly levied troops, with which he assisted at the defence of Plymouth. The institution of the New Model was a serious blow to his hopes, for his presbyterian principles were even dearer to him than his own advancement. On its institution he was ordered to join the army of Fairfax and Cromwell near Bridgewater, and was entrusted with the care of Bath. It was in a great degree owing to his representations that in September 1645 it was decided to storm Bristol, and he assisted in its assault with a considerable command of horse and foot, receiving special commendation in the report of Cromwell to the parliament (Carlyle, *Cromwell*, letter xxxi.) Notwithstanding this, he remained only a colonel of volunteers with the joint care of Bath and Bristol, a position with so few advantages to compensate for its difficulties that he contemplated resigning his commission, when, going to London in November 1645 to inform the committee of safety of his intention, he received a new commission along with Colonel Morgan, governor of Gloucester, to 'distress the city of Hereford.' Only a few months previously the city had successfully withstood the assaults of the Scotch army under Leven; but Birch, after obtaining secret information of the strength, disposition, and habits of the garrison, succeeded in devising a clever stratagem which enabled him to enter the gates before a proper alarm could be raised. Such a remarkable stroke of fortune was received with general rejoicing in London, and formed the turning-point in Birch's career. He received the special thanks of parliament, who voted 6,000*l.* for the payment of his men, was appointed governor of Hereford, and shortly afterwards was chosen member for Leominster. With the capture of Goodrich castle in 1646, his career as a soldier of the parliament practically closes. Throughout it, it is not difficult to trace the predominance of his schemes as a man of business. It was possibly to secure compensation for the loss of his property in Bristol that he first became a captain of volunteers. When forced to suspend his business as a merchant, he lent his money to the parliament at the high interest of 8 per cent., and his governorship of Hereford supplied him with admirable opportunities for speculating in

church lands, of which he took full advantage, purchasing Whitbourne, a county residence attached to the see of Hereford, for 1,348*l.*, and afterwards the palace of Hereford and various bishop's manors for 2,476*l.* (*Memoir*, 154–5). These purchases were of course nullified at the Restoration, and Richard Baxter mentions that Birch sought to persuade him to take the bishopric of Hereford 'because he thought to make a better bargain with me than with another' (Kennet, *Register*, 303). At the same time Birch made his worldly interests entirely subservient to his presbyterian principles. According to his own statement in the debate of 10 Feb. 1672–73, he suffered, on account of his opposition to the extreme measures of the Cromwellian party, as many as twenty-one imprisonments. When Charles II appeared in England as the champion of presbyterianism, Birch's wariness did not prevent him from being seen riding with Charles in Worcester the day before the battle. This was remembered against him when fears arose in 1654 of a rising in Hereford, and he suffered an imprisonment in Hereford gaol from March of that year to November 1655 (Thurloe, iv. 237). He was returned to the parliament which met in March 1656, but was excluded, and, along with eighty others, signed a protest (Thurloe, v. 453). He took a prominent part in the restoration of Charles II, being chosen in February 1659–60 a member of the new council of state, of which General Monk was the head (Kennet, *Register*, 66). Notwithstanding his dubious political action, he had held during the later years of the protectorship an important situation in the excise, and at the Restoration he was made auditor. That under the new régime his business instincts were still unimpaired is further shown by the entries in the State Papers (*Calendar*, Domestic Series (1664–5), pp. 361 and 383) regarding his rental, along with James Hamilton, ranger of Hyde Park, of 55 acres of land at the north-west corner of the park, at an annual rental of 5*s.*, to be planted with apple-trees for cider, one half of the apples being for the use of the king's household. In February 1660–61 he acted as commissioner for disbanding 'the general's regiment of foot,' and in March following as commissioner for disbanding the navy (Kennet, 389). In the convention parliament he sat for Leominster, from 1671 to 1678 for Penrhyn, and during the remainder of his life for Weobly, the property of Weobly and also that of Garnstone having been purchased by him in 1661. His practical business talents and his acquaintance with military affairs enabled him in the debates to make use of his oratorical gifts with remarkable effect. His plan for the rebuilding of London after the great fire indicated great practical shrewdness, and, had it been followed both then and thereafter up to the present time, the question of housing the poor would have been completely solved. He proposed that the whole land should be sold to trustees, and resold again by them with preference to the old owner, 'which,' as Pepys justly remarks, 'would certainly have caused the city to be built where these trustees pleased' (Pepys, *Diary*, iii. 412). Burnet says of Birch: 'He was the roughest and boldest speaker in the house, and talked in the language and phrases of a carrier, but with a beauty and eloquence that was always acceptable. I heard Coventry say he was the best speaker to carry a popular assembly before him that he had ever known.' He died 10 May 1691, and was buried at Weobly, where a monument was erected to his memory, the inscription of which was defaced by the Bishop of Hereford. In the new inscription the year of his birth is wrongly given as 1626 instead of 1616.

[Memoir by Heywood in edition of Newcome's Diary, Chetham Soc. Pub. xviii. 203–206; Military Memoir of Colonel John Birch, written by Roe, his secretary, Camden Soc. Pub. 1873; Townsend's Hist. of Leominster, 109–11; Pepys, Diary; Burnet's Hist. of Own Time; Whitelocke's Memorials; Kennet's Register; Thurloe's State Papers.] T. F. H.

**BIRCH**, JOHN (1745?–1815), surgeon, was born in 1745 or 1746, but where cannot now be traced. He served some years as a surgeon in the army, and afterwards settled in London. He was elected on 12 May 1784 surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and held office till his death on 3 Feb. 1815. He was also surgeon extraordinary to the prince regent. Birch was a surgeon of much repute in his day, both in hospital and private practice, but was chiefly known for his enthusiastic advocacy of electricity as a remedial agent, and for his equally ardent opposition to the introduction of vaccination. He served the cause of medical electricity by founding an electrical department at St. Thomas's Hospital, and carrying it on with much energy. For more than twenty-one years, he says, he performed the manipulations himself, since he found it difficult to induce the students to take much interest in the subject. The kind of electricity employed was exclusively the frictional, which is now known to be of little use, the therapeutical value of galvanism being not at that time understood. Nevertheless his writings on the subject, which were widely circulated both in this country and abroad, must have

done much in keeping alive professional interest in investigations which have turned out to be remarkably fruitful in practical results.

Birch published several pamphlets in opposition to the practice of vaccination, and in favour of inoculation, for the small-pox. He also gave evidence before a committee of the House of Commons in the same sense. His objections have no longer much scientific interest, but the point of view from which he regarded the subject is probably fairly represented in his monumental epitaph, as follows: 'The practice of cow-poxing, which first became general in his day, undaunted by the overwhelming influence of power and prejudice, and by the voice of nations, he uniformly and until death perseveringly opposed, conscientiously believing it to be a public infatuation, fraught with peril of the most mischievous consequences to mankind.' Birch was buried in the church in Rood Lane, Fenchurch Street, where a monument was erected to his memory by his sister Penelope Birch. The epitaph, from which some of the dates given above are quoted, is printed in a posthumous edition of his tracts on vaccination. His portrait, painted by T. Phillips and engraved by J. Lewis, is rather commonly met with.

He wrote: 1. 'Considerations on the Efficacy of Electricity in removing Female Obstructions,' London, 1779, 8vo: 4th edition 1798 (translated into German). 2. 'A Letter on Medical Electricity,' published in George Adams's 'Essay on Electricity,' London, 1798, 4to (4th edition); also separately, 1792, 8vo. 3. 'An Essay on the Medical Applications of Electricity,' 1802, 8vo (translated into German, Italian, and Russian). 4. 'Pharmacopœia Chirurgica in usum nosocomii Londinensis S. Thomæ,' London, 1803. 12mo. 5. 'A Letter occasioned by the many failures of the Cow-pox,' addressed to W. R. Rogers. Published in the latter writer's 'Examination of Evidence relative to Cow-pox delivered to the Committee of the House of Commons by two of the Surgeons of St. Thomas's Hospital,' 2nd edition, 1805. 6. 'Serious Reasons for objecting to the Practice of Vaccination. In answer to the Report of the Jennerian Society,' 1806, 8vo. 7. 'Copy of an Answer to the Queries of the London College of Surgeons and of a Letter to the College of Physicians respecting the Cow-pox,' 1807, 8vo. The last two were reprinted by Penelope Birch, with the title 'An Appeal to the Public on the Hazard and Peril of Vaccination, otherwise Cow-pox,' 1817, 8vo. 8. 'The Fatal Effects of Cow-pox Protection,' 1808, 12mo (anonymous, but ascribed to Birch in the 'Dict. of Living Authors,' 1816). 9. 'A Report of the True State of the Experiment of Cow-pox,' 1810 (on the same authority).

[Biog. Dict. of Living Authors (1816); Callisen's Medicinisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon (Copenhagen, 1830–45), i. 264, and Appendix; Archives of St. Thomas's Hospital; Birch's Works.]

J. F. P.

**BIRCH, JONATHAN** (1783–1847), translator of 'Faust,' was born in Holborn, London, on 4 July 1783. When a lad he had a strong desire to become a sculptor, but in October 1798 he was apprenticed to an uncle in the city. In 1803 he entered the house of John Argelander, a timber-merchant at Memel, where he remained until Argelander's death, in 1812, much of his time being employed in travelling in Russia, Sweden, and Denmark. In 1807 the three eldest sons of Frederick William III of Prussia took refuge with Argelander for eighteen months, and became warmly attached to Birch, in whose company they took delight.

In 1812 Birch returned to England and turned to literary pursuits. In 1823 he married Miss Esther Brooke, of Lancaster, who bore him five children, of whom only two survived, a boy and a girl. His son, Charles Bell Birch, A.R.A., became a sculptor.

After many minor essays in literature he published 'Fifty-one Original Fables, with Morals and Ethical Index. Embellished with eighty-five original designs by Robert Cruickshank; also a translation of Plutarch's "Banquet of the Seven Sages," revised for this work,' London, 1833, 8vo. The preface is signed 'Job Crithannah,' an anagram of the author's name. The Crown Prince of Prussia accepted a copy, and renewed the friendship formed at Memel. Birch next produced 'Divine Emblems; embellished with etchings on copper [by Robert Cruickshank], after the fashion of Master Francis Quarles. Designed and written by Johann Albricht, A.M.' (another anagram of Jonathan Birch), London, 1838, 8vo; Dublin, 1839, 8vo. On sending the crown prince a copy he received in return a gold medal, of which only thirty were struck, and given by the prince to his particular friends. He now undertook a complete translation of Goethe's 'Faust,' being the first to attempt the two parts. The first was published in 1839, and dedicated to the crown prince, who, on coming to the throne in 1840 as Frederick William IV, sent him the 'great gold medal of homage.' In 1841 Birch was elected 'foreign honorary member of the

Literary Society of Berlin,' the only other Englishman thus honoured being Thomas Carlyle. The second part of 'Faust' was published in 1843, and dedicated to the King of Prussia. Birch also translated, from the German of Bishop Eylert, two works upon Frederick William III. In 1846 the King of Prussia offered him a choice of apartments in three of his palaces. He chose Bellevue, near Berlin, mainly for the sake of his son's artistic studies. At the end of 1846 he settled in Prussia, and completed his last work, a translation of the 'Nibelungen Lied,' Berlin, 1848, 8vo. He was greatly aided by Professor Carl Lachmann, whose text he mainly followed, and by the brothers Grimm. While his work was still in the press he was taken ill, and died at Bellevue on 8 Sept. 1847.

[Private information.] T. C.

**BIRCH, PETER, D.D.** (1652?–1710), divine, was son of Thomas Birch of the ancient family of that name settled at Birch in Lancashire. He was educated in presbyterian principles. In 1670 he and his brother Andrew went to Oxford, where they lived as sojourners in the house of an apothecary, became students in the public library, and had a tutor to instruct them in philosophical learning, 'but yet did not wear gowns.' After a time Peter left Oxford and entered the university of Cambridge, though no entry of his matriculation can be discovered. Subsequently he returned to Oxford, and, having declared his conformity to the established church, Dr. John Fell procured certain letters from the chancellor of the university in his behalf. These were read in the convocation held on 6 May 1672, with a request that Birch might be allowed to take the degree of B.A. after he had performed his exercise and to compute his time from his matriculation at Cambridge. On the 12th of the same month he was matriculated as a member of Christ Church, and being soon after admitted B.A. (1673–4) he was made one of the chaplains or petty canons of that house by Dr. Fell. He graduated M.A. in 1674, B.D. in 1683, and D.D. in 1688. For a time he was curate of St. Thomas's parish, Oxford, then rector of St. Ebbe's church and a lecturer at Carfax, and subsequently, being recommended to the service of James, duke of Ormond, he was appointed by that nobleman one of his chaplains. He became chaplain to the House of Commons and a prebendary of Westminster in 1689. King William III, just before one of his visits to Holland, gave the rectory of St. James's, Westminster, to Dr. Thomas Tenison, and after the advancement of that divine to the see of Lincoln, the Bishop of London, pretending that he had a title to the rectory, conferred it on Dr. Birch, 11 July 1692. The queen, being satisfied that the presentation belonged to the crown, granted the living to Dr. William Wake. These conflicting claims led to litigation between Birch and Wake in the court of king's bench, and eventually the House of Lords decided the case on appeal, 12 Jan. 1694–5, in favour of the latter. Shortly afterwards, on 19 March 1694–5, Birch was presented by the dean and chapter of Westminster to the vicarage of St. Bride's, Fleet Street. Abel Boyer, referring to the dispute about the rectory, states what was probably the real reason of Birch being ousted from it. He says Birch 'was a great stickler for the High-church party; and 'tis remarkable, that in King William's reign, and on the Prince's birthday, he preach'd a sermon in St. James's Church, of which he was then rector, on this text, "Sufficient to each day is the evil thereof;" which having given great offence to the court, he was removed from that church, and afterwards chosen vicar of St. Bride's' (*History of Queen Anne*, 1711, 421). In September 1697 'Dr. Birch was married to the lady Millington, a widdow, worth 20,000*l.*' (Luttrell, *Relation of State Affairs*, iv. 284). He died on 2 July 1710. His will, dated on 27 June in that year, is printed in the Rev. John Booker's 'History of the Ancient Chapel of Birch.' By his wife Sybil, youngest daughter and coheir of Humphrey Wyrley of Hampstead in Staffordshire, he had issue two sons, Humphrey Birch and John Wyrley Birch.

He published: 1. 'A Sermon before the House of Commons, 5 Nov.,' London, 1689, 4to. 2. 'A Sermon preached before the honourable House of Commons at St. Margaret's, Westminster, 30 Jan. 1694,' London, 1694, 4to. Some of the members took offence at some passages in this discourse, which elicited two replies, entitled respectively 'A Birchen Rod for Dr. Birch; or, some Animadversions upon his Sermon. . . . In a Letter to Sir T[homas] D[yke] and Mr. H[ungerford],' London, 1694, 4to, and 'A New-Year's Gift for Dr. Birch; or, a Mirror discovering the different opinions of some Doctors in relation to the present Government,' London, 1696, 4to. 3. 'A Funeral Sermon preach'd on the decease of Grace Lady Gethin, wife of Sir Richard Gethin, Baronet, on the 28 day of March 1700, at Westminster-Abby. And for perpetuating her memory a sermon is to be preach'd in Westminster-Abby, yearly, on Ash Wednesday for ever,' London, 1700, 4to. Reprinted in 'Reliquiæ Gethinianæ.'

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iv. 659; Wood's Fasti, ii. 334, 344, 387, 404; Compleat History of Europe for 1710, Remarkables, p. 34; Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana (1700–15), 209; Luttrell's Relation of State Affairs, ii. 45, 520, iii. 426, 451, iv. 284, v. 251, 298, 627; Malcolm's Londinium Redivivum, i. 161, 358; Atterbury's Epistolary Correspondence, i. 211; Newcourt's Repertorium, i. 317, 661, 922; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ix. 658; Le Neve's Fasti (Hardy), iii. 362; Booker's Hist. of the Ancient Chapel of Birch (Chetham Soc.), 100–104.] T. C.

**BIRCH, Sir RICHARD JAMES HOLWELL** (1803–1875), general, came of a well-known Anglo-Indian family, and was the son of Richard Comyns Birch, of the Bengal civil service, and afterwards of Writtle, Essex, who was a grandson of John Zephaniah Holwell, of the Bengal civil service, author of the famous account of his sufferings in the Black Hole of Calcutta. Birch was born in 1803, and received a commission as an ensign in the Bengal infantry in 1821. His numerous circle of relations in India insured his rapid promotion and almost continuous service on the staff, and after acting as deputy-judge advocate-general at Meerut, and as assistant secretary in the military department at Calcutta, he was appointed judge-advocate-general to the forces in Bengal in 1841. In the same capacity he accompanied the army in the first Sikh war (1845–6), was mentioned in despatches, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel for his services. In the second Sikh war (1849) he was appointed to the temporary command of a brigade after the battle of Chillianwallah. He distinguished himself at the battle of Goojerat, and was made a C.B. in 1849, and continued to serve as brigadier-general in Sir Colin Campbell's campaign in the Kohat pass in 1850. He then reverted to his appointment at headquarters, and in 1852 received the still more important post of secretary to the Indian government in the military department. He was promoted colonel in 1854, major-general in 1858, and still held the secretaryship when the Indian mutiny broke out in 1857. His services at this time were most valuable, though he never left Calcutta, for his thorough knowledge of the routine duties of his office and his long official experience enabled him to give valuable advice to Lord Canning, the governor-general, and to Sir Colin Campbell when he arrived to take up the command in chief. These services were recognised by his being made a K.C.B. in 1860, and in 1861 he left India. In the following year he was promoted lieutenant-general and retired on full pay, and on 25 Feb. 1875 he died at Venice, aged 72.

[Hart's Army List; Times, 10 March 1875; East India Register and Army List.] H. M. S.

**BIRCH, SAMUEL** (1757–1841), dramatist and pastrycook, was born in London 8 Nov. 1757. He was the son of Lucas Birch, who carried on the business of a pastrycook and confectioner at 15 Cornhill. This shop, though the upper portion of the house had been rebuilt, still (1885) retains its old-fashioned front, and is probably the oldest shop of the kind in the city. The business was established in the reign of George I by a Mr. Horton, the immediate predecessor of Lucas Birch. Samuel was educated at a private school kept by Mr. Crawford at Newington Butts, and upon leaving school was apprenticed to his father. Early in life, in 1778, he married the daughter of Dr. John Fordyce, by whom he had a family of thirteen children. He was elected one of the common council on 21 Dec. 1781, and in 1789 became deputy of the Cornhill ward. In May 1807 he was elected alderman of the Candlewick ward in the place of Alderman Hankey. When young he devoted much of his leisure time to the cultivation of his mental powers and the improvement of his literary taste; he was a frequent attendant of a debating society which met in one of the large rooms formerly belonging to the King's Arms Tavern, Cornhill, and there, in the winter of 1778, he made his first essay in public speaking. In politics he was a strenuous supporter of Pitt's administration, though he vigorously opposed the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. He became a frequent speaker at the common council meetings. When he first proposed the formation of volunteer regiments at the outbreak of the French revolution, not a single common councilman supported him. Subsequently, when the measure was adopted, he became the lieutenant-colonel commandant of the 1st regiment of Loyal London volunteers. The speech which he delivered in the Guildhall on 5 March 1805 against the Roman catholic petition was severely criticised in an article entitled 'Deputy Birch and others on the Catholic Claims,' which appeared in the 'Edinburgh Review' (x. 124–36). It was, however, highly commended by the king, and the freedom of the city of Dublin was twice voted him at the midsummer quarter assembly of the corporation of that city on 19 July 1805 and 18 July 1806, for his advocacy of the protestant ascendency in Ireland. In 1811 he was appointed one of the sheriffs of London, and on 9 Nov. 1814 Birch entered on his duties as lord mayor. Tory though he was, he opposed the Corn Bill of 1815, and presided at a meeting of the livery in common hall on 23 Feb. 1815, when he made a

vigorous attack upon the intended prohibition of the free importation of foreign corn. The course he took on this occasion is commemorated by a medal struck in his honour, on the obverse side of which is the bust of the lord mayor, and on the reverse a representation of a wheatsheaf, with the legend, 'Free Importation, Peace and Plenty.' During his mayoralty the marble statue of George III by Chantrey, the inscription on which was written by Birch, was placed in the council chamber of Guildhall. Almost his last act as lord mayor was to lay the foundation-stone of the London Institution in Finsbury Circus (then called the Amphitheatre, Moorfields) on 4 Nov. 1815. In 1836 Birch, who had for many years carried on his father's old business in Cornhill, disposed of it to Messrs. Ring & Brymer, the present proprietors. He retired from the court of aldermen in 1840, and died at his house, 107 Guildford Street, London, on 10 Dec. 1841, aged 84. Birch was a man of considerable literary attainments, and wrote a number of poems and musical dramas, of which the 'Adopted Child' was by far the most successful. His plays were frequently produced at Drury Lane, Covent Garden, and Haymarket theatres. His varied activity was the subject of a clever skit, in which a French visitor to London meeting with 'Birch the pastrycook' in such different capacities as Guildhall-orator, militia-colonel, poet, &c., returned to France, believing him to be the emperor of London! His portrait, presented by his granddaughter in 1877, hangs in the Guildhall library.

He published the following works: 1. 'The Abbey of Ambresbury,' in two parts, 1788–9, 4to (a poem). 2. 'Consilia, or Thoughts on several Subjects,' 1785, 12mo. 3. 'The Adopted Child,' 1795, 8vo (a musical drama, first produced at Drury Lane 1 May 1795; music by Thomas Attwood). 4. 'The Smugglers,' 1796, 8vo (a musical drama, first produced at Drury Lane 13 April 1796; music by Thomas Attwood [q. v.]). 5. 'Speech in the Common Council against the Roman Catholic Petition,' 8vo, 1805. 6. 'Speech in the Common Council on the Admission of Papists to hold Commissions in the Army,' March 1807. He also wrote the following dramatic pieces, which were never published: 7. 'The Manners,' 1793 (a musical entertainment, first produced at the opera house in the Haymarket 10 May 1793). 8. 'The Packet Boat, or a Peep behind the Veil,' 1794 (a masque, first produced at Covent Garden 13 May 1794; music by Thomas Attwood). 9. 'Fast Asleep, 1797 (a musical entertainment, produced at Drury Lane 28 Oct. 1795, and never acted again). 10. 'Albert and Adelaide, or the Victim of Romance,' 1798 (a romance first produced at Covent Garden 11 Dec. 1798).

[Baker's Biographia Dramatica, 1812, i. 41–3; Chambers's Book of Days, 1869. p. 64; Thornbury's Old and New London, 1st ed. i. 412–3, ii. 172; Era, 15 Jan. 1881, p. 7; Annual Register, 1841, appendix, p. 238.] G. F. R. B.

**BIRCH, THOMAS, D.D.** (1705–1766), historian and biographer, was born of quaker parents in St. George's Court, Clerkenwell, on 23 Nov. 1705. His father, Joseph Birch, was a coffee-mill maker. The son received the rudiments of a good education, and when he left school spent his spare time in study. He was baptised, 15 Dec. 1730, at St. James's, Clerkenwell, having been bred as a quaker (*Register of St. James's*, Harleian Soc. ii. 191). He is believed to have assisted a clergyman called Cox in his parochial duty, and he is known to have married, in the summer of 1728, Cox's daughter Hannah. His wife's strength had been undermined by a decline, but her death was caused by a puerperal fever between 31 July and 3 Aug. 1729. A copy of verses which the widowed husband wrote on her coffin on the latter day is printed in the 'Miscellaneous Works of Mrs. Rowe,' ii. 133–7, and in the 'Biographica Britannica.' Birch was ordained deacon in the church of England on 17 Jan. 1730, and priest on 21 Dec. 1731. Being a diligent student of English history and a firm supporter of the whig doctrines in church and state, he basked in the patronage of the Hardwicke family, and passed from one ecclesiastical preferment to another. The small rectory of Ulting in Essex was conferred upon him 20 May 1732, and the sinecure rectory of Llandewi-Velfrey in Pembroke in May 1743. In January 1744 he was nominated to the rectory of Siddington, near Cirencester, but he probably never took possession of its emoluments, as on 24 Feb. in the same year he was instituted to the rectory of St. Michael, Wood Street, London. Two years later he became the rector of St. Margaret Pattens, London, and on 25 Feb. 1761 he was appointed to the rectory of Depden in Suffolk. The last two livings he retained until his death. Birch never received the benefit of a university education, but in 1753 he was created D.D. of the Marischal College, Aberdeen, and of Lambeth. He was elected F.R.S. 20 Feb. 1735, and F.S.A. 11 Dec. 1735. From 1752 to 1765 he discharged the duties of secretary to the Royal Society. Whilst riding in the Hampstead Road he fell from his horse, it is believed in an apoplectic fit, and died on 9 Jan. 1766. He was buried in the chancel of the church of St. Margaret Pattens.

Horace Walpole, in a letter to his antiquarian friend Cole, makes merry over the insertion of a life of Dr. Birch in the edition of the 'Biographica Britannica' which was edited by Kippis, and styles the doctor 'a worthy good-natured soul, full of industry and activity, and running about like a young setting-dog in quest of anything new or old, and with no parts, taste, or judgment.' In another letter the newswriter of Strawberry Hill asks the question, 'Who would give a rush for Dr. Birch's correspondence?' Walpole's censure, though exaggerated, rests on a basis of truth, but the fact remains that, in spite of their wearisome minuteness of detail and their dulness of style, the works of Dr. Birch are indispensable to the literary or historical student. His principal books were: 1. 'Life of the Right Honourable Robert Boyle,' 1744. 2. 'An Inquiry into the Share which King Charles I had in the Transactions of the Earl of Glamorgan, afterwards Marquis of Worcester, for bringing over a body of Irish Rebels to assist that King,' 1747 and 1756, an anonymous treatise written in reply to Carte's account of the same transaction, and answered by Mr. John Boswell of Taunton, in 'The Case of the Royal Martyr considered with candour, 1758.' 3. Lives and characters written to accompany 'Heads of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain, engraven by Houbraken and Vertue,' 1747–52, and reprinted in 1756 and 1813. 4. 'Historical View of Negotiations between the Courts of England, France, and Brussels, 1592–1617,' 1749. 5. 'Life of Archbishop Tillotson,' 1752 and 1753, a whig memoir which provoked a thrice-issued pamphlet from the opposite camp of 'Remarks upon the Life of Dr. John Tillotson, compiled by Thomas Birch.' 6. 'Memoirs of reign of Queen Elizabeth from 1581 till her death [chiefly from the papers of Anthony Bacon],' 1754, 2 vols. 7. 'History of Royal Society of London,' 1756–7, 4 vols. 8. 'A Collection of Yearly Bills of Mortality from 1657 to 1758,' 1759, an anonymous publication. 9. 'Life of Henry, Prince of Wales,' 1760. 10. 'Letters between Colonel Robert Hammond and the Committee at Derby House relating to Charles I while confined in Carisbrooke Castle,' 1764, also anonymous. 11. 'Account of Life of John Ward, LL.D., Professor of Rhetoric in Gresham College,' which was published in 1766, after its author's death. These works, important and numerous as they are, by no means exhausted Dr. Birch's contributions to literature. He assisted, in common with the other members of the literary circle which was formed around the Hardwicke family, in composing the 'Athenian Letters . . . of an agent of the King of Persia residing at Athens during the Peloponnesian War;' he edited the 'State Papers of John Thurloe' in seven folio volumes, and corrected Murdin's 'State Papers of Queen Elizabeth,' 1759. When Dr. Maty was carrying on the 'Journal Britannique,' he obtained the aid of Dr. Birch, and when Cave was editing the 'Gentleman's Magazine' he sought the assistance of Birch both in the general articles and in the parliamentary debates. Most of the English lives in the 'General Dictionary, Historical and Critical,' which appeared in ten folio volumes (1734–41), were written by him, and his communications in the 'Philosophical Transactions' were numerous and valuable. His biographies were held in such high estimation that his memoirs of Chillingworth, Mrs. Cockburn, Cudworth, Du Fresnoy, Greaves, Rev. James Hervey, Milton, and Raleigh were prefixed to editions of their works, which appeared between 1742 and 1753, and his critical aid was sought for the superintendence of an edition of the works and letters of Bacon and of Spenser's 'Fairy Queen.' He bequeathed his books and manuscripts to the British Museum, together with a sum of about 500*l.* for increasing the stipend of the three assistant librarians. The manuscripts are numbered 4101 to 4478 in the 'Additional MSS.,' and are described in the catalogue of the Rev. Samuel Ayscough (1782). They relate chiefly to English history and biography. Among them were a series of letters transcribed from the originals at his expense and in course of arrangement for publication at his death. These were published in 1849 in four volumes, under the title of 'The Court and Times of James the First' and 'The Court and Times of Charles the First.' Numerous letters between Dr. Birch and the principal men of his age are printed in Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes' and 'Literary Illustrations,' the 'Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica,' iii. 398–416, and in Boswell's 'Johnson.' Dr. Johnson acknowledged that Dr. Birch 'had more anecdotes than any man,' and is reported to have said that 'Tom Birch is as brisk as a bee in conversation, but no sooner does he take a pen in his hand than it becomes a torpedo to him and numbs all his faculties.' The justice of this condemnation of his writings is apparent to every one who consults them. The high estimation of his good qualities which was held by the tory and high-church Johnson in social life is confirmed by those who agreed with the political and religious opinions of Dr. Birch.

[Kippis's Biog. Brit.; Boswell's Johnson (ed. 1848), pp. 48, 351; Ayscough's Catalogue, pp.

v–vi; Weld's Roy. Soc. ii. 561; Thomson's Roy. Soc. p. 14, and App. p. xl; Edwards's Brit. Mus. ii. 415; Walpole's Letters, i. 384, vii. 326; viii. 260; Pink's Clerkenwell, 269–71; Morant's Essex, ii. 565; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. i. 585–637, ii. 507, iii. 258, v. 40–3, 53, 282–90; Lit. Illust. iv. 241; Gent. Mag. 1766, pp. 43, 47.] W. P. C.

**BIRCH, THOMAS LEDLIE** (*d.* 1808), Irish presbyterian minister, was ordained minister of Saintfield, co. Down, on 21 May 1776. In 1794 he preached a sermon before the synod of Ulster, in which he specified 1848 as the date of the fall of the papacy. He was much opposed to the doctrines and ways of the seceders, and in 1796 published a pamphlet in which he tells how, by taking the bull by the horns, he kept them out of Saintfield. In 1798 he was mixed up with the insurrection, and, having been tried by court martial at Lisburn on 18 and 20 June, was permitted to emigrate to America, where he died on 12 April 1808. He published: 1. 'The Obligation upon Christians, and especially Ministers, to be Exemplary in their Lives; particularly at this important period when the prophecies are seemingly about to be fulfilled,' &c., Belfast, 1794 (synodical sermon, Matt. v. 16). 2. 'Physicians languishing under Disease. An Address to the Seceding or Associate Synod of Ireland upon certain tenets and practices,' &c., Belfast, 1796.

[Belfast News-Letter, June 1798; Witherow's Hist. and Lit. Mem. of Presbyterianism in Ireland, 2nd series, 1880.] A. G.

**BIRCH, WILLIAM** (*d.* 1794?), enamel painter and engraver, was born in Warwick about 1760, and practised in London. In 1781 and the following year he exhibited enamels at the Royal Academy, and in 1785 received a medal from the Society of Arts for the excellence of his work in this kind, and the improvements which he had introduced into it. He was a fairly good engraver, as is shown by his one published work, 'Délices de la Grande Bretagne,' which contains views of some of the principal seats and chief places of interest in England. There is one charming etching by Birch, 'The Porcupine Inn Yard, Rushmore Hill, etched upon the spot.' This little work is quiet, natural, balanced, and thoroughly picturesque. Unhappily we have not much more of this quality. In 1794 he went to America. He settled in Philadelphia, and painted a portrait of Washington. On the title of his work above referred to he describes himself as 'enamel painter, Hampstead Heath.' The date of his death is uncertain.

[Birch's Délices de la Grande Bretagne, 1791; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists, 1878.] E. R.

**BIRCHENSHA, JOHN** (*fl.* 1664–1672), musician, was probably a member of the Burchinshaw, Burchinsha, Byrchinshaw, or Byrchinsha family, the senior branch of which were settled at Llansannan in Denbighshire, and the junior branch (in which the name John was of frequent occurrence) at Ryw, Dymeirchion, Flintshire, in the first half of the seventeenth century. Very little is known concerning him. In his early life he resided at Dublin in the family of the Earl of Kildare, but he left Ireland at the time of the rebellion, and after the Restoration lived in London, where he taught the viol. Hawkins adds that he was remarkable for his 'genteel behaviour and person.' In 1664 he published a translation of the 'Templum Musicum' of Johannes Henricus Alstedius, on the title-page of which work he designated himself as 'Philomath.' He occupied himself largely with the study of the mathematical basis of music, his theories as to which seem to have attracted some attention at that time. Birchensha's notion, according to a letter from John Baynard to Dr. Holder, dated 20 March 1693-4 (*Sloane MS.* 1388, f. 167 *a*), was 'That all musical whole-notes are equall; and no difference of half-notes from one another, and that the diversitie of keyes is no more than the musical pitch higher or lower, or will pass for that without any great inconvenience.' A manuscript volume of fragmentary calculations, made in all probability largely by Birchensha in 1665–6, is preserved in the British Museum (*Add. MS.* 4388), where may also be seen a copy of the prospectus, or 'Animadversion' as he called it, which he issued in 1672 requesting subscriptions to the amount of 500*l.* in order to enable him to publish the results of his investigations under the title of 'Syntagma Musicæ.' This work was to be published before 24 March 1674, and in it Birchensha promised that he would teach how to make 'airy tunes of all sorts' by rule, and how to compose in two parts 'exquisitely and with all the elegancies of music' within two months. The book was apparently never published, as no copies of it are known to exist. Birchensha's proposals are alluded to in a play of Shadwell's (quoted in Hawkins's *Hist. of Music* (1853), ii. 725), where it is said that he claimed to be able to 'teach men to compose that are deaf, dumb, and blind.' This seems to allude to some intended work, the manuscript title-page for which (in the British Museum manuscript quoted above) runs as follows: 'Surdus Melopæus, or the Deafe Composer of Tunes to 4 voices, Cantus, Altus, Tenor, Bassus. By helpe whereof a deafe man may easily compose good melo-

dies. Gathered by observation.' In 1672 Birchensha published Thomas Salmon's 'Essay to the Advancement of Musick,' for which he wrote a preface. He also printed a single sheet of 'Rules for Composing in Parts.' Of his music almost the only specimens extant are preserved in the Music School Collection, Oxford, where are some vocal pieces by him for treble and bass, with lute accompaniment, and twelve manuscript voluntaries in the Christ Church collection. John Evelyn in 1667 (Aug. 3) heard Birchensha play. He mentions him as 'that rare artist who invented a mathematical way of composure very extraordinary, true as to the exact rules of art, but without much harmonie' (*Diary*, ed. Bray, p. 297). The date of his death is unknown, but one John Birchenshaw, who may possibly have been the subject of this notice, was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey 14 May 1681.

[Hawkins's Hist. of Music (1853), ii. 716, 725; Burney's Hist. of Music, iii. 472; Heraldic Visitations of Wales (ed. Meyrick, 1846), 300, 347; Add. MSS. 4388, 4910; Cat. Music School Collection; Chester's Registers of Westminster Abbey; information from the Rev. J. H. Mee.]

W. B. S.

**BIRCHINGTON**, STEPHEN (*fl.* 1382), historical writer, probably derived his name from a village in the isle of Thanet. He became a monk of Christ Church, Canterbury, in 1382, though it is said that he was closely connected with that house before. For some time he held the offices of treasurer and warden of the manors of the monastery. The year of his death is not recorded. He wrote 'Vitæ Archiepiscoporum Cant.,' edited by Wharton in his 'Anglia Sacra,' and, according to his editor's belief, another and longer book on the 'Lives of the Archbishops,' which has not been preserved. In the same codex with the manuscript of the 'Vitæ' Wharton found three other histories, viz. 'De Regibus Anglorum,' 'De Pontificibus Romanis,' and 'De Imperatoribus Romanis,' which he also assigns to Birchington.

[Wharton's Anglia Sacra, Pref. i.] W. H.

**BIRCHLEY**, WILLIAM. [See Austin, John.]

**BIRCKBEK**, SIMON (1584–1656), divine, was born at Hornby in Westmoreland. At the age of sixteen he became a student of Queen's College, Oxford, where he was 'successively a poor serving child, tabarder, or poor child, and at length fellow, being then master of arts.' He proceeded B.A. in 1604, and B.D. in 1616. Entering holy orders about 1607, he became noted as a preacher and disputant, as well as for his extensive knowledge of the fathers and schoolmen. In 1616 he was admitted to the reading of the sentences, and the year after was made vicar of the church of Gilling in Yorkshire, and also of the chapel of Forcet, near Richmond, in the same county. He received these preferments 'by the favour of his kinsman, Humphrey Wharton.' During the troubles of the civil war he 'submitted to the men in power,' and therefore 'kept his benefice without fear of sequestration.' His most important work is entitled 'The Protestant's Evidence, showing that for 1,500 years after Christ divers Guides of God's Church have in sundry Points of Religion taught as the Church of England now doth,' London, 1634. The book is thrown into the form of a dialogue between a papist and a protestant, and was valued by Selden. A friend having forwarded to Birckbek a copy of his book covered with marginal glosses, which the annotator entitled 'An Antidote necessary for the reader thereof,' an elaborate 'Answer to the Antidotist' was appended to a second edition of the 'Evidence' in 1657. The 1657 edition, with this appendix, was published again in 1849 in the supplement to Gibson's 'Preservative from Popery,' by the Reformation Society, the Rev. John Cumming being the editor. Birckbek also wrote a 'Treatise of the Last Four Things' (death, judgment, hell, and heaven), London, 1655. He died 14 Sept. 1656, and was buried in Forcet Chapel.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iii. 421, and Fasti, i. 302, 366; B. M. Catalogue.] R. B.

**BIRD**, CHARLES SMITH (1795–1862), theological writer, has written his own biography. He traces his descent from John Bird [q. v.], the first protestant bishop of Chester and prior of the Carmelite monks in the reign of Henry VIII. The father of Charles Smith Bird was a West Indian merchant, who was taken prisoner in one of his voyages during the war of American independence. He was of a highly religious character, objecting, for instance, to his children reading Shakespeare. He died in 1814. Charles Smith was the last but one of six children, born in Union Street, Liverpool, 28 May 1795. After attending several private schools, he was articled to a firm of conveyancing solicitors at Liverpool in 1812. His leisure time was spent at the Athenæum reading-room in the study of theology. He returned to school at Dr. Davies's, of Macclesfield, in 1815, and thence went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he 'chose no companion unless there was

christianity in him.' He became a scholar of Trinity in 1818, was third wrangler in 1820, and elected a fellow of his college. He was then ordained and became curate of Burghfield, six miles from Reading. He took a house at Culverlands, near Burghfield, in 1823. He added to his income by taking pupils, a practice he continued for twenty years. One of them was Lord Macaulay. On 24 June of this year he was married to Margaret Wrangham, of Bowdon, Cheshire. He now frequently sent contributions to the 'Christian Observer,' edited by Mr. Cunningham. It was against the Irish educational measures that he wrote his 'Call to the Protestants of England,' now inserted among his poems. In 1839 Bird edited a monthly periodical called the 'Reading Church Guardian,' in the interests of protestant truth. The publication languished for a year and then died. In 1840 Bird became a sort of Sunday curate to a Mr. Briscoe at Sulhamstead. Having given up his house at Burghfield, he was glad to accept the curacy of Fawley, some three miles from Henley-on-Thames. In 1843 he secured the vicarage of Gainsborough, to which was attached a prebendal stall of Lincoln. In this old-fashioned market town Bell passed many happy years. His course of life was regular and tranquil. Occasionally he lectured at the Gainsborough Literary and Mechanics' Institute on natural history, English literature, and other subjects of interest. In the summer of 1844 he went to Scotland, and in the next year preached before Cambridge university four sermons on the parable of the sower. About this time the proposal for the admission of Jews into parliament aroused Bird's indignation. His 'Call to Britain to remember the Fate of Jerusalem,' one of his longer poems, may be read with interest. In 1849 the cholera ravaged Gainsborough. Bird assiduously and bravely administered to the wants of the sufferers. His conduct was marked by exemplary devotion to the wants of his parishioners, to his own great and abiding honour. In 1852 Bird suffered himself a severe illness. In 1859 he was appointed chancellor of the cathedral of Lincoln, and left Gainsborough. He died at the Chancery, aged 67. The grateful people of Gainsborough decorated their church with a painted window in his memory. He was buried in the country churchyard of Riseholme.

Bird was an ardent entomologist, and had managed to satisfy himself that insects were almost, if not entirely, destitute of feeling; yet he would not allow any to be killed by his children until he was convinced of their rarity. He became a fellow of the Linnean Society in 1828. There is an excellent article of his in the 'Entomological Magazine' for August 1833, and the Liverpool feather-horned *Tinea*, or Lepidocera Birdella, was honoured by Curtis with his name. As a proof of his conscientiousness we read in his 'Diary' that when young he embezzled 6*d.*, and spent it in pegtops and lollipops. His modesty prevented him from forming many acquaintances. Among his friends were Sir Claudius S. Hunter, bart., of Mortimer, Berkshire, Rev. G. Hutton, rector of Gate-Burton, Alfred Ollivant, D.D., regius professor of divinity at Cambridge, and the Rev. J. Jones, of Repton.

Besides sermons he published: 1. 'For Ever, and other Devotional Poems,' 1833. 2. 'The Oxford Tract System considered with reference to the principle of Reserve in Preaching,' 1838. 3. 'Transubstantiation tried by Scripture and Reason, addressed to the Protestant inhabitants of Reading, in consequence of the attempts recently made to introduce Romanism amongst them,' 1839. 4. 'A Plea for the Reformed Church, or Observations on a plain and most important declaration of the Tractarians in the "British Critic" for July,' 1841. 5. 'The Baptismal Privileges, the Baptismal Vow, and the Means of Grace, as they are set forth in the Church Catechism, considered in six Lent Lectures preached at Sulhamstead, Berks,' 1841; 2nd ed. 1843. 6. 'A Defence of the Principles of the English Reformation from the Attacks of the Tractarians; or a Second Plea for the Reformed Church,' 1843. 7. 'The Parable of the Sower, four Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge in May 1845.' 8. 'The Dangers attending an immediate Revival of Convocation detailed in a letter to the Rev. G. Hutton, rector of Gate-Burton,' 1852. 9. 'The Sacramental and Priestly System examined; or Strictures on Archdeacon Wilberforce's Works on the Incarnation and Eucharist,' 1854. 10. 'The Eve of the Crucifixion,' 1858.

[Gent. Mag. (1862), ii. 786; Brit. Mus. Catal.; Bird's Sketches, &c.] J. M.

BIRD, EDWARD (1772–1819), subject painter, was born at Wolverhampton, 12 April 1772, and educated himself. His father bound him apprentice to a maker of tea-trays in Birmingham. He is said to have embellished these articles with taste and skill, so that at the end of his apprenticeship he had very alluring offers from the 'trade.' Bird rejected all such offers, and went, without any definite prospect, to Bristol. He busied himself with painting, and there conducted a drawing school. In 1807 he sent some pictures to an exhibition at Bath, and

was fortunate in finding purchasers for them. 'The Interior of a Volunteer's Cottage' was the subject of one; some 'Clowns dancing in an Alehouse' that of another. In 1809 he sent to the Royal Academy a picture called 'Good News,' which at once made known his name, and established it. This was followed by other successful works—'Choristers rehearsing,' and the 'Will.' In 1812 he was made an associate of the Academy. Both in his early development and late departures, the history of Bird, as an artist, is curiously like that of Wilkie, and, although the genius of the latter was incomparably greater, Bird had yet talent enough to suggest to some interested people that he might be made to rival the too popular Scotchman. Of this little intrigue got up against Wilkie, in which Bird, it should be said, was innocent of playing a part, an interesting account is preserved in Haydon's 'Journals' (i. 142, 1st ed. 1853). After his election to the honours of the Academy, and under some delusion as to the quality of his genius, Bird turned his attention to religious and historical subjects. He painted successively the 'Surrender of Calais,' the 'Death of Eli,' and the 'Field of Chevy Chase.' The last of these is esteemed his greatest work. It was bought by the Marquis of Stafford for three hundred guineas; the original sketch for the same was sold to Sir Walter Scott. That this was indeed a powerful picture can be best understood by those acquainted with the fact that it moved Allan Cunningham to tears. The Marquis of Stafford also bought the 'Death of Eli' for five hundred guineas. The British Institution awarded the painter its premium of three hundred guineas in respect of this picture. In 1815 he was elected a full member of the Royal Academy. In the following three years he exhibited the 'Crucifixion,' 'Christ led to be crucified,' the 'Death of Sapphira,' and the 'Burning of Bishops Ridley and Lattimer.' The 'Chevy Chase' procured for him the appointment of court painter to Queen Charlotte. His last historical work was the 'Embarcation of the French King.' For the completion of this painting many contemporary portraits were required, and, according to Cunningham's account, the painter's health was broken by the scant courtesy he received in his efforts to get them. The death of a son and daughter increased his trouble. His spirits forsook him, and he died. He was buried in the cloisters of Bristol Cathedral November 1819.

He was properly a *genre* painter, only occasionally and partially successful in other departments of art. Upon such paintings as the 'Good News,' the 'Country Auction,' the 'Gipsy Boy,' and others of this class, his reputation depends. 'He showed great skill in the conception of his higher class pictures, but he had not the power suited to their completion, and his colouring was crude and tasteless.'

[Gent. Mag. vol. lxxxix. pt. ii.; Life of B. R. Haydon, 1853; Cunningham's Lives of British Painters; Pilkington's Dictionary of Artists; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists of Eng. School; Catalogue of Works of Ed. Bird exhibited the year after his death at Bristol; Brit. Mus. Gen. Cat. sub cap. 'Bird.'] E. R.

**BIRD, FRANCIS** (1667–1731), sculptor, was born in Piccadilly. He was sent when eleven years old to Brussels, and there studied (WALPOLE) under one Cozins, a sculptor who had been in England. From Flanders he found his way, on foot it is said, to Rome, and worked under Le Gros. At nineteen, 'scarce remembering his own language,' he came home, and studied under Gibbons and Cibber. Redgrave gives 1716 as the date of his return, which seems, however, to be a mistake. After another short journey to Rome, performed also on foot, he succeeded to Cibber's practice and set up for himself. The work which raised his reputation, and which alone maintains it now, was the statue of Dr. Busby for Westminster Abbey. Though not in itself superexcellent, it is yet a marvel of art if we compare it only with other works by the same hand. Bird secured the favour of Christopher Wren, and was largely employed upon the decoration of St. Paul's. He executed the group for the pediment of the west end, 'The Conversion of St. Paul,' of which Horace Walpole remarks: 'Any statuary was good enough for an ornament at that height, and a great statuary had been too good.' The same observation applies to the five figures of apostles which may be dimly descried upon the roof of either transept. For the statue of Queen Anne which confronts Ludgate Hill Bird received 1,130*l.* A public statue in London needs to be very bad to attract to its demerits any special attention. The fact, therefore, that our public took peculiar delight in mutilating this group may be attributed rather to the advantage of its position than to its undoubted meanness as a piece of art. It was removed in 1885, and is to be replaced. His monument of Sir Clowdisley Shovell in Westminster Abbey is one of the worst works in the world. It was to this that Pope applied the epithet 'the bathos of sculpture.' His work, Nagler says, is barbarous in style and devoid of any charm. He was, however, for a long period at the head of his profession

in England, and produced a vast number of statues. Many of these may be seen by the curious in Westminster Abbey. He died in 1731.

[Gent. Mag. vol. i.; Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, ii. 636; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists of the Eng. School; Nagler's Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon.] E. R.

BIRD, GOLDING (1814–1854), physician, was born on 9 Dec. 1814 at Downham, Norfolk. He was educated at a private school, where he occupied himself out of school hours with the study of chemistry and botany, and even undertook to give lectures on those subjects to his schoolfellows. These proceedings, however, met with the disapproval of his schoolmaster, and led to his being taken away from the school. In December 1829 he was apprenticed to William Pretty, an apothecary, of Burton Crescent, London, and remained his pupil till October 1833. In 1832 he entered as a student at Guy's Hospital, where his industry and scientific knowledge attracted the notice of his teachers, especially of Dr. Addison and Sir Astley Cooper, the latter of whom availed himself of his pupil's assistance in the chemical section of his work on diseases of the breast. He was also occupied in giving private tuition to some of his fellow-students. When barely twenty-one he went up for examination at Apothecaries' Hall; but the court of examiners, in consideration of the reputation he had already attained, declined to examine him, and gave him at once the license to practise, with the 'honours of the court,' on 21 Jan. 1836.

Bird started in general practice in London, but, not meeting with much encouragement, resolved to begin anew as a physician. He accordingly took the degree of M.D. at St. Andrews on 24 April 1838, as was then possible without residence, and on 18 April 1840 that of M.A. He became licentiate of the College of Physicians of London on 30 Sept. 1840, and was elected a fellow on 9 July 1845. In 1836 he was appointed lecturer on natural philosophy at Guy's Hospital, and in this capacity delivered the lectures which were the basis of his book on that subject. He afterwards lectured also on medical botany and on urinary pathology. His course on the latter subject appeared in the 'London Medical Gazette' in 1843 as a series of papers, which were twice translated into German, and were ultimately incorporated in the author's well-known work on urinary deposits. About the same time he became physician to the Finsbury Dispensary. After seven years' hard work he was in 1843 elected assistant physician to Guy's, and joint lecturer on materia medica in the medical school. In 1847 he was chosen for the triennial appointment of lecturer on materia medica at the College of Physicians, and gave some important lectures on the therapeutical uses of electricity, and the influence of researches in organic chemistry on therapeutics. While thus occupied in medical practice and teaching, Bird was keenly interested in the natural sciences, and published one or two short papers on natural history subjects. He belonged to the Linnean and Geological, and was a fellow of the Royal Society. He was also a corresponding member of several learned societies on the continent.

There can be little doubt that Bird did too much. His foible was perhaps ambition, which led him to overstrain his powers in the twofold effort to obtain a large practice, and also to make a name in science. An attack of rheumatism in early life had permanently damaged the heart; and the weakness thus induced, combined with overwork, caused a breakdown of his health in 1849. Two years later a still more serious warning compelled him to take rest. He resigned his appointments at Guy's Hospital on 4 Aug. 1853, and in June 1854 retired to Tunbridge Wells, where he died on 27 Oct. of the same year. He married in 1842, and left a widow with five children, one of whom, Mr. Cuthbert H. Golding Bird, is now (1885) a lecturer on physiology and assistant-surgeon at his father's hospital.

Bird was a remarkable instance of intellectual precocity. He was very successful in practice, and there are few instances of a London physician having earned as large an income as he did so early in life. But he was more especially known for his researches in scientific medicine, which, though not placing him in the first rank of investigators, still show considerable originality. He carried on the work of Prout in applying chemistry to medical practice, and in studying morbid conditions of the urine. Although some of the novelties on which he laid great stress, especially 'oxaluria,' have not turned out to be so important as he believed, the work on 'Urinary Deposits,' in its five editions from 1844 to 1857, had great influence on the development of medical chemistry in England. Bird's 'Elements of Natural Philosophy' was for many years a very popular text-book, especially with medical students, for whom its attractive style, and its comparative freedom from mathematical reasonings, alike fitted it; although, indeed, the writer's want of rigorous mathematical training con-

stituted, from a scientific point of view, its weakness. It was strengthened on the mathematical side, and otherwise enlarged, by Mr. Charles Brooke, under whose editorship the fourth, fifth, and sixth editions appeared. Bird's shorter papers exhibit considerable originality and inventive capacity. One of them (*London Medical Gazette*, 11 Dec. 1840) contains the description of a flexible stethoscope, an invention revived of late years. In another (1839) he suggests a method of printing figures of natural objects by sunlight on paper impregnated with the salt ferridcyanide of potassium, which anticipates some of the modern photographic processes. In private life Bird was a man of amiable disposition and winning manners. His earnest piety led him to take a deep interest in the religious welfare of medical students, and hence to become one of the founders of the 'London Christian Medical Association.' He wrote: 1. 'Urinary Deposits, their Diagnosis, Pathology, and Therapeutical Indications,' 1st ed. 12mo, London, 1844; 5th ed., edited by Dr. E. L. Birkett, 1857. 2. 'The Elements of Natural Philosophy,' 1st ed. 12mo, London, 1839, edited by Charles Brooke; 4th ed. 1854, also 5th ed. 1860, 6th ed. 1867, American edition, Philadelphia, 1848 (from the 3rd ed. London). 3. 'Lectures on Electricity and Galvanism in their Physiological and Therapeutical Relations,' 12mo, London, 1849. 4. Papers in 'Guy's Hospital Reports,' viz. 'Remarks on Cystine,' ser. I. i. 486; 'The Chemical Nature of Mucous and Purulent Secretions,' ser. I. iii. 35; 'Report on Electricity as a Remedial Agent,' ser. I. vi. 84; 'Report on Diseases of Children treated in Guy's Hospital,' 1843–4, ser. II. iii. 108; and others. 5. 'Lectures on Oxaluria,' 'London Medical Gazette,' July 1842, xxx. 637; 6. 'The Influence of Researches in Organic Chemistry upon Therapeutics' (being lectures at Royal Coll. Physicians), 'London Medical Gazette,' 1848, vols. xli. and xlii. 7. 'The Medico-Chemical History of Milk,' 'London Medical Gazette,' March 1840 (and in Sir Astley Cooper's work on the 'Anatomy of the Breast,' 4to, 1840); besides very numerous lectures and papers in medical journals, some of which are incorporated in the separately published works.

[Biographical notice by his brother, Dr. Frederic Bird, reprinted from Association Medical Journal, 5 Jan. 1855; Balfour's Biographical Sketch, Edinburgh, 1855; Lancet, 11 Nov. 1854; Medical Times and Gazette, 11 Nov. 1854; manuscript communications from family.] J. F. P.

**BIRD, JAMES** (1788–1839), poetical writer and dramatist, was the son of Samuel Bird, a farmer of Earl's Stonham, Suffolk, where he was born on 10 Nov. 1788. After receiving a scanty education he was apprenticed to a miller, and at the same time began to study by himself literature and the drama. The fame of John Kemble, the actor, reached his native village, and as a youth he made a romantic journey to London to witness his performance, returning on foot and penniless. About 1814 he was in a position to hire two windmills at Yoxford, but after five years of ill success in his trade he abandoned it, and opened early in 1820 a stationer's shop in the same place, which maintained him until his death in 1839.

Before Bird was sixteen years old he had written poetry, and later he contributed some of his early poems to the 'Suffolk Chronicle,' whose editor, Thomas Harral, became his most intimate friend. In 1819 he published his first long poem, 'The Vale of Slaughden,' a story of the invasion of East Anglia by the Danes. First issued by subscription, its success induced a London publisher, three months after its appearance, to undertake an edition for the public. In 1820 Dr. Nathan Drake in his 'Winter Nights' (ii. 184-244) reviewed it at length, and claimed for Bird the same rank in literature as that attained by Robert Bloomfield. Bird's second venture was a mock-heroic poem entitled 'The White Hats' (1819), in which he humorously attacked the radical reformers. His subsequent narratives in verse were: 1. 'Machin, or the Discovery of Madeira,' 1821. 2. 'Poetical Memoirs: the Exile, a tale in verse,' 1823, and second edition 1824; the first part of this volume is a spirited imitation of Byron's 'Don Juan.' 3. 'Dunwich, a Tale of the Splendid City, in four cantos,' 1828. 4. 'Framlingham, a Narrative of the Castle,' 1831. 5. 'The Emigrant's Tale and Miscellaneous Poems,' 1833 (cf. the review in *Gent. Mag.* ciii. pt. ii. p. 152, and Bird's good-humoured reply, p. 229). 6. 'Francis Abbott, the Recluse of Niagara [founded on Captain Alexander's 'Transatlantic Sketches, ii. 147–55]: Metropolitan Sketches,' 1837. Bird also wrote two dramas, the one entitled 'Cosmo, Duke of Florence, a Tragedy,' published in 1822, and the other 'The Smuggler's Daughter, a Drama,' published in 1836. The first, it is stated, was performed several times at small London theatres, but the managers of the chief playhouses refused to examine it. The second was successfully produced at Sadler's Wells in October 1835. Bird edited 'A Short Account of Leiston Abbey' in 1823. Most of his verse indicates an intimate acquaintance with Dryden and Pope, and the influence of Byron and Campbell. But Bird has

an habitual command of forcible yet melodious language. Late in life he began with much success the study of Greek.

His portrait was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1829. He was the father of sixteen children, of whom a son George became a surgeon of London and married a daughter of the poetical writer Edwin Atherstone [q. v.] After Bird's death, his friend Thomas Harral, in 1840, published with a memoir selections from his poems.

[Davy's MS. Suffolk Collections, in Addit. MS. 19118 ff. 289 et seq.; Harral's Selections with Memoir; Gent. Mag., new series, ii. 550; Brit. Mus. Cat.] S. L. L.

**BIRD, JOHN, D.D.** (*d.* 1558), bishop of Chester, is said by Wood to have been probably descended from the ancient Cheshire family of his name. He became a Carmelite friar, and appears to have studied in the houses of that order in both the universities of England. He proceeded B.D. at Oxford in 1510, and commenced D.D. there in 1513. Bishop Godwin states that he was D.D. at Cambridge, but this may be doubted. In 1516 he was, at a general chapter held at Lynn, elected the provincial of his order. He governed for the usual period of three years, when he was succeeded by Robert Lesbury, who held the office till 1522, when Dr. Bird was again elected thereto at a general chapter held at York. When the papal power began to decline in this country, he became a strenuous supporter of, and preacher for, the king's supremacy. His character was that of a temporiser, and he was engaged in state intrigues. He was one of the divines sent in 1531 to confer and argue with Thomas Bilney, the reformer, in prison; and in 1535 he, with Bishop Fox, the royal almoner, and Thomas Bedyl [q. v.], a clerk of the council, were sent by Henry VIII to his divorced queen, Katharine of Arragon, to endeavour to persuade her to forbear the name of queen, 'which nevertheless she would not do' (Strype, *Ecclesiastical Memorials*, i. 61).

On 24 June 1537 he was consecrated at Lambeth suffragan to the bishop of Llandaff, with the title of bishop of Penrith. In the beginning of the year 1539 we find him and Wotton on an embassy in Germany; and Cromwell, writing to him in or about April, desired him to get 'the picture of the lady,' meaning Anne of Cleves, whom the king was induced to marry on seeing her portrait. In July of the same year he was elected bishop of Bangor. He was present at the convocation of 1540, and subscribed the decree in favour of the divorce from Anne of Cleves, though he had probably been to a great extent instrumental in bringing about her marriage. By letters patent, dated Walden, 4 Aug. 1541, he was translated to the newly created bishopric of Chester, being also then, or soon afterwards, invested with archidiaconal powers over the whole diocese. An account by him of the sale and appropriation of church ornaments, plate, and jewels within his diocese is preserved in the Public Record Office (*State Papers, Dom. Edward VI*, vol. iii. art. 4). On 16 March 1553-4, when Queen Mary had succeeded to the throne, he was deprived of his bishopric by a royal commission on account of his being married (Strype, *Ecclesiastical Memorials*, iii. 99). At this time he owed the crown 1,087*l.* 18*s.* 0¾*d.* A 'Foxian MS.,' quoted by Strype, states that he at once repudiated his wife, whom he had, as he alleged, married against his will, and 'for bearing with the time;' and in fact he showed such signs of repentance, that soon afterwards Bonner, bishop of London, appointed him his suffragan, and on 6 Nov. 1554 presented him to the vicarage of Great Dunmow in Essex. The manuscript just cited says: 'This Dr. Byrd was well stricken in years, having but one eye; and though he, to flatter with the time, had renounced his wife, being made of a young Protestant an old Catholic; yet as Catholick as he was, such devotion he bare to his man's wife that he had them both dwelling with him in his own vicarage, she being both young, fair, and newly married, that either the voice of the parish lied or else he loved her more than enough.' He died in an obscure condition about the close of 1558, and was buried in Chester Cathedral according to Wood, but at Dunmow according to Le Neve. Bale, in his 'Exposition on the Revelations,' makes him one of the ten horns.

His works, none of which appear to have been printed, are: 1. 'De fide justificante.' 2. 'Contra missam papisticam ex doctoribus.' 3. 'Homeliæ eruditæ per annum.' 4. 'Lectures on St. Paul.' 5. 'Contra transubstantiationem.' 6. 'Epicedium in quendam Edmundum Berye obdormientem in Calisia.' 7. 'Conciones coram Henrico VIII contra papæ suprematum.'

[Godwin, De Præsulibus Angliæ, ed. Richardson, 776; Bale's Scriptorum Brytannie Cat. (1559), 724; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 238, ii. 773; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 102; Newcourt's Repertorium Ecclesiasticum, ii. 225; Strype's Eccl. Memorials, ii. 466, 486, iii. 99, 138, 139, 206; Strype's Grindal, 308; Strype's Cranmer, 61, 62, 63, 309, 362, App. 257; Bradford's Writings, ed. Townsend, ii. 1; Grindal's

Remains, introd. i.; Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Anglic. ed. Hardy; Cooper's Athenæ Cantab. i. 190, 551; Calendars of State Papers; Machyn's Diary, 58, 78, 341; Ormerod's Cheshire, i. 75, 126, 145.]

T. C.

**BIRD, JOHN** (1709–1776), mathematical instrument maker, was a native of the county of Durham, and by trade a cloth-weaver. Finding himself one day in a clockmaker's shop, he was struck with the irregularity of the divisions on a dial-plate, thought out a plan for improving them, and for some time engraved dial-plates for recreation. On the strength of a certain reputation thus gained he came to London about 1740, and was engaged by Sisson to cut the divisions on his instruments. Countenanced and instructed by Graham, he perfected his methods, and by 1745 was carrying on business independently. His well-known premises were situated in the Strand.

As the mechanical coadjutor of Bradley, he acquired European fame. An instrumental refit for the Royal Observatory was sanctioned towards the close of 1748. In February 1749 Bird received an order for a brass quadrant of 8-feet radius, which in June 1750 was ready for use. The construction of this instrument, by rendering possible the consummate accuracy of Bradley's observations, marked an epoch in practical astronomy. It was built with the utmost solidity, weighing about 8 cwt., and bore a double arc, one with ninety, the other with ninety-six divisions, accurately cut by Graham's method of 'continual bisections.' Its price of 300*l.* was compensated by sixty-two years of valuable service, and although replaced in 1812 (by which time it had become eccentric with use) by Troughton's circle, it is still reverently preserved at Greenwich. A half-size model was, by order of the commissioners of longitude, prepared by Bird in 1767, and deposited in the British Museum.

No sooner was the Greenwich quadrant completed than a duplicate was ordered for the observatory of St. Petersburg, another reached Cadiz, and a fourth was used by D'Agelet and Lalande at the École Militaire. With a similar instrument of 3-feet radius, Tobias Mayer made his lunar observations at Göttingen. Indeed, most of the chief continental observatories still possess a Bird's quadrant, valuable even now as affording a measure of the probable errors of earlier observations (Maedler, *Gesch. d. Himmelskunde*, i. 455). Of their necessarily imperfect kind, these instruments could scarcely be surpassed.

Bird further supplied Bradley, about 1750, with a new transit instrument, as well as with a 40-inch movable quadrant, and put a fresh set of divisions, in 1753, upon the great mural arc constructed by Graham for Halley. The extraordinary value attached to his work is evinced by the fact that a sum of 500*l.* was paid to him by the commissioners of longitude, on the conditions that he should during seven years instruct an apprentice in his methods, and deliver in writing, *upon oath*, a full and unreserved account of them. Such was the origin of the two treatises entitled respectively 'The Method of dividing Astronomical Instruments,' London, 1767, and 'The Method of constructing Mural Quadrants exemplified by a Description of the Brass Mural Quadrant in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich,' London, 1768, both published by order of the commissioners, and furnished each with a preface by the astronomer-royal (Maskelyne), setting forth the singular circumstances under which they had been composed. They were bound together, so as to form one work, were reissued in 1785, and supplemented by W. Ludlam's 'Introduction and Notes on Mr. Bird's Method of dividing Astronomical Instruments,' solemnly vouched for as accurate by Bird in June 1773, and published at the expense of Alexander Aubert [q. v.] in 1786.

The standard yards of 1758 and 1760, destroyed in the conflagration of the houses of parliament, 16 Oct. 1834, were both constructed by Bird (see Baily, *Mem. R. A. Soc.* ix. 80–1). He observed the transit of Venus, 6 June 1761, at Greenwich with Bliss and Green, and the annular eclipse of 1 April 1765, using on both occasions reflectors made by himself (*Phil. Trans.* lii. 175–6, liv. 142). He died, 31 March 1776, aged 67.

[Ludlam's Preface to Introduction and Notes on Mr. Bird's Method; Bradley's Miscellaneous Works, passim; Poggendorff's Biog.-Lit. Handwörterbuch; MS. Addit. 5728; Gent. Mag. xlvi. 192; Bromley's Catalogue of Engraved Portraits, p. 398.]

A. M. C.

**BIRD, RICHARD, D.D.** (*d.* 1609), canon of Canterbury, matriculated at Cambridge as a sizar of Trinity College in February 1564-5, was elected a scholar of that house in 1568, and took the degree of B.D. in 1568-9. He was subsequently elected a fellow, and in 1572 he commenced M.A. It appears probable that in 1576 he was serving a cure at, or in the neighbourhood of, Saffron Walden in Essex, where a new sect of dissenters, calling themselves 'pure brethren,' had arisen. 'A sort of libertines they were,' who considered that they were not bound to the observance of the moral law of the ten commandments, which they held to be binding only upon Jews; and we are told that

'one Bird' wrote to Dr. Whitgift soliciting his advice as to the best mode of answering certain questions which the sectaries had propounded (Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, ii. 451). Bird proceeded B.D. at Cambridge in 1580. Subsequently he travelled as tutor with William Cecil, eldest son of Sir Thomas Cecil, eldest son of Lord Burghley. In France Cecil embraced the Roman catholic faith, and this led to Bird being subjected to harsh treatment by Sir Edward Stafford, the English ambassador at Paris. Bird protested that he had been 'robbed of the sowle of that young gentleman by wicked and treacherous men' (*MS. Lansd.* 46, f. 18).

On 21 March 1588-9 he was collated to the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and on 29 Sept. 1590 he became a canon of Canterbury. He resigned his archdeaconry in or before April 1601, was created D.D. in 1608, and, dying in June 1609, was buried in Canterbury Cathedral on the 19th of that month.

He is the author of: 1. 'Latin verses on Whitaker's translation of Jewel against Harding,' 1578. 2. 'Appeal to Lord Burghley against the cruel treatment of Sir Edward Stafford, ambassador in France' (*MS. Lansd.* 46, art. 9). 3. 'A communication dialogue wise to be learned of the ignorant,' London, 1595, 8vo. This seems to have been commonly known as 'Bird's Catechism.'

[Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 102; Strype's Annals of the Reformation, i. 207, ii. 433, 451, iii. 189; Strype's Life of Whitgift, 75; Cooper's Athenæ Cantab. ii. 521; MS. Baker, xxxiii. 282; Ames's Typogr. Antiq. ed. Herbert, 1305; Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Anglic. i. 58, iii. 148; Hasted's Kent, xii. 98.] T. C.

BIRD, ROBERT MERTTINS (1788–1853), a Bengal civil servant, arrived in India on 9 Nov. 1808, and, commencing his service as an assistant to the registrar of the court of Sadr Diwáni Adálat, the company's chief court of appeal at Calcutta, was subsequently employed in the provinces in various judicial posts, from which in 1829 he was transferred to the appointment of commissioner of revenue and circuit for the Gorakhpur division. In the discharge of his duties as a judicial officer Bird acquired a remarkable insight into the landed tenures of the country and the effect upon them of the laws then in force, which 'referred to a state of things wholly distinct from that which existed among the people' (*Fourth Report from the Select Committee on Indian Territories*, 1853—*Minutes of Evidence*, p. 29). Upon his appointment as a revenue commissioner, the soundness and clearness of his views and his remarkable administrative capacity speedily stamped him as the ablest revenue officer in Bengal; and when it was determined in 1833 to revise the settlement of the land revenue of the north-western provinces, the governor-general fixed upon Bird as the fittest man in the service to undertake that task. In the previous year he had been appointed a member of the board of revenue, then newly constituted at Allahabad. Retaining his seat as a member of the board, he took sole charge of the settlement operations, which he brought to a completion at the close of 1841. The result was recorded in a report which he laid before government early in the following year, and in which he explained that the work had not been confined to 'such an accurate ascertainment of the resources of the land as would insure to government its full share of the rents or produce;' but that it 'included the decision and demarcation of boundaries, the defining and recording the separate possession, rights, privileges, and liabilities of the members of those communities who hold their land in severalty; the framing a record of the several interests of those who hold their land in common; the providing a system of self-government for the communities; the rules framed with their own consent according to the principles of the constitution of the different tenures; the preparation of the record of the fields and of the rights of cultivators possessing rights; and the reform of the village accounts and completion of a plan of record by their own established accountants, and according to their own method, by reference to which the above points of possession and right might, under the various changes to which property is subject, continue to be ascertained.' A corresponding system of accounts for the offices of the tahsíldárs, or native collectors, and for those of the collectors of districts, was also framed. The settlement was the most complete that had yet been made in India. It embraced an area of seventy-two thousand square miles, and a population of twenty-three millions. It is especially remarkable from the fact that it was designed and carried out by an officer whose duties during the greater part of his service had been judicial. Bird retired from the service in 1842, and spent the remainder of his life in England, where he became an active member of the committee of the Church Missionary Society, travelling on deputation and attending meetings in various parts of the country on behalf of the society. A few months before his death, which occurred at Torquay on 22 Aug. 1853, he gave evidence before the committee of the House of Commons on the renewal of the East India Company's charter.

[General Register of the Honourable East India Company's Civil Servants on the Bengal Establishment from 1790 to 1842, by the Hon. H. T. Prinsep, India Office; Marshman's History of India (1867), iii. 47, 48; Bird's Report on the Settlement of the North-West Provinces, 1859; Fourth Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Territories, 1853; Minutes of Evidence; private letters.]

A. J. A.

**BIRD, SAMUEL** (*fl.* 1600), divine, was a native of Essex, and matriculated as a pensioner of Queens' College, Cambridge, in June 1566. He proceeded B.A. 1569–70, and commenced M.A. 1573. In November 1573 he was elected a fellow of Corpus Christi College, being admitted 30 April 1574. He vacated his fellowship in or before 1576. He must also have been fellow of Benet College, as his earliest title-page shows: 'A friendlie Communication or Dialogue between Paule and Demas, wherein is disputed how we are to vse the pleasures of this life. By Samuel Byrd, M.A., and fellow not long since of Benet Colledge,' 1580.

It is further known that Bird was minister of St. Peter's, Ipswich, which was at the time a perpetual curacy, very poorly endowed. Unfortunately the church-books at present extant date back only to 1667, whilst a list of the incumbents from the year 1604 commences with his successor. His perpetual curacy he must have filled for a quarter of a century—say 1580 to 1604. He vacated the living in 1604. It must have been by cession or resignation, as in 1604 he was admitted a student at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and on 8 May 1605 was incorporated M.A. in that university. Nothing is known of him at a later date.

In Bacon's MSS. belonging to the corporation of Ipswich, which date 16 July 1595 (38 Elizabeth), is the following entry:—

'Exhibition of a poore scholler. Petition for exhibition for Mr. Bird's sonne at Cambridge. It's ordered the gift of Mr. Barney shall be considered and what money is laid out, and thereuppon order shall farther be made.' Then, on 14 Aug. (same year): 'It was ordered by the Great Court that 4 li. shall be given yearly to Samuel Bird, sonne of Mr. Bird, minister of St. Peter's, at Cambridge, to his maintenance in learning till 20 li. be laid out.'

Besides 'A Friendlie Communication,' published in 1580, Bird issued 'The Principles of the True Christian Religion briefly selected out of many good books. By S. B.' 1590; 'The Lectvres of Samvel Bird of Ipswidge vpon the 8 and 9 chapters of the Second Epistle to the Corinthians,' 1598; 'The Lectvres of Samvel Bird of Ipswidge vpon the 11 chapter of the Epistle unto the Hebrewes, and upon the 38 Psalme,' 1598 (an edition of 1594 is also recorded). The 'Hebrewes' is dedicated to M. Edward Bacon of Shrubland Hall. Finally Bird published 'Lectvres . . . on the Seventh Chapter of the 2nd Epistle to the Corinthians,' 1598.

[Cooper's Athenæ Cantabrigienses, ii. 429–30; Cole MSS. (B. Museum), B. 128; Hunter's MS. Chorus Vatum in Brit. Mus.; Herbert's Ames, 1011, 1357, 1426; Lowndes (Bohn); Masters's History of C. C. C. C. (Lamb), 326; Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 307; communications from Rev. Alexander Jeffrey, Ipswich.] A. B. G.

**BIRD, WILLIAM,** musician. [See BYRD.]

**BIRDSALL, JOHN AUGUSTINE** (1775–1837), president-general of the Benedictines in England, was born at Liverpool 27 June 1775. His father, a well-to-do grocer, sent him at an early age to the Dominican College of Bornhem in Flanders. He entered himself among the Benedictines at Lamspringe in Hanover in October 1795. He was there admitted to his solemn profession 6 Nov. 1796. On 30 May 1801 he was ordained priest at Hildesheim in Westphalia. During September 1802 he was appointed prefect of the students at Lamspringe, where Peter Baines [q. v.], afterwards bishop, was one of his pupils. On the suppression of the abbey of Lamspringe by the Prussians, 3 Jan. 1803, Father Birdsall had to return hurriedly to England. After remaining for a while at St. Lawrence's College, Ampleforth, he was sent on the mission in the south, or, as it was still called, the Canterbury province of the Benedictine order in this country. On 30 May 1806 he arrived at Bath, whither he had been despatched to assist the incumbent of St. John the Evangelist, where the Benedictines had long been established. In October 1809 he left, in order to establish a new mission at Cheltenham, and on 3 June 1810 opened the first catholic chapel known there since the Reformation. A French refugee, the Abbé Alexandre Cæsar, who had been saying mass on Sundays and holy days in the back room of a low public house, died in his eightieth year on 24 Sept. 1811. Many obstacles to the foundation of the mission were overcome by the untiring zeal of Father Birdsall. He remained in active charge of the mission for twenty-five years altogether. Twenty years after his arrival in Cheltenham he established a new mission at Broadway, in Worcestershire. On 15 May 1828 he began there the new chapel of St. Saviour's Retreat. That mission in

its completed form was publicly inaugurated in 1830, as an appendage to its founder's principal enterprise at Cheltenham. Four years afterwards, however, when he had at length succeeded in establishing at Broadway, in due collegiate organisation, something like his old community of Lamspringe, he withdrew altogether from Cheltenham in 1834, settling down thenceforth permanently in his new home, which he loved to call by its old Roman name of Vialta, in Worcestershire, and resided there till his death on 2 Aug. 1837, in the sixty-third year of his age.

Meanwhile he had been steadily advanced in his order as a Benedictine. In 1814 he was appointed one of the definitors of the southern province in England, and in 1822 was elected the provincial of Canterbury. Re-elected provincial of Canterbury in 1826, Father Birdsall was promoted in the same year to the highest office of all within his reach in this country, that, namely, of president-general of the English congregation of the order of St. Benedict. It proved an anxious and painful pre-eminence. It brought him into direct conflict with Bishop Baines, the vicar apostolic of the western district in England, whom he regarded from the outset as endeavouring to extend beyond due limits his episcopal jurisdiction to the prejudice of the exemptions enjoyed by the religious orders. The holy see eventually decided the dispute in favour of the Benedictines. Father Birdsall also saved from extinction the thenceforth flourishing Benedictine college of Ampleforth in Yorkshire.

Father Birdsall was made cathedral prior of Winchester in 1826, and in 1830 abbot of Westminster. His multifarious employments prevented his giving much attention to literary pursuits. Besides an unpublished account of Lamspringe, found among his papers after his death, the only work he is known to have produced was 'Christian Reflections for Every Day in the Year,' 1822, translated from the 'Pensées Chrétiennes,' &c., published anonymously at Paris in 1718, and attributed to the Sieur de Sainte-Beuve. Father Birdsall's mother wit rendered him a delightful as well as a powerful controversialist. He was one of the most valued correspondents of William Cobbett (between 29 Nov. 1824 and 9 July 1827) when the latter was writing his history of the Protestant Reformation. Father Birdsall occasionally in his catechetical instructions enforced his argument by humorous illustrations. 'We catholics are said to be idolaters of images,' he once remarked, adding, as he pointed to two carved angels that flanked the altar-steps of the chapel at Cheltenham: 'Now I gave 4*l.* 16*s.* for those two statues, and if anybody will send me a five-pound note for the pair I'll let him have them with pleasure. *That's* how I worship them!'

On 6 Nov. 1877 the homely old chapel built up by Father Birdsall at Cheltenham was replaced by the handsome Gothic church of St. Gregory; while on 7 Oct. 1850 the last mission established by him at Broadway was given up by the outgoing Benedictines to the Passionists from Woodchester. The tablet erected in his honour at Cheltenham has been removed in the transformation of the chapel, and is no longer discoverable; while the inscription on his tomb at Broadway can only be here and there deciphered.

[Dr. Oliver's Collections illustrating the History of the Catholic Religion in the Counties of Cornwall, &c., 1857, 8vo, pp. 119, 120, and 242; Snow's Necrology of the English Congregation of the Order of St. Benedict from 1600 to 1883, 8vo, p. 148.] C. K.

**BIRINUS**, Saint (*d.* 650), bishop of Dorchester, was a Benedictine monk of Rome, who, receiving a mission from Pope Honorius to visit Britain, landed in Wessex in 634, having first received episcopal consecration at the hands of Asterius, bishop of Genoa. Preaching the gospel to the heathen people he succeeded in converting them to christianity, and in 635 baptised Cynegils, king of Wessex, Oswald, king of Northumbria, standing sponsor. Then was founded the see of Dorchester, Birinus being the first bishop settled at Dorcic or Dorchester, Oxfordshire, a city conferred upon him by the two kings. 'After many churches had been built and consecrated and many peoples called to the Lord by his pious labour' (Bædæ, *H. E.* iii. 7), Birinus died and was buried at Dorchester in the year 650, his body being afterwards removed to Winchester, and subsequently enshrined by Bishop Æthelwold (963–84). The influence obtained by Birinus, not only in Wessex but also in the neighbouring kingdom of Mercia, is indicated by the references made in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle to the baptism by him of different princes.

[Haddan and Stubbs, Councils, vol. iii. 1871, p. 90 (quoting Bæda and the A.-Saxon Chronicle); Rudborne's Hist. Major Winton. in Wharton's Anglia Sacra, pt. i. 1691, p. 190; Kennett's Parochial Antiquities. Oxford, 1818, i. 36 sqq.; see also, for Birinus's Life as a Saint, Hardy's Catalogue of Materials for English History (Rolls Series), vol. i. 1862, p. 236.] E. M. T.

**BIRKBECK**, GEORGE, M.D. (1776–1841), the founder of mechanics' institutions, was the son of William Birkbeck, a banker and merchant of Settle, Yorkshire, where he was born 10 Jan. 1776. He studied medi-

cine at Edinburgh and London, taking his degree of M.D. in 1799 at the university of the former city. Among his friends and fellow-students at Edinburgh were Brougham and Jeffrey. Soon afterwards, when only twenty-three years old, he succeeded Dr. Garnett as professor of natural philosophy at the Andersonian University (now Anderson's College), Glasgow, and while holding that post he commenced his efforts at popular education. Having had his attention drawn to the difficulties in the way of intelligent artisans who were anxious to acquire information on scientific matters, he established in 1800 courses of lectures to which working men were admitted at a low fee. These lectures were for long a successful department of the university, but eventually the 'mechanics' class' became in 1823 the 'Glasgow Mechanics' Institution,' apparently the first genuine institution of the sort. In 1804 he left Glasgow for London, and here he established himself as a physician, first in Finsbury Square, then in Cateaton Street, and afterwards in Old Broad Street. For some years he seems to have devoted himself entirely to the practice of his profession, in which he attained a considerable reputation, but the foundation of the Glasgow Institution above mentioned led to his once more taking up the cause of popular education. On the suggestion being made in the 'Mechanics' Magazine' that a similar institution should be provided for London, Dr. Birkbeck at once assumed the lead in the movement. He lent 3,700*l.* for the building of a lecture-room, and, having been elected president, delivered the opening address 20 Feb. 1824. It was thus that the London Mechanics' Institution was founded, which many years afterwards, in honour of its first president, was called the 'Birkbeck Institution.' In the enterprise he was associated with Lord Brougham, both of them being amongst the first trustees. For some time the new enterprise had but a fluctuating success; it was, however, assisted by the capital as well as the influence of its founder, and neither the ridicule of its enemies nor the quarrels of its promoters sufficed to prevent its eventual establishment. Dr. Birkbeck took an active interest in the fortunes of the institution till his death, 1 Dec. 1841. The institution is now (1885) one of the most successful organisations of its class in existence. These foundations in Glasgow and London were soon imitated throughout the country, and thus was established an organisation which prepared the way for the existing system of popular scientific instruction, as it is carried out by the Science and Art Department.

Dr. Birkbeck also took his share in other popular educational movements besides the one in which he was principally interested. He was a founder and one of the first council of University College, London (1827); he took a prominent part in the agitation for the repeal of the tax on newspapers (1835–6); and he—many years before any change was effected—endeavoured (in 1827) to promote a reform in the patent laws. He was a frequent lecturer, not only at his own institution, but at the London Institution and elsewhere, and was always ready to do his best to promote whatever he thought a useful application of science to practical purposes.

[J. G. Godard's Life of Dr. Birkbeck, 1884.]

H. T. W.

**BIRKENHEAD or BERKENHEAD, Sir JOHN** (1616–1679), author of the 'Mercurius Aulicus' and satirical poems, is said by Anthony à Wood to have been son of Randall Birkenhead, of Northwich in Cheshire, saddler, and born there (*Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, iii. 1203), and T. W. Barlow (*Ches. Biogr.* 1852, pp. 20–1) says, 'he was born on the edge of Rudheath,' which is near Northwich, and partly in Davenham parish and partly in the chapelry of Witton, parish of Great Budworth. In accordance with this, the Witton register contains a number of entries of children of Randall Berchenhead (so spelled) from 1580 to 1631, with his own death, being then 'parish clarke,' in 1633; among these, under 24 March 1615-6, is 'Johes. fil. Randulphi Birchenhead.' Unluckily experts have pronounced this entry to be a comparatively modern forgery, but it gives nevertheless the correct date. Ormerod (under 'Northwich') states that Birkenhead 'descended possibly from the antient family of that name in this county (who first held property here in 1508), but of low immediate origin, being the son of a saddler.'

At the free grammar school of the town in the churchyard of Witton, John Birkenhead doubtless received his early education from the worthy schoolmaster, Thomas Farmer. In the beginning of 1632, aged 17 (which harmonises with the forged date in the Witton register), Wood informs us, he proceeded to Oxford, being entered at Oriel College as servitor, and under the tuition of Humphrey Lloyd, afterwards bishop of Bangor. He remained 'till B.A.' (*Athenæ Oxon.*) He was introduced to Laud and appointed his amanuensis, and Laud, 'taking a liking to him for his ingenuity, did by his diploma make him M.A.' in 1639. Nor was this all, for 'by his letters commendatory thereupon he was elected probation-fellow of All Souls College in 1640.' During the civil war, while the

king and court were at Oxford, Birkenhead was a leading spirit. The thick-coming events of the time compelled almost daily publication of news. The parliament had their 'Mercurius Britannicus' and others. The royalists were in need of a journal till Birkenhead devised, and was appointed to write, the 'Mercurii Aulici' (*Athenæ Oxon.*) The 'Mercurius Aulicus' communicated 'the intelligence and affairs of the court' at Oxford 'to the rest of the kingdom.' No. 1 is dated January 1642. It went on without break till 1645, and occasionally after, 'weekly in one sheet' (a small quarto). The 'Mercurius Aulicus' has not received that critical attention which it deserves. When it is remembered that, with very occasional help later by Dr. Peter Heylin and others, the burden of carrying on the 'Mercurius Aulicus' fell on Birkenhead, it must be recognised that he proved himself by this achievement alone a man of intellectual capacity and wit. The 'Mercurius Aulicus'—now extremely rare complete—has never been reprinted or edited. Its literary quality gives it a far superior interest to that attaching to the 'Mercurius Britannicus.'

The 'Mercurius Aulicus' having proved 'very pleasing to the loyal party, his majesty recommended him [Birkenhead] to the electors that they would chuse him for moral philosophy reader' (*Athenæ Oxon.*) His duties were discharged 'with little profit,' says Wood ambiguously.

The year 1648 found him in exile with the prince (afterwards Charles II). We have a glimpse of both in a letter from Birkenhead to John Raymond, worked into the preface of Raymond's 'Itinerary contayning a Voyage made through Italy in the Years 1646 and 1647' (1648). The letter is dated 'Amiens, 11 July 1648,' and is a characteristic specimen of his style.

After the 'parliamentary visitors' finally deprived him of his posts and fellowship, he appears to have gone and come between France, Holland, and England. Ultimately, according to Wood, having suffered several imprisonments, he lived at Oxford 'by his wits in helping young gentlemen out at dead lifts in making poems, songs, and epistles to their respective mistresses, as also in translating and writing several little things and other petite employments.' Of his own 'petite things' we have in 1647 (though not published till 1662–3), 'The Assembly Man, or the Character of an Assembly Man;' in 1648, 'News from Pembroke and Montgomery, or Oxford Manchester'd;' in 1649, 'Paul's Churchyard, Libri Theologici, Politici, Historici,' enlarged in 1653 as follows: 'Two Centvries of Paul's Churchyard. Unà cum Indice Expurgatorio in Bibliothecam Parliamenti, sive Librorum, qui prostant venales in vico vulgo vocato Little-Brittain. Done into English for the Benefit of the Assembly of Divines, and the two Universities;' in 1659, 'The Four-legg'd Quaker, a Ballad to the Tune of the Dog and Elder's Maid.' There were also 'A Poem on his staying in London after the Act of the Banishment for Cavaliers,' and 'The Jolt' on Cromwell's famous overturn of the coach. There is much drollery in these productions, and his language is always nervous and effective.

The Restoration brought Birkenhead to the winning side. On 22 Aug. 1649, at St. Germains, he received a grant of arms, and probably his knighthood (*Harleian MS.* 1144, f. 82 *b*). On 6 April 1661, on the king's letters he was created D.C.L. by Oxford, and as such was one of the eminent civilians consulted by the convocation on the question 'whether bishops ought to be present in capital cases,' and with the rest on 2 Feb. 1661–2 said 'Yes.' He was returned M.P. for Wilton, was made a member of the Royal Society, and was appointed one of the masters of requests. But he failed to win the respect of even so ultra a royalist partisan as Anthony à Wood, who says of him: 'A certain anonymous ("A Seasonable Argument to persuade . . . for a New Parliament, 1677") says he was a poor ale-keeper's son, and that he got by lying and buffoonery at court 3,000*l*. . . . The truth is, had he not been given too much to bantering, which is now taken up by vain and idle people, he might have passed for a good wit. And had he also expressed himself grateful and respectful to those that had been his benefactors in the time of his necessity, which he did not, but rather slighted them (shewing thereby the baseness of his spirit), he might have passed for a friend and a loving companion.'

Except the 'Assembly-Man'—delayed from 1647—he gave to the press nothing of any extent after the Restoration. He has verses in the Beaumont and Fletcher folio (1675), and Latin lines under Fletcher's portrait. Probably the 'Miscellanies' of 'Wit and Loyalty' received contributions from him, but they remain unidentified. He died at Whitehall 4 Dec. 1679, 'leaving behind him a choice collection of pamphlets, which came into the hands of his executors, Sir Richard Mason and Sir Muddford Bramston' (*Ath. Oxon.*) He does not appear to have married.

[Wood's Athenæ, iii. 1203; Hunter's MS. Chorus Vatum in Brit. Mus.; letters from Mr. John Weston, The Heysoms, Hartford, North-

wich; Birkenhead's Works; the nuncupative will of Randall Birkenhead (in Probate Registry at Chester) leaves all his goods to his wife Margaret, not mentioning his occupation or children.]

A. B. G.

**BIRKENSHAW**, JOHN, musician. [See BIRCHENSHA.]

**BIRKHEAD** or **BIRKET**, GEORGE (*d.* 1614), archpriest, was a native of the county of Durham. He entered the English college at Douay in 1575, and was ordained priest 6 April 1577. In January 1578 he set out from Rheims, accompanied by the Rev. Richard Haddock and four students, and proceeded to the English college at Rome, which had just been founded by Dr. Allen under the auspices of Pope Gregory XIII. Returning to Rheims in 1580 he was sent in the same year to labour on the English mission, and we are told that he was 'well esteemed by all parties upon account of his peaceable and reconciling temper.' In 1583 he took relics of the jesuit Father Campion to Rheims. Dr. Allen, notifying this circumstance to Father Alfonso Agazzari, says: 'Nobis egregiam partem cutis, variis aromatibus ad durabilitatem conditam, Campiani nostri detulit ibidem P. Georgius' (*Records of the English Catholics*, ii. 202). On 22 Jan. 1607–8 Pope Paul V nominated him archpriest of England, from which office Dr. George Blackwell [q. v.] had been deposed in consequence of his acceptance of the oath of allegiance devised by the government of King James I. The new archpriest was admonished to dissuade catholics from taking the oath and frequenting the protestant worship (*State Papers, Domestic*, James I, vol. xxxi.) Birkhead retained the dignity till his death in 1614. From his deathbed he addressed farewell letters (5 April 1614) to his clergy and to the superior of the Jesuits. At different times he assumed the names of Hall, Lambton, and Salvin. He was succeeded as archpriest by the Rev. William Harrison. The catholic church historian of England states that 'Mr. Birket was a person of singular merit, studious of the reputation of the clergy, yet not inclinable to lessen that of others, as it appears from several original letters I have read between him and Father Parsons; wherein some controversies are handled between the Jesuits and clergy, which he toucheth with all tenderness and circumspection that things of that kind require, and with a due regard to the pretensions and passions of parties.'

[Dodd's Church Hist. (1737) ii. 377, 483–99; also Tierney's edit. iv. 77, App. 157, 159, 161, v. 8, 12, 13–30, 48, 60, App. 27, 57, 58, 103, 106, 117, 141, 158, 159, 160–4; Berington's Memoirs of Panzani; Morris's Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers, 2nd series, 53, 57, 408; Calendar of State Papers, Dom. James I, 397, 455; Bartoli's Istoria della Compagnia di Giesu, L'Inghilterra, 294; Diaries of the English College, Douay; Ullathorne's Hist. of the Restoration of the Cath. Hierarchy, 9; Letters and Memorials of Cardinal Allen; Butler's Hist. Memoirs (1822), ii. 266.]

T. C.

**BIRKHEAD**, HENRY (1617?–1696) Latin poet, was born in the parish of St. Gregory, near St. Paul's Cathedral. Aubrey (*Tanner MS.* 24, f. 159) states that he was born in 1617, 'at the Paul's Head, which his father kept,' but Wood fixes the date of his birth four years earlier. Having been educated in grammar learning by the most famous schoolmaster of that time, Thomas Farnabie, he became a commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, in Midsummer term 1633, and was admitted scholar on 28 May 1635. Induced by the persuasions of a jesuit, he shortly afterwards entered the college of St. Omer. But he soon abandoned Romanism, and in 1638, by the influence of Archbishop Laud, was elected fellow of All Souls, being then bachelor of arts, 'and esteemed a good philologist.' After taking his master's degree (5 June 1641), he devoted himself to the study of law. In May 1648 he submitted to the authority of the visitors appointed by parliament. In 1653 he was allowed by the delegates of the university to propose a dispensation in convocation for taking the degree of doctor of physic by accumulation, provided that he should perform the necessary exercises; but it is uncertain whether he took the degree. He resigned his fellowship in 1657, and at the Restoration became registrar of the diocese of Norwich, an office which he continued to hold until 1681. He also had a chamber in the Middle Temple, where he frequently resided. In 1645 he issued at Oxford a quarto volume of 'Poemata,' printed for private circulation. In 1656 appeared 'Poematia in Elegiaca, Iambica, Polymetra Antitechnemata et Metaphrases membratim quadripertita,' Oxonii, 8vo. He joined with Henry Stubbe, of Christ Church, in publishing another volume of Latin verse in the same year, 'Otium Literatum sive Miscellanea quædam Poemata ab H. Birchead et H. Stubbe edita,' Oxon., 16mo. A second edition of this little volume appeared in 1658. Birkhead also edited, with a preface, some philological works of Henry Jacob in 1652; and wrote several Latin elegies, 'scatteredly printed in various books, under the covert letters sometimes of H. G.,' to persons who had suffered for their devotion to Charles I.

An unpublished allegorical play by Birkhead, 'The Female Rebellion,' is preserved among the Tanner MSS. (466); it has little merit. In 1643 there was published at Oxford a collection of 'Verses on the death of the right valiant Sir Bevill Grenvill, knight. Who was slaine by the rebells, on Lansdowne-hill neare Bath, July 5, 1643,' 4to. Birkhead was one of the contributors to this collection, which included elegies by Jasper Mayne, William Cartwright, Dudley Digges, and others. Forty-one years afterwards, in 1684, the collection was reprinted, and Henry Birkhead, the only survivor with one exception of the thirteen contributors, addressed a long 'Epistle Dedicatory' to the Earl of Bath, son of Sir Bevill Grenvill. Wood vaguely says that after the Restoration he 'lived . . . in a retired and scholastical condition,' adding that he 'was always accounted an excellent Latin poet, a good Grecian, and well vers'd in all human learning.' He died on Michaelmas Eve, 1696, and was buried at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. The professorship of poetry at Oxford was founded in 1708 from funds bequeathed by Birkhead.

[Tanner MS. 24, f. 159; Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, ed. Bliss, iv. 573–4; Wood's Hist. and Antiquities of the University of Oxford, ed. Gutch, ii. 434; Martin's Archives of All Souls, 381; Burrows's Register of the Visitors of the University of Oxford, 1647–58 (Camden Society), pp. 43, 117; Hazlitt's Handbook; Corser's Collectanea Anglo-Poetica, ii. 285–8.] A. H. B.

**BIRKS, THOMAS RAWSON** (1810–1883), theologian and controversialist, was born on 28 Sept. 1810 at Staveley in Derbyshire. His father was a tenant farmer under the Duke of Devonshire. The family being nonconformists, young Birks was educated first at Chesterfield and then at the Dissenting College at Mill Hill. Funds were provided to send him to Cambridge. He won a sizarship and a scholarship at Trinity, and in his third year gained the chief English declamation prize. As the holder of this prize he delivered the customary oration in the college hall. The subject chosen was 'Mathematical and Moral Certainty,' and, in a letter to Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Whewell spoke very highly of this oration. In January 1834 Birks came out as second wrangler and second Smith's prizeman.

Having joined the church of England on leaving the university, Birks settled at Watton as tutor and then curate to the Rev. Edward Bickersteth [q. v.] During his stay there he devoted much time to the study of the prophetic scriptures, and took the affirmative side in the warm controversy which arose on the subject of the premillennial theory of the Lord's return. In 1843–4 Birks won the Seatonian prize for the best English poem at Trinity. Some years before he had been elected a fellow of his college. He ardently engaged in many religious controversies, and one of these, on the future of the lost, led to the severance of private friendships and religious connections. In his views on this subject he was equally opposed to the universalists and the annihilationists. In the year 1844 Birks married Miss Bickersteth, the daughter of his friend, and accepted the living of Kelshall in Hertfordshire.

In 1850 Birks published his edition of Paley's 'Horæ Paulinæ,' with notes and a supplementary treatise entitled 'Horæ Apostolicæ.' Two years later the work was followed by 'Horæ Evangelicæ,' and in 1853 appeared his 'Modern Rationalism' and 'The Inspiration of the Scriptures.' In 1856 Birks lost his wife, and the severity of the affliction caused the suspension of his literary labours for several years.

The year 1861, however, witnessed the publication of another of his more important works, 'The Bible and Modern Thought,' at the request of the committee of the Religious Tract Society. The author subsequently enlarged his work by a series of notes on the evidential school of theology, the limits of religious thought, the Bible and ancient Egypt, the human element in Scripture, and Genesis and geology.

Birks left Kelshall in 1864, and in 1866 accepted the important charge of Trinity Church, Cambridge. In the latter year he married a second time. By his first marriage he had eight children, one of whom, his eldest son, also attained distinction, succeeding him as a fellow of Trinity. At the time of the disestablishment of the Irish church Birks came forward with a lengthy treatise on 'Church and State,' which was an elaboration of a treatise written thirty years before, and now republished as bearing upon the ecclesiastical change proposed by Mr. Gladstone and carried into effect by parliament. Birks was installed honorary canon of Ely Cathedral in 1871, and in 1872, on the death of the Rev. Frederick Denison Maurice, he was elected professor of moral philosophy at Cambridge. This appointment led to a stormy controversy. It was regarded as a retrograde step by the large body of liberal thinkers who sympathised with the views of Mr. Maurice. While pastor at Cambridge, Birks laboured assiduously in giving religious instruction to the undergraduates, to older members of the university, and also to the residents in the town. In the year of

his appointment he published his 'Scripture Doctrine of Creation' and 'The Philosophy of Human Responsibility.' His inaugural lecture as professor of moral philosophy was on 'The Present Importance of Moral Science.'

In 1873 appeared his 'First Principles of Moral Science,' being a course of lectures delivered during his professorship. This work was followed in 1874 by 'Modern Utilitarianism,' in which the systems of Paley, Bentham, and Mill were examined and compared. In 1876 Birks delivered the annual address to the Victoria Institute, his subject being 'The Uncertainties of Modern Physical Science.' Birks published in 1876 his work on 'Modern Physical Fatalism and the Doctrine of Evolution.' It contained the substance of a course of lectures devoted to the examination of the philosophy unfolded in Mr. Herbert Spencer's 'First Principles.' Birks held the views expressed by Mr. Spencer 'to be radically unsound, full of logical inconsistency and contradiction, and flatly opposed to the fundamental doctrines of Christianity and even the very existence of moral science.' To the strictures upon his 'First Principles' Mr. Spencer replied at length, and this led to the republication, in 1882, of Birks's treatise, with an introduction by Dr. Pritchard, F.R.S., Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, in which Mr. Spencer's rejoinder was dealt with, and the original arguments of Birks illustrated and further explained.

Birks resigned the vicarage of Trinity in 1877, and in the same year published a volume on 'Manuscript Evidence in the Text of the New Testament,' being an endeavour to bring 'mathematical reasoning to bear on the probable value of the manuscripts of different ages, with a general inference in favour of the high value of the cursive manuscripts as a class.' In the same year Birks issued his 'Supernatural Revelation,' being an answer to a work on 'Supernatural Religion,' which had given rise to much criticism. Birks's treatise was republished at a later period by Professor Pritchard, with a reply to objections that had been urged against it.

Early in 1875 Birks suffered from a paralytic seizure, and this was followed by a second stroke in 1877. He still took a deep interest in questions of the day, and was able to dictate various works, pamphlets, and letters bearing upon these questions. In April 1880, while residing in the New Forest, he was stricken for a third time, and fatally, with paralysis. He was conveyed home to Cambridge, where he lingered for three years, being incapacitated for intellectual effort. He died on 19 July 1883.

Birks was for twenty-one years honorary secretary to the Evangelical Alliance. He was an examiner for the theological examination at Cambridge in 1867 and 1868, and was a member of the board of theological studies. He took an active part in all university affairs during his connection with Cambridge, was appointed to preach the Ramsden sermon in 1867, and was frequently a select preacher before the university. In addition to the works named in the course of this article, Birks was the author of a considerable number of treatises on prophecy and other subjects connected with the older revelation, as well as of a 'Memoir of the Rev. Edward Bickersteth.'

[The works of Professor Birks; Record, 27 July 1883; Men of the Time (11th edition); Times, 23 July 1883; Guardian, 25 July 1883.]

G. B. S.

**BIRMINGHAM, JOHN** (1816–1884), astronomer, was a country gentleman residing at Millbrook, near Tuam, Ireland, whose attention was directed to astronomy by his discovery of a remarkable new star in Corona Borealis on 12 May 1866 (*Month. Not.* xxvi. 310). In 1872, at the suggestion of the Rev. T. W. Webb, he undertook a revision of Schjellerup's 'Catalogue of Red Stars,' and extended the scope of his task so as to include Schmidt's list from the 'Astronomische Nachrichten' (No. 1902), some ninety ruddy stars found by Webb and himself, with others pointed out by the late C. E. Burton —in all, 658 such objects reobserved with a 4½-inch refractor, and a magnifying power of 53. The spectra of several, as described by Secchi, D'Arrest, and others, were added. This valuable work was presented to the Royal Irish Academy on 26 June 1876, and published in their 'Transactions' (xxvi. 249, 1879). Its merit was acknowledged by the bestowal of the Cunningham medal early in 1884. Birmingham was engaged in revising and extending it at the time of his death, which occurred at Millbrook, from an attack of jaundice, on 7 Sept. 1884. He was unmarried, a pious catholic, liberal, kindly, and unassuming. He possessed considerable linguistic accomplishments, had travelled in most parts of Europe, and was in correspondence with several foreign astronomers, notably with Father Secchi of Rome. He held for some time the post of inspector under the board of works.

On 22 May 1881 he discovered a deep red star in Cygnus, which proved strikingly vari-

able, and became known by his name. The particulars of his observations on the meteor-showers of 12–13 Dec. 1866, and 27 Nov. 1872, on the transit of Venus of 6 Dec. 1882, on sun-spots and variables, were published in 'Monthly Notices,' 'Astronomische Nachrichten,' and 'Nature.' He communicated to the British Association in 1857 a paper on 'The Drift of West Galway and the Eastern Parts of Mayo' (*Report*, ii. 64), published *in extenso* in the 'Journal of the Geological Society of Dublin' (viii. 28, 111). The same volume contains (p. 26) his remarks on the 'Junction of the Limestone, Sandstone, and Granite at Oughterard, co. Galway.' His only separate publication was a small poetical work of a controversial character entitled 'Anglicania, or England's Mission to the Celt' (London, 1863).

[Athenæum, 20 Sept. 1884; Tuam News, 12 Sept. 1884; R. Soc. Cat. Scientific Papers, i. 388, vii. 178.] A. M. C.

**BIRNIE**, ALEXANDER (1826–1862), poet and journalist, was born in the north of Scotland, it is believed in Morayshire. The place and exact date of his birth are unknown; but he has himself left it on record that he was born in 1826. His life was erratic. At an early age he came to England, and was at one time a baptist minister in Preston. He was in that town when it passed through its great labour strikes, and he wrote letters to the local journals on the events of the day. In 1860 he arrived in Falkirk, footsore and penniless, having walked all the way from Lancashire. He obtained some employment, but, being dismissed from it, entered the Carron works, Falkirk, as a painter. He appears to have struck all with whom he came in contact by his brilliant powers. Birnie was ultimately dismissed from the Carron works for intemperance. While in Carron he began his journalistic notes under the signature of 'Cock of the Steeple.' He was ultimately taken upon the regular staff of the 'Falkirk Advertiser;' but several weeks before that journal ceased publication, he began the 'Falkirk Liberal,' which was published at one halfpenny per copy, and printed in Stirling. Although this journal was the recognised organ of the feuars of Falkirk, it speedily began to be apparent that it could not succeed. The printers lost by the speculation, and Birnie, 'sorrowing and penitent for his sins, went to his death, crushed in spirit that he could only raise 3*l.* 10*s.* to pay an account of 27*l.*' It is stated that his party promised to support him, but failed to do so.

Birnie's death was melancholy. One morning in March 1862, he was found in a straw stack near Stobhill brick works, Morpeth, where he had been concealed without food or drink for a fortnight. His statement to this effect was corroborated by a diary which he had carefully kept for some weeks. He was removed to the workhouse hospital; mortification of both feet set in, and he succumbed at the age of thirty-six years. It appears that Birnie made his way to Edinburgh, hoping to meet with employment there. In one of the dens of that city he was robbed of the whole of his little stock of money, and resolved to commit suicide. He obtained a large quantity of laudanum, which he swallowed; but his stomach being unable to retain the quantity of poison, which was far too large, his life was saved. He now started on foot for Newcastle, and made daily entries in a little journal which has been printed. Reaching Morpeth late in the evening, he spent his last penny on a roll. Mistaking his road, fatigue overpowered him, and he crept into a stack, with the intention of sleeping or starving to death, as the last entry in his diary testified. He requested in it that some kind hand might make a selection of his articles and speeches in this and in another diary at Chester-le-Street, as well as from the 'Chester-le-Street Liberal,' and 'Falkirk Advertiser and Liberal,' and publish them on behalf of his widow and family. A subscription was raised on behalf of Mrs. Birnie and her children, but it does not appear that the request for a collection from the deceased's writings was carried out.

[Gent. Mag. 1862; Falkirk Herald, March 1862; Newcastle Chronicle, March 1862; and other journals of the time.] G. B. S.

**BIRNIE**, Sir RICHARD (1760?–1832), police magistrate of Bow Street, London, was a native of Banff, Scotland, and was born about 1760. After serving his apprenticeship to a saddler he came to London, where he obtained a situation in the house of Macintosh & Co. in the Haymarket, saddlers and harness-makers to the royal family. Having on one occasion been accidentally called upon to attend on the Prince of Wales, he did his work so satisfactorily that the prince on similar occasions was accustomed to ask that the 'young Scotchman' might be sent to him. The patronage of the prince secured his advancement with the firm, and he was made foreman and eventually a partner in the establishment. Through his marriage with the daughter of a wealthy baker he also obtained a considerable fortune, including a cottage with adjoining land at Acton, Middlesex. After his marriage he

rented a house in St. Martin's parish, and immediately began to distinguish himself by his activity in parochial affairs, serving successively, as he himself said, 'every parochial office except that of watchman and beadle.' In 1805 he was appointed churchwarden, and, along with his colleague and the vicar, he established a number of almshouses for decayed parishioners in Pratt Street, Camden Town. He also gave proof of his public spirit by enrolling himself in the Royal Westminster Volunteers, in which he became a captain. At the special request of the Duke of Northumberland he was placed in the commission of the peace, and from this time he began to frequent the Bow Street police court, in order to obtain a practical acquaintance with magisterial duties. In the absence of the stipendiary magistrates he sometimes presided on the bench, and with such efficiency that he was at length appointed police magistrate at Union Hall, from which he was a few years afterwards promoted to the Bow Street office. In February 1820 he headed the police officers in the apprehension of the Cato-street conspirators. He took the responsibility, in the absence of the soldiers, who failed, as they had been ordered, to turn out at a moment's notice, of proceeding at once to attempt the capture of the band, before they were fully prepared and armed. In this dangerous enterprise he, according to a contemporary account, 'exposed himself everywhere, encouraging officers to do their duty, while the balls were whizzing about his head.' At the funeral of Queen Caroline in August 1821 he displayed similar decision and presence of mind in a like critical emergency, and when Sir Robert Baker, the chief magistrate, refused to read the riot act, took upon himself the responsibility of reading it. Shortly afterwards Baker resigned, and he was appointed to succeed him, the honour of knighthood being also conferred on him in September following. During his term of office he was held in high respect by the ministers in power, who were accustomed to consult him on all matters of importance relating to the metropolis. He also retained throughout life the special favour of George IV. He died on 29 April 1832.

[Gent. Mag. cii. pt. i. pp. 470–1; Ann. Reg. lxxiv. 198–9.] T. F. H.

**BIRNIE, WILLIAM** (1563–1619), Scotch divine, was only son of a fabulously ancient house, William Birnie of 'that ilk.' He was born at Edinburgh in 1563, entered student in St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews, 3 Dec. 1584, proceeded in his degree of M.A. in 1588, became a ship-master merchant, but sustaining heavy losses at sea returned to his studies, and attended divinity three years in Leyden. He is found in exercise at Edinburgh 25 Jan. 1596, and was presented to the vicarage of Lanark by James VI on 28 Dec. 1597. There had been internecine feuds in the parish for a number of years. But Birnie, a man of commanding presence, was able to wield a sword, and thus is said to have gradually reconciled parties. He was constituted by the king, 4 Aug. 1603, master and economus of the hospital and almshouse of St. Leonard's, and appointed dean of the Chapel Royal 20 Sept. 1612. Earlier he had shown sympathy with the brethren confined in Blackness Castle previous to their trial in 1606 at Linlithgow. He appears as a member of the general assembly of the kirk of Scotland in 1602, 1608, 1610. He was nominated 'constant moderator of the presbytery' by the assembly of 1606, and the presbytery were 'charged by the privy council 17 Jan. thereafter, to serve him as such within twenty-four hours after notice, under pain of rebellion.' He was also named on the court of high commission 15 Feb. 1610, and presented to the deanery of the Chapel Royal of Stirling, which was 'to be hereafter callit the Chapel Royal of Scotland,' 20 Sept. 1612. The acceptance of the 'constant moderatorship' showed episcopal leanings. In 1612 he was transferred from Lanark to Ayr, to 'parsonages *primo* and *secundo*, and vicarages of the same, and to the parsonage and vicarage of Alloway'—the scene of the Tam o' Shanter of Burns—on 16 June 1614. He was a member again of the high commission 21 Dec. 1615, and one of the commissioners for the suppression of popery agreed to by the assembly in 1616. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Lindsay, parson of Carstairs. Their issue were three sons and two daughters. He died on 19 Jan. 1619 in the fifty-sixth year of his age and twenty-second of his ministry. A kind of doggerel epitaph runs:—

> He waited on his charge with care and pains
> At Air on little hopes, and smaller gains.

For generations stories were told of him all over the southern shires of Scotland. One represents him as so agile that he could make the salmon's leap 'by stretching himself on the grass, leaping to his feet, and again throwing them over his head.' He was the author of a prose book entitled 'The Blame of Kirk-bvriall, tending to perswade Cemeteriall Civilitie. First preached, then penned, and now at last propyned to the Lord's inheritance in the Presbyterie of Lanark by M. William Birnie, the Lord his minister in that ilk, as a pledge of his zeale and care of that

reformation. Edinburgh, printed by Robert Charteris, printer to the king's most excellent maiestie, 1606' (4to). This was reprinted in 1833, in one hundred copies, by W. B. D. Turnbull. Birnie here deprecates interment within the church. There is considerable learning in the book, but its lack of arrangement and an absurdly alliterative style make it wearisome reading.

[Scott's Fasti, ii. 86–7, 306; Reid's History of Presbyterianism in Ireland, i.; Blair's Autobiography; Stevenson's Hist. of Church of Scotland; Calderwood's History; Boke of the Kirke, 318; Orig. Letters; Melvill's Autob.; Nisbet's Heraldry, ii.; Anderson's Scottish Nation, for ancestry and descendants.] A. B. G.

BIRNSTON. [See BYRNSTON.]

BIRREL, ROBERT (*fl.* 1567–1605), diarist, was a burgess of Edinburgh. His 'Diary, containing Divers passages of Staite, and Uthers Memorable Accidents. From the 1532 yeir of our Redemption, till ye Beginning of the yeir 1605,' was published in 1798 in 'Fragments of Scottish History,' edited by Sir John Graham Dalyell. Extracts from the 'Diary' were also published in 1820. There is not much minuteness in the record of events till about 1567, when Birrel probably began to keep a note of them. There is no evidence in the 'Diary' regarding the political or religious views of the writer, facts being simply recorded as they happened, without comment or any apparent bias of opinion. There is some evidence that the work was intended for publication, the writer having apparently taken some trouble to collect his facts. A considerable part of it was incorporated by Sir James Balfour in his 'Annals.' The original manuscript is in the Advocates' Library.

[Diary as above.] T. F. H.

BISBY or BISBIE, NATHANIEL, D.D. (1635–1695), divine, son of the Rev. John Bisbie, of Tipton, Staffordshire, who was ejected from a prebend in Lichfield Cathedral about 1644, and of Margaret, daughter of Anthony Hoo, of Bradely Hall in the same county, was born 5 June 1635. He was elected student of Christ Church, Oxford, from Westminster School, in 1654, proceeded B.A. 1657 and M.A. 1660, and accumulated his degrees in divinity on 7 June 1668. At the Restoration he was presented to the rectory of Long Melford, Sudbury, Suffolk. He was then, says Anthony à Wood, 'esteemed an excellent preacher and a zealous person for the church of England.' He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Wall, of Radwater Grange, Essex, in 1672. He published a number of occasional sermons, entitled 'The Modern Pharisees,' 1673; 'Prosecution no Persecution, or the Difference between Suffering for Disobedience and Faction and Suffering for Righteousness and Christ's sake,' 1682; 'Mischiefs of Anarchy,' 1682; 'Korah and his Company proved to be the Seminary and Seed-plot of Sedition and Rebellion,' 1684; 'The Bishop visiting,' 1686. On the accession of William and Mary he refused to take the oath of allegiance, and as a nonjuror was deprived of his rectory of Melford in February 1690. His publications consist nearly wholly of violent invectives against the nonconformists. He died 14 May 1695, and was buried at Long Melford.

[Wood's Athenæ (Bliss), iv. 640; Walker's Sufferings; Rawlinson MSS., Bodleian Library; Fuller's Worthies; Welch's Scholars of Westminster (1852), 142–3.] A. B. G.

BISCHOFF, JAMES (1776–1845), author of works on the wool trade, was of a German family which settled in Leeds in 1718. He was born at Leeds about 1776, and was brought up there. His early mercantile pursuits were connected with the wool and woollen trades, and he took a lively interest in all measures likely to affect them. Being convinced that the restrictive laws relating to wool were bad, he used his utmost endeavours to bring about a change. He published some letters on the subject in 1816 in the 'Leeds Mercury' and the 'Farmer's Journal.' In 1819 he was appointed one of the deputies from the manufacturing districts to promote a repeal of the Wool Act, and wrote a pamphlet entitled 'Reasons for the Immediate Repeal of the Tax on Foreign Wool' (1819, 8vo, pp. 47). In the following year he published 'Observations on the Report of the Earl of Sheffield to the Meeting at Lewes Wool Fair, July 20, 1820.' In 1825 Huskisson, then president of the board of trade, invited the counsel of Bischoff with regard to some proposed alterations in commercial policy, particularly a reduction of the duty on foreign manufactured goods. Bischoff gave his opinion strongly in the direction of freedom of trade, and the reasons he advanced had great weight with the minister in the proposals which he subsequently made in parliament. He was examined in 1828 before the privy council on the subject of the wool trade, and in the same year published 'The Wool Question considered: being an Examination of the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to take into consideration the State of the British Wool Trade, and an Answer to Earl Stanhope's Letter to the Owners and Occupiers of Sheep Farms' (8vo, pp. 112). In 1832 he issued a 'Sketch of the History of

Van Dieman's Land,' 8vo, and in 1836 an essay on 'Marine Insurances, their Importance, their Rise, Progress, and Decline, and their Claim to Freedom from Taxation,' 8vo, pp. 34. Bischoff's most important work has the following title: 'A comprehensive History of the Woollen and Worsted Manufactures, and the Natural and Commercial History of Sheep, from the Earliest Records to the Present Period' (Leeds, 1842, 2 vols. 8vo). His last publication was a pamphlet on 'Foreign Tariffs; their Injurious Effects on British Manufactures, especially the Woollen Manufacture; with proposed remedies. Being chiefly a series of Articles inserted in the "Leeds Mercury" from October 1842 to February 1843' (1843, 8vo, pp. 69).

Bischoff, who married in 1802 Peggy, daughter of Mr. David Stansfeld of Leeds, carried on business as a merchant and insurance broker for many years in London, and died at his residence, Highbury Terrace, on 8 Feb. 1845, in his seventieth year.

Mount Bischoff, in the north-west corner of Tasmania, is said to derive its name from James Bischoff.

[Gent. Mag., April 1845, p. 443; Preface to Bischoff's Hist. of the Woollen and Worsted Manufactures; Stansfeld pedigree in Foster's Yorkshire Pedigrees.] C. W. S.

**BISCOE, JOHN** (*d.* 1679), puritan divine, was born at High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, and educated at New Inn Hall, Oxford. In 'Athenæ Oxonienses' (ed. Bliss, iii. 1198) Wood states that he was born in 1646, which is probably a literal error for 1606. From the 'Fasti' we learn that he took his bachelor's degree on 1 Feb. 1626–7. He left the university about two years afterwards, and became a preacher at Abingdon. Having joined the puritan party he was appointed minister of St. Thomas's, Southwark. He served as assistant to the commissioners of Surrey appointed to eject 'scandalous and insufficient ministers.' At the Restoration, being ejected from his living, he preached in conventicles. He died at High Wycombe, where he was buried on 9 June 1679. Biscoe is the author of: 1. 'Glorious Mystery of God's Mercy, or a Precious Cordial for Fainting Souls,' 1647, 8vo. 2. 'The Grand Trial of True Conversion, or Sanctifying Grace appearing and acting first and chiefly in the Thoughts,' 8vo, 1655. 3. 'Mystery of Free Grace in the Gospel, and Mystery of the Gospel in the Law,' n.d.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, ed. Bliss, iii. 1198; Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 426; Calamy's Nonconformist's Memorial, ed. Palmer, i. 135.] A. H. B.

**BISCOE, RICHARD** (*d.* 1748), divine, was educated at an academy kept by Dr. Benion at Shrewsbury, and on 19 Dec. 1716 was made a dissenting minister at a meeting-house in the Old Jewry. In 1727 he conformed and was made rector of St. Martin Outwich, in the city of London. He also held the living of Northwald, near Epping, and was a minor canon of St. Paul's and a chaplain to George II. He died in May 1748. He delivered the Boyle lectures in 1736, 1737, and 1738, and in 1742 published in two volumes the substance of his prelections under the title 'History of the Acts of the Holy Apostles confirmed from other authors; and considered as full evidence of the truth of christianity, with a prefatory discourse on the nature of that evidence.' The work is highly eulogised by Dr. Doddridge as showing 'in the most convincing manner how incontestably the Acts of the Apostles demonstrate the truth of christianity.' It was reprinted in 1829 and 1840. A German translation was published at Magdeburg in 1751. He was also the author of 'Remarks on a Book lately published entitled "A Plain Account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper,"' 1735.

[London Magazine, xvii. (1748) 284; Protestant Dissenters' Magazine, vi. 306–7; Chalmers's Biog. Dict. v. 298; British Museum Catalogue.]

**BISHOP, ANN** (1814-1884), vocalist, was the daughter of a drawing-master named Rivière, and was born in London in 1814. As a child she showed talent for the pianoforte, and studied under Moscheles. On 12 June 1824 she was elected a student at the Royal Academy of Music, where she soon distinguished herself by her singing. On leaving the academy she became (in 1831) the second wife of Sir Henry Rowley Bishop, the composer, and in the same year appeared at the Philharmonic Concerts as a singer. Her reputation quickly increased, and for the next few years she took a prominent place at Vauxhall, the so-called 'Oratorios,' and the country festivals. At first Mrs. Bishop devoted herself to classical music, but she was induced to turn her attention to the Italian school by Bochsa, the harp-player, with whom she went on a provincial tour in the spring of 1839. On their return to London she sang at a benefit concert given by Bochsa, at which she achieved great success, although Grisi, Persiani, and Viardot were among the performers. A few days later she left her husband and eloped with Bochsa to the continent. From September 1839 to May 1843 she visited the principal towns of Europe, and sang at no less than 260 concerts. Among other places

she visited St. Petersburg, Novgorod, Odessa, and Kasan, in which latter town she is said to have sung in the Tartar language. From 1843 to 1846 she sang in Italy with great success; at the San Carlo at Naples she appeared in twenty operas, her engagement lasting for twenty-seven months. In 1846 she returned to England, together with Bochsa, and sang at several concerts. In 1847 Mrs. Bishop went to America, where she sang in the United States, Mexico, and California. In 1855 she went to Australia, where Bochsa died, and Mrs. Bishop returned to England by way of South America and New York, where she married a Mr. Schulz. She sang at the Crystal Palace in 1858, and, after a farewell concert on 17 Aug. 1859, returned to America, and sang with great success throughout Canada, the United States, Mexico, and at Havana. In 1865 she left New York and went to California, whence she sailed for the Sandwich Islands. In February 1866 the ship in which she was sailing from Honolulu to China was wrecked on a coral reef, and Mrs. Bishop lost all her music, jewels, and wardrobe. After forty days' privation the shipwrecked crew reached the Ladrone Islands, whence the indefatigable singer went to Manilla, and after singing there and in China arrived in India in 1867. In May 1868 she was once more in Australia, and after visiting London she went to New York, where the remainder of her life was spent. She died of apoplexy in March 1884. Mrs., or Madame Anna Bishop, as she was generally called, possessed a high soprano voice, and was a brilliant but somewhat unsympathetic singer. She was a member of many foreign musical societies, and her popularity in the United States was great.

[Times, 24 March 1884; Moore's Encyclopædia of Music; Cazalet's History of the Royal Academy of Music, p. 138; Men of the Time (10th ed.); Musical World, xii. 11, 179, 235; Add. MS. 29261.] W. B. S.

**BISHOP**, GEORGE (1785–1861), astronomer, was born at Leicester 21 Aug. 1785. At the age of eighteen he entered a British wine-making business in London, to which he afterwards, as its proprietor, gave such extension that the excise returns were said to exhibit half of all home-made wines as of his manufacture. His scientific career may be said to date from his admission to the Royal Astronomical Society in 1830. The amount and stability of his fortune by that time permitted the indulgence of tastes hitherto in abeyance. He took lessons in algebra from Professor De Morgan, with a view to reading the 'Mécanique Céleste,' and acquired, when near fifty, sufficient mathematical knowledge to enable him to comprehend the scope of its methods. In 1836 he realised a long-cherished desire by erecting an observatory near his residence at South Villa, Regent's Park. No expense was spared in its equipment, and the excellence of the equatorial furnished by Dollond (aperture, seven inches) confirmed his resolve that some higher purpose than mere amusement should be served by the establishment. 'I am determined,' he said when choosing its site, 'that this observatory shall do something.' He attained his aim by securing the best observers. The Rev. William Dawes conducted his noted investigations of double stars at South Villa 1839–44; Mr. John Russell Hind began his memorable career there in October of the latter year. From the time that Hencke's detection of Astræa, 8 Dec. 1845, showed a prospect of success in the search for new planets, the resources of Bishop's observatory were turned in that direction, and with conspicuous results. Between 1847 and 1854 Mr. Hind discovered ten small planets, and Mr. Marth one, making a total of eleven dating from South Villa. The ecliptic charts undertaken by Mr. Hind for the purpose of facilitating the search were continued, after his appointment in 1853 as superintendent of the 'Nautical Almanac,' by Pogson, Vogel, Marth, and Talmage successively, under his supervision. They embraced all stars down to the eleventh magnitude inclusive, and extended over a zone of three degrees on each side of the ecliptic. Seventeen of the twenty-four hours were engraved when the observatory was broken up on the death of its owner.

A testimonial was awarded to Bishop by the Astronomical Society, 14 Jan. 1848, 'for the foundation of an observatory leading to various astronomical discoveries,' and presented, with a warmly commendatory address, by Sir John Herschel, 11 Feb. (*Month. Not. R. A. Soc.* viii. 105). He acted as secretary to the society 1833–9, as treasurer 1840–57, and was chosen president in two successive years, 1857 and 1858, although the state of his health rendered him unable to take the chair. After a long period of bodily prostration, his mind remaining, however, unclouded, he died 14 June 1861, in his seventy-sixth year. His character, both social and commercial, was of the highest, and his discriminating patronage of science raised him to the front rank of amateurs. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society 9 June 1848, was also a fellow of the Society of Arts, and sat for some years on the council of University College. He published in 1852, in one

quarto volume, 'Astronomical Observations taken at the Observatory, South Villa, Regent's Park, during the years 1839–51,' including a catalogue of double stars observed by Dawes and Hind, with valuable 'historical and descriptive notes' by the latter, observations of new planets and comets, and of the temporary star discovered by Hind in Ophiuchus 27 April 1848, besides a description of the observatory, &c. After Bishop's death the instruments and dome were removed to the residence of George Bishop, jun., at Twickenham, where the same system of work was pursued.

[Month. Not. R. A. Soc. xxii. 104; L'Astronomie Pratique, André et Rayet, i. 95; Ann. Reg. ciii. 402.] A. M. C.

BISHOP, Sir HENRY ROWLEY (1786–1855), musical composer, was the son of a London merchant whose family came from Shropshire, and was born in Great Portland Street on 18 Nov. 1786. He seems to have received all his instruction in music from Francesco Bianchi, an Italian who came to England in 1793, where he lived for the rest of his life, enjoying a great reputation, not only as a composer, but also as a teacher and theoretical musician. Bishop's earliest compositions are a set of twelve glees and several Italian songs, in all of which the influence of his master—an influence which remained with him throughout his life—is plainly discernible. In 1804 his first operatic work, 'Angelina,' was played at the Theatre Royal, Margate. He soon after began to write ballet music for the King's Theatre and Drury Lane. At the former house the success of his 'Tamerlan et Bajazet' (1806) led to his permanent engagement, and he began at once to write the immense mass of compilations, arrangements, and incidental music which for thirty years he continued to produce. In this manner he was more or less concerned in 'Armide et Renaud' (15 May 1806), 'Narcisse et les Grâces' (June 1806), and 'Love in a Tub' (November 1806). At Drury Lane he wrote or arranged music for 'Caractacus,' a pantomime-ballet (22 April 1808), 'The Wife of Two Husbands' (9 May 1808), 'The Mysterious Bride' (1 June 1808), 'The Siege of St. Quentin' (10 Nov. 1808), besides contributing some new music to 'The Cabinet.' Other works of this period are 'The Corsair, or the Italian Nuptials,' described as a 'pantomimical drama,' and 'The Travellers at Spa,' an entertainment of Mrs. Mountain's, for which Bishop wrote music. At the beginning of 1809 his first important opera, 'The Circassian Bride,' was accepted at Drury Lane, and was brought out with great success on 23 Feb., but on the following night the theatre was burnt down, and the score of the opera, which Bishop subsequently rewrote from memory, perished in the flames. On 15 June of the same year his ballet, 'Mora's Love,' was performed at the King's Theatre in the Haymarket, which was followed at the same house by 'The Vintagers' on 1 Aug. After the burning of Drury Lane the company of that house moved to the Lyceum Theatre, and here Bishop produced, on 13 March 1810, 'The Maniac, or Swiss Banditti,' which was acted twenty-six times. He was next engaged for three years as composer and director of the music at Covent Garden Theatre, where the first work upon which he was employed was the music to 'The Knight of Snowdoun,' a musical drama, founded on Sir Walter Scott's 'Lady of the Lake,' which was produced on 5 Feb. 1811, and was acted twenty-three times. This was followed in rapid succession by 'The Virgin of Sun' (31 Jan. 1812), 'The Æthiop' (6 Oct. 1812), new music for 'The Lord of the Manor' (22 Oct. 1812), 'The Renegade' (2 Dec. 1812), 'Haroun al Raschid,' a new version of 'The Æthiop,' produced on 11 Jan. 1813, and withdrawn after one performance, new music to 'Poor Vulcan' (8 Feb. 1813), 'The Brazen Bust' (29 May 1813), and 'Harry le Roy,' an 'heroic pastoral burletta' (2 July 1813). On the expiration of his first engagement at Covent Garden he was re-engaged for five years, during which his most noteworthy production was the music to the melodrama 'The Miller and his Men,' which was performed for the first time on 21 Oct. 1813, but received additions in 1814. In 1813, on the foundation of the Philharmonic Society, Bishop was one of the original members, but none of his compositions were performed by the new society until some years later. Indeed the whole of his energies at this time must have been devoted to his duties at Covent Garden, where he continued to produce in rapid succession a series of original compositions and compilations, which, though often of the slightest quality, must have kept him too fully occupied to devote himself seriously to the cultivation of his undoubted talent. 'The Miller and his Men' was followed on 15 Dec. 1813 by 'For England Ho!' and this (in collaboration with Davy, Reeve, and others) by 'The Farmer's Wife' (1 Feb. 1814), 'The Wandering Boys' (24 Feb. 1814), 'Hanover,' a cantata written for Braham and performed at the oratorios at Covent Garden in March 1814, 'Sadak and Kalastrade' (11 April 1814), fresh music to 'Lionel and Clarissa' (3 May 1814), 'The Grand Alliance,' announced as 'an allegorical

festival' (13 June 1814), 'Aurora' and 'Doctor Sangrado,' both ballets (September 1814), a compressed version of Arne's 'Artaxerxes,' with recitatives by Bishop, and 'The Forest of Bondy' (both on 30 Sept. 1814), additional music in 'The Maid of the Mill' (18 Oct. 1814), a compilation from Boïeldieu's 'John of Paris' (12 Nov. 1814), 'Brother and Sister,' in collaboration with Reeve (1 Feb. 1815), 'The Noble Outlaw' (7 April 1815), 'Telemachus' (7 June 1815), 'The Magpie or the Maid' (15 Sept. 1815), 'John du Bart' (25 Oct. 1815), additions to 'Cymon' (20 Nov. 1815), 'Comus' (same year), and 'Midsummer Night's Dream' (17 Jan. 1816), 'Guy Mannering,' a collaboration with Attwood, Whittaker, and others, Bishop's best work in it being the famous glee 'The Chough and Crow' (12 March 1816), 'Who wants a Wife' (16 April 1816), a version of Kreutzer's 'Lodoiska' (15 Oct. 1816), 'The Slave' (12 Nov. 1816), 'Royal Nuptials' (November 1816), 'The Humourous Lieutenant' (18 Jan. 1817), 'The Heir of Vironi' (27 Feb. 1817), 'The Apostate' (13 May 1817), 'The Libertine,' a very free adaptation of Mozart's 'Don Juan' (20 May 1817), 'The Duke of Savoy' (29 Sept. 1817), and 'The Father and his Children' (25 Oct. 1817). In 1816 and 1817, in addition to his post at Covent Garden, Bishop was director of the music at the King's Theatre in the Haymarket, where he wrote music for 'Exit by Mistake,' a comedy ballet (22 July 1816), and 'Teasing made Easy' (30 July 1817). But Covent Garden remained the chief scene of his labours, and here during the next few years he wrote or adapted music for the following plays and operas: 'The Illustrious Traveller' (3 Feb. 1818), 'Fazio' (5 Feb. 1818), 'Zuma,' in collaboration with Braham (21 Feb. 1818), additions to 'The Devil's Bridge' (11 April 1818), 'X Y Z' (13 June 1818), 'The Burgomaster of Saardam' (23 Sept. 1818), 'The Barber of Seville,' a version of Rossini's opera (13 Oct. 1818), 'The Marriage of Figaro,' a free adaptation from Mozart (6 March 1819), 'Fortunatus and his Sons' (12 April 1819), 'The Heart of Midlothian' (17 April 1819), 'A Roland for an Oliver' (29 April 1819), 'Swedish Patriotism' (19 May 1819), 'The Gnome King' (6 Oct. 1819), 'The Comedy of Errors' (11 Dec. 1819), 'The Antiquary' (25 Jan. 1820), 'Henri Quatre' (22 April 1820), 'Montoni' (3 May 1820), 'Bothwell Brigg' (22 May 1820), 'Twelfth Night' (8 Nov. 1820), 'Don John' (20 Feb. 1821), music to 'Henry IV,' part ii. (25 June 1821), 'Two Gentlemen of Verona' (29 Nov. 1821), 'Montrose' (14 Feb. 1822), 'The Law of Java,' which contains the well-known 'Mynheer van Dunck' (11 May 1822), 'Maid Marian' (3 Dec. 1822), 'The Vision of the Sun' (31 March 1823), 'Clari' (8 May 1823), in which Bishop introduced or composed (for the origin of the tune is a matter of dispute) the ever-popular 'Home, sweet Home,' 'The Beacon of Liberty' (8 Oct. 1823), 'Cortez' (5 Nov. 1823), 'The Vespers of Palermo' (12 Dec. 1823), 'Native Land' (10 Feb. 1824), 'Charles II' (9 May 1824), and 'As you like it' (10 Dec. 1824). With the last-named work Bishop's long connection with Covent Garden terminated. In 1819 he had entered into partnership with the management of the theatre in conducting the so-called 'oratorios,' concerts of the most heterogeneous description, which were given at the opera-houses during Lent, and in 1820 Bishop became the sole manager of these curious entertainments. His management, however, ceased after one season. In the autumn of the same year he went to Dublin, where he was received with great honour, the freedom of the city being unanimously voted and bestowed upon him (2 Aug. 1820). In 1825 Bishop was engaged by Elliston at Drury Lane, where he produced on 19 Jan. 1825 'The Fall of Algiers.' This was followed by versions of Auber's 'Masaniello' (17 Feb. 1825), and Rossini's 'Guillaume Tell' (11 May 1825). In the same year he brought out a revised version of his early work, 'Angelina,' and wrote (in collaboration with Cooke and Horn) music to 'Faustus' (16 May) and the 'Coronation of Charles X' (5 July). The year 1826 was memorable in the annals of music in England for the production of Weber's 'Oberon' at Covent Garden, under the composer's own direction. By way of a counter-attraction, the management of Drury Lane commissioned Bishop to write a grand opera on the subject of 'Aladdin.' He took more than usual pains over this work, the composition of which occupied him for at least a year, but the book was even worse than that of 'Oberon,' and the music, though written with much care, was found to be inferior to Bishop's best compositions, probably because, by attempting to meet Weber on his own ground, he had only succeeded in producing a weak imitation of the style of the German master. 'Aladdin,' which was produced on 29 April 1826, shortly after Weber's opera, was followed by several unimportant works, 'The Knights of the Cross' (29 May 1826), 'Englishmen in India' (27 Jan. 1827), 'Edward the Black Prince' (28 Jan. 1828), and 'Don Pedro' (10 Feb. 1828). Bishop's permanent connection with Drury Lane ceased about

this time, and his remaining writings for the stage were produced as follows: 'The Rencontre' (Haymarket, 12 July 1828), 'Yelva' (Covent Garden, 5 Feb. 1829), 'Home, sweet Home' (Covent Garden, 19 March 1829), 'The Night before the Wedding,' a version of Boïeldieu's 'Les Deux Nuits' (Covent Garden, 17 Nov. 1829), 'Ninetta' (Covent Garden, 4 Feb. 1830), 'Hofer' (Drury Lane, 1 May 1830), 'Under the Oak' (Vauxhall, 25 June 1830), 'Adelaide, or the Royal William' (Vauxhall, 23 July 1830), 'The Romance of a Day' (1831), 'The Tyrolese Peasant' (Drury Lane, May 1832), 'The Election' (Drury Lane, 1832), which was composed by Carter, but scored by Bishop, 'The Magic Fan' (Vauxhall, 18 June 1832), 'The Sedan Chair' (Vauxhall, 1832), 'The Bottle of Champagne' (Vauxhall, 1832), and 'The Demon,' a version of Meyerbeer's 'Robert le Diable,' in which he collaborated with T. Cooke and R. Hughes (Drury Lane, 1832). He also wrote music for 'Hamlet' at Drury Lane (1830), for Stanfield's diorama at the same theatre (1830), and for 'Kenilworth' (1832), 'Waverley' (1832), 'Manfred' (1834), 'The Captain and the Colonel' (1835), and 'The Doom Kiss' (1836). The long list of Bishop's writings for the stage is closed by 'Rural Felicity' (Haymarket, 9 June 1839), additions to 'The Beggars' Opera' (Covent Garden, 1839), music to 'Love's Labour's Lost' (1839), and the masque of 'The Fortunate Isles,' written to celebrate the marriage of Queen Victoria, and produced at Covent Garden under Madame Vestris's management on 12 Feb. 1840.

In 1830 Bishop left Drury Lane and was appointed musical director of Vauxhall Gardens, which post he occupied for three years. In 1832 he was commissioned by the Philharmonic Society to write a work for their concerts, in fulfilment of which he composed a sacred cantata, 'The Seventh Day,' which was performed in the following year, without, however, achieving any great success. Two years later (1836) another cantata of Bishop's, 'The Departure from Paradise,' was sung at the same concerts by Malibran. Other cantatas composed by him are 'Waterloo' (performed at Vauxhall in 1826), and a setting of Burns's 'Jolly Beggars.' In 1838, according to the 'Gentleman's Magazine' (1838, i. 539), he was appointed composer to her majesty; but this statement is proved to be inaccurate by the absence of any record of his appointment in the official documents of the lord steward's and lord chamberlain's offices, as well as by the fact that in 1847 he was desirous of obtaining the post on its becoming vacant. In the following year he received the degree of Mus. Bac. at Oxford. He was for some time professor of harmony and composition at the Royal Academy of Music, and in November 1841 was elected to the Reid professorship at Edinburgh, which appointment he continued to hold until December 1843, when he was succeeded by Henry Hugo Pierson. From 1840 to 1848 he conducted the Antient Concerts, and in 1842 he was knighted by the queen, this being the first occasion on which a musician had been so honoured. In 1848 he succeeded Dr. Crotch as professor of music at Oxford, where in 1853 he received the degree of Mus. Doc., his exercise being an ode performed on the installation of the Earl of Derby as chancellor of the university.

Between 1819 and 1826 Bishop had been occupied at various times with arranging different 'Melodies of Various Nations' and 'National Melodies' to English words, and in 1851 he began a similar undertaking, his collaborator in this case being Dr. Charles Mackay. Of these arrangements, which are extremely free and much altered from the originals, Bishop wrote that he was more proud than of any musical composition that he had ever produced. He also edited Handel's 'Messiah' and many other works. Though at one time Bishop must have been in receipt of a considerable income, he was extravagant in his habits and made no provision for his old age, in which he was harassed by pecuniary difficulties. In a letter (*Egerton*, 2159) written in 1840 he says: 'I have worked hard, and during many a long year, for fame! and have had many difficulties to encounter in obtaining that portion of it which I am proud to know I possess. I have been a slavish servant to the public; and too often, when I have turned each way their weathercock taste pointed, they have turned round on me and upbraided me for not remaining where I was! ... Had the public remained truly and loyally English, I would have remained so too! But I had my bread to get, and was obliged to watch their caprices, and give them an exotic fragrance if I could not give them the plant, when I found they were tired of, and neglecting the native production.' In writing these words Bishop doubtless had in mind the failure of his 'Aladdin,' but the reason why in his later years he suffered from neglect was perhaps not so much the fault of the public as he thought. Possessed of a wonderful wealth of melody and great facility in composition, during the best years of his life he frittered away his talents on compositions which were not strong enough to survive beyond the season which saw their production; and worse than this, he not only wrote down

to the level of the taste of the day, but in his adaptations from the works of great foreign musicians he altered and defaced them so as to bring them to a level with his own weak productions. If, as he complained, he suffered from the public taste veering round to the music of continental composers, it was in some sort a revenge brought about by the whirligig of time, for from no one did the works of the great masters receive worse treatment than they met with at the hands of Bishop himself. Amongst the manuscript scores in his handwriting which are preserved in the Liverpool Free Library there is a volume entirely consisting of 'additional accompaniments' (mostly for brass and percussion instruments), and alterations which he made in works by Beethoven, Mozart, Cherubini, Rossini, and many others, a volume which must ever remain a disgrace to the man who wrote it, and a record of the low state of musical opinion that could have allowed such barbarisms to be perpetrated without a protest. With regard to his original compositions, there is no doubt that his style was very much based upon that of his master Bianchi, as an examination of the somewhat rare compositions of the latter will show. But, though Bishop's music is in this respect less original than is usually supposed, he was possessed of a singularly fertile vein of melody, in which the national character can be perpetually recognised, although the dress in which it is presented is rather Italian than English. In this respect Bishop may be regarded as the successor of Arne, who in the latter part of his career came under the influence of the Italian school in which Bishop received his early training. In his glees Bishop was without a rival, and it is probable that it is on this form of composition that his future fame will rest; for his songs, with the exception of a very few, are even now but seldom heard, and it is safe to predict that the entire operas in which all his best glees and songs originally appeared will never bear revival.

Bishop was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Lyon, who came out as a singer at Drury Lane in 'Love in a Village' on 10 Oct. 1807, and to whom he was married soon after the production of 'The Circassian Bride,' in which opera and 'The Maniac' she sang small parts. By her he had two sons and a daughter. By his second wife [see Bishop, Ann] he had two daughters and a son.

During the greater part of his life he lived at 4 Albion Place and 13 Cambridge Street, Hyde Park. In his latter years he suffered much from cancer, and eventually died from the effects of an operation he underwent for that disease. His death took place at his house in Cambridge Street on Monday evening, 30 April 1855. He was buried on the Saturday following at the Marylebone Cemetery, Finchley Road, where a monument was erected to his memory by public subscription. The manuscript scores of most of Bishop's operas are preserved in the libraries of the British Museum, the Royal College of Music, and the Free Library of Liverpool. There are two portraits of him in the National Portrait Gallery, both by unknown painters. There are engravings of him (1) drawn by Wageman, engraved by Woolnoth, and published on 1 June 1820; (2) engraved by S. W. Reynolds from a painting by J. Foster, published in July 1822; and (3) engraved by B. Holl and published 1 April 1828.

[Grove's Dict. of Music, i. 245; Dictionary of Musicians, i. (1827); Add. MSS. 19569, 29905; Musical World, xxxiii. 282; Musical Times for April 1885; Athenæum, 5 May 1855; Fitzball's Memoirs, i. 152, 196, ii. 276; Parke's Memoirs, ii. 36; Gent. Mag. 1838, i. 539; manuscript scores in the Royal College of Music and Liverpool Free Library; Genest's Hist. of the Stage, viii. and ix.; information from Messrs. G. Scharf, H. Wakeford, Doyne C. Bell, and A. D. Coleridge.] W. B. S.

**BISHOP, JOHN** (1665–1737), musical composer, was born in 1665, and (according to Hawkins) educated under Daniel Roseingrave, but, as the latter was organist of Winchester Cathedral from June 1682 to June 1692, and Bishop only came to Winchester in 1695, this is probably an error. Between Michaelmas and Christmas 1687 he became a lay clerk of King's College, Cambridge, where in the following year he was appointed to teach the choristers. In 1695 he was appointed organist of Winchester College, on the resignation of Jeremiah Clarke, but he continued to receive his stipend at Cambridge until the Easter term of 1696. In November 1696 he was elected a lay-vicar of Winchester Cathedral in the place of Thomas Corfe, and on 30 June 1729 he succeeded Vaughan Richardson as organist and master of the choristers of the same cathedral. Bishop's rival for this post was James Kent, who was esteemed a better player, but the 'age and amiable disposition' of the former, coupled with the sympathy felt for some family misfortune he had suffered, induced the dean and chapter to give him the appointment. Bishop remained at Winchester until his death, which took place 19 Dec. 1737. He was buried on the west side of the college cloister, where his epitaph styles him 'Vir singulari probitate, integerrima vita, moribus innocuis, musicæque

scientiæ bene peritus.' Bishop published some collections of psalm tunes and anthems, copies of which are now but rarely met with. Manuscript compositions by him are preserved in the British Museum (*Add. MS.* 17841, and *Harl. MS.* 7341), and in the libraries of the Royal College of Music (1649), and of Christ Church, Oxford. In the latter collection is a complete copy of his 'Morning and Evening Service' in D, the Te Deum from which is to be found in other collections. Dr. Philip Hayes's 'Harmonia Wiccamica' (1780) also contains some Latin compositions by Bishop for the use of Winchester College. All his extant works are interesting as showing the manner in which the disregard of proper emphasis and the introduction of meaningless embellishments gradually corrupted the style of the school of which Purcell was the greatest ornament, and led to the inanities of writers like Kent. Hawkins, who has been followed by other biographers, says that Bishop was at one time organist of Salisbury, but this is inaccurate. The organists of Salisbury (and the dates of their appointments) during Bishop's life were as follows: Michael Wise (1668), Peter Isaacke (1687), Daniel Roseingrave (1692), Anthony Walkley (1700), and Edward Thompson (1718).

[Hawkins's Hist. of Music (ed. 1853), p. 767; Hayes's Harmonia Wiccamica (1780); Records of King's Coll. Cambridge (communicated by the Rev. A. Austen Leigh); Chapter Registers of Salisbury (communicated by the Rev. S. M. Lakin); Chapter Registers of Winchester; information from the Rev. J. H. Mee; Catalogues of the British Museum and Royal College of Music.] W. B. S.

**BISHOP**, JOHN (1797–1873), surgeon, was the fourth son of Mr. Samuel Bishop, of Pimperne, Dorsetshire. He was born on 15 Sept. 1797, and he received his education at the grammar school at Childe Okeford in Dorsetshire, where he remained for several years. Bishop was originally intended for the legal profession, but this intention was never carried out, and for many years he led the life of a country gentleman. When about twenty-five years of age Bishop was induced by his cousin, Mr. John Tucker of Bridport, to enter the medical profession. After a short preliminary practice, under the direction of his relative, at Bridport, he came to London and entered at St. George's Hospital under Sir Everard Home. While studying in this hospital Bishop attended the lectures of Sir Charles Bell, of Mr. Guthrie, and Dr. George Pearson, and he was a regular attendant at the chemical courses which were delivered at the Royal Institution. In 1824 he obtained the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons, and entered regularly into his profession. He soon acquired a reputation as a careful and skilful observer. This secured for him the offices of senior surgeon to the Islington Dispensary, and surgeon to the Northern and St. Pancras dispensaries, and to the Drapers' Benevolent Institution. In 1844 Bishop contributed a paper to the 'Philosophical Transactions' of the Royal Society, on the 'Physiology of the Human Voice.' He was shortly afterwards elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and a corresponding member of the medical societies of Berlin and Madrid. The Royal Academy of Science of Paris awarded him two prizes for memoirs 'On the Human and Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of Voice.' He was the author of a work 'On Distortions of the Human Body,' another 'On Impediments of Speech,' and one 'On Hearing and Speaking Instruments.' These works were remarkable for the careful examinations which the author had made on the subjects under investigation, and for the mathematical demonstration given of each theory advanced by him. Bishop contributed several articles to Todd's 'Cyclopædia,' and many papers of more or less importance to the medical literature of the day. Bishop was a man of varied attainments; he was conversant with continental as well as English literature, and to within a few months of his death he was deeply interested in the progress of science. On 29 Sept. 1873 he died at Strangeways-Marshale, Dorsetshire, within a few miles of his birthplace.

[Proceedings of the Royal Society, xxi. 5 (1873); Catalogue of Scientific Papers, vol. i. (1877).] R. H-r.

**BISHOP**, SAMUEL (1731–1795), poet, was born in St. John Street, London, on 21 Sept. 1731, but his father, George Bishop, came from Dorset, and his mother from Sussex. He was entered at Merchant Taylors' School in June 1743, and soon became known among his fellow scholars for aptitude and knowledge. In June 1750 he was elected to St. John's College, Oxford, and became a scholar of that institution on 25 June, his matriculation entry at the university being '1750, June 28, St. John's, Samuel Bishop, 18, Georgii, Londini, pleb. fil.' Three years later (June 1753) he was elected a fellow of his college, and in the following April took his degree of B.A. Not long afterwards he was ordained to the curacy of Headley in Surrey, and resided either in that village or at Oxford until 1758, when he took his M.A. degree. On 26 July 1758 Bishop was appointed third under-master of his old school,

rose to the second under-mastership 11 Feb. 1772, became the first under-master 12 Aug. 1778, and the head-master 22 Jan. 1783. His preferments in the church were two, the first being the rectory of Ditton in Kent, and the second the rectory of St. Martin Outwich in London, 1 March 1789. He had married in 1763, at St. Austin's, Watling Street, Mary, daughter of Joseph Palmer, of Old Malling, near Lewes, and at her husband's death, on 17 Nov. 1795, she survived him with one daughter. Bishop was buried in St. Martin Outwich. Bishop published during his lifetime an anonymous 'Ode to the Earl of Lincoln on the Duke of Newcastle's retirement' 1762, an effusion said to have been prompted by the connection of his future wife's family with the duke; numerous essays and poems, signed S. and P. in a division of the 'Publick Ledger' for 1763 and 1764; a Latin translation of an ode of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams to Stephen Poyntz; a volume entitled 'Feriæ Poeticæ, sive Carmina Anglicana . . . Latine reddita,' 1766; and a sermon on the anniversary of Mr. Henry Raine's charity, 1 May 1783. After his death the Rev. Thomas Clare collected and printed a volume of 'Sermons chiefly upon Practical Subjects, by the Rev. Samuel Bishop, A.M.,' 1798, and two volumes of the 'Poetical Works of the Rev. Samuel Bishop, A.M.,' 1796, with a life of the author. A second edition was issued in 1800, a third in 1802, and the poems were embodied in Ezekiel Sanford's 'Works of British Poets,' vol. xxxvii., a collection printed at Philadelphia. The smaller poems are very graceful and pleasing; those to his wife on the recurring anniversaries of their wedding-day, and to their daughter on her various birthdays, breathe the purest affection. Southey said of Bishop that 'no other poet crowds so many syllables into a verse. . . . His domestic poems breathe a Dutch spirit—by which I mean a very amiable and happy feeling of domestic duties and enjoyments.' Bishop's widow subsequently married the Rev. Thomas Clare, who became the vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet Street.

[Gent. Mag. 1795, pt. ii. 972, 984, 1052; Life by Clare; Southey's Commonplace Book, iv. 308–9; Robinson's Register of Merchant Taylors' School, i. p. xv; Wilson's Merchant Taylors' School, 450, 510–20, 1098, 1130, 1137, 1178; Malcolm's Lond. Redivivum, iv. 407.]

W. P. C.

**BISHOP, WILLIAM, D.D.** (1554–1624), bishop of Chalcedon, the son of John Bishop, who died in 1601 at the age of ninety-two, was born of a 'genteel family' at Brailes in Warwickshire in or about 1554. 'Though always a catholic' (Dodd, *Church Hist.* ii. 361), he was sent to the university of Oxford in the seventeenth year of his age, 'in 1570, or thereabouts;' and Wood conjectures that he studied either in Gloucester Hall or Lincoln College, which societies were then governed by men who were catholics at heart. It has indeed been surmised, with some appearance of probability, that he was the William Bishop who matriculated at Cambridge, as a member of Trinity College, on 2 Dec. 1572, and who took the degree of B.A. in that university in 1585 (*MS. Addit.* 5863 f. 156 *a*), but the biography in Pits's work, 'De illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus' (1619), the preface to which was written by Bishop himself, must be taken as conclusive evidence that he studied at Oxford. After remaining there three or four years he settled his paternal estate, which was considerable, upon his younger brother, and went over to the English college at Rheims, where he began his theological studies, which he subsequently pursued at Rome. He then returned to Rheims, was ordained priest at Loan in May 1583, and was sent to the English mission, but being arrested on his landing, he was taken before secretary Walsingham and was imprisoned in the Marshalsea with other priests. Towards the close of the year 1584 he was released, and proceeded to Paris, where he studied with great application for several years, and was made a licentiate of divinity. He returned to England upon the mission, 15 May 1591. After labouring here for about two years he returned to Paris to complete the degree of D.D., and then came back to England.

When a dispute arose between George Blackwell [q.v.], the archpriest, and a number of his clergy, who appealed against him for maladministration and exceeding his commission, Bishop and John Charnock were sent to Rome by their brethren to remonstrate against him. On their arrival they were both taken into custody by order of Cardinal Cajetan, the protector of the English nation, who had been informed that they were turbulent persons and the head of a factious party. They were confined in the English college under the inspection of Father Robert Parsons, the jesuit. After a time they regained their liberty and returned to England. [For the result of the dispute see Blackwell, George.] The catholics were greatly alarmed in King James's reign by the new oath of allegiance, and Bishop had his share in those troubles; he was committed prisoner to the Gatehouse, although he and twelve other priests had given ample satisfaction as to all parts of

civil allegiance in a declaration published by them in the last year of Queen Elizabeth's reign. He was examined on 4 May 1611, when he said he was opposed to the jesuits, but declined to take the oath of allegiance, as Blackwell and others had done, because he wished to uphold the credit of the secular priests at Rome, and to get the English college there out of the hands of the jesuits (*State Papers, James I*, Dom. vol. lxiii.) On being again set at liberty he went to Paris and joined the small community of controversial writers which had been formed in Arras College.

Ever since the death of Thomas Goldwell, bishop of St. Asaph, in 1585, when, according to the view taken by Roman catholics, the ancient hierarchy came to an end, the holy see had been frequently importuned to appoint a bishop for England. Some obstacle always intervened, but at length, after three archpriests had been appointed in succession to govern the secular clergy, the holy see acceded to the wishes of the English catholics, and nominated Bishop as vicar-apostolic and bishop elect of Chalcedon in February 1622–3. In the following month a bull issued for his consecration, and it was followed almost immediately by a brief, conferring on him episcopal jurisdiction over the catholics of England and Scotland. 'When thou shalt be arrived in those kingdoms,' says the brief, 'we give thee license, at the good will of ourselves and our successors in the holy see, freely and lawfully to enjoy and use all and each of those faculties committed by our predecessors to the archpriests, as also such as ordinaries enjoy and exercise in their cities and dioceses.' Thus Bishop had ordinary jurisdiction over the catholics of England and Scotland, but it was revocable at the pleasure of the pope, so that in the language of curialists he was vicar-apostolic with ordinary jurisdiction. In exercise of his power he instituted a dean and a chapter as a standing council for his own assistance, with power, during the vacancy of the see, to exercise episcopal ordinary jurisdiction, professing at the same time that 'what defect might be in his own power he would supplicate his holiness to make good from the plenitude of his own.' The appointment of this chapter occasioned many warm debates between the secular and the regular clergy. Bishop was consecrated at Paris on 4 June 1623, and he landed at Dover on 31 July. The summer he spent in administering the sacrament of confirmation to the catholics in and near London. He passed most of the winter in retirement, intending to visit the more remote parts of the kingdom in the spring, but falling sick at the residence of Sir Basil Brook, at Bishop's-court near London, he died on 13 April 1624. Wood is mistaken in supposing that Bishop was in his latter days a member of the order of St. Benedict.

His works are: 1. 'Reformation of a Catholic deformed by Will. Perkins,' 2 parts, 1604–7, 4to. 2. 'A Reproofe of M. Doct. Abbot's Defence of the Catholike Deformed by M. W. Perkins. Wherein his sundry abuses of Gods sacred word, and most manifold mangling, misaplying, and falsifying the auncient Fathers sentences, be so plainely discouered, euen to the eye of euery indifferent reader, that whosouer hath any due care of his owne saluation, can neuer hereafter giue him more credit, in matter of faith and religion,' 2 parts, Lond. 1608, 4to. 3. 'Disproof of Dr. R. Abbots counter-proof against Dr. Bishops reproof of the defence of Mr. Perkins' reform. Cath.,' Paris 1614, 4to, part i. 4. 'Defence of the King's honour and his title to the Kingdom of England.' 5. Several pieces concerning the archpriest's jurisdiction. 6. Preface to John Pits's book, 'De illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus,' Paris, 1619. 7. 'An Account of the Faction and Disturbances in the Castle of Wisbech, occasioned by Father Weston, a Jesuit,' MS.

In the second part of Thomas Scot's 'Vox Populi, or Newes from Spayne' (1624), there is a curious picture of Bishop presiding at a meeting of the 'Iesuits and prists: as they vse to sitt at Counsell in England to further y^e^ Catholicke Cause.'

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 356, 862; Dodd's Church Hist. ii. 361, iii. 58, and Tierney's edit. iv. 137, App. 269 et seq. v. 92, App. 246; Husenbeth's Notices of English Colleges, 18; Douay Diaries; Berington's Memoirs of Panzani; Ullathorne's Hist. of the Restoration of the Catholic Hierarchy, 12; Flanagan's Hist. of the Church in England, ii. 290, 306–308; Pits, De illustr. Angl. Script. 810; Weldon's Chronological Notes, 129, 130, 193; Cal. of State Papers, Dom. 1611–18, p. 28, Dom. Addend. 1580–1625, p. 296, 312, 411, 412, 414; MS. Burney 368, f. 100, 100*b*; Butler's Hist. Memoirs, ii. 269; Granger's Biog. Hist. of England (1824), ii. 77; Fuller's Worthies, ed. Nichols, i. 417.] T. C.

BISLEY, GEORGE (*d.* 1591), catholic missioner. [See BEESLEY.]

BISSAIT or BISSET, BALDRED (*fl.* 1303), a native of the county of Stirling, became rector of Kinghorn, in the diocese of St. Andrews. When in 1300 and 1301 a discussion arose between the pope Boniface VIII, King Edward of England, and the Scottish government, with regard to the independence

of Scotland, Bisset was appointed one of the commissioners to the pope to represent the claims of Scotland. These commissioners were provided with 'instructions' on which to base their arguments, and from these instructions Bisset composed 'Progressus contra figmenta regis Angliæ.' Both are printed in the 'Scotichronicon.' It is in the 'Progressus' that we have the first mention of the coronation-stone of Scotland, which Bisset states Scota, daughter of Pharaoh, king of Egypt, brought to Scotland with her. W. F. Skene is of opinion that 'we owe the legend entirely to the patriotic ingenuity of Baldred Bisset.' Another writing of Bisset is also printed in the 'Scotichronicon:' 'Lamentatio pro rege S. Davidis.' He is also said to have written 'Contra Ecclesiam Anglicanam,' 'Pro Privilegiis Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ,' and 'Defensio Ecclesiæ Catholicæ.'

[Tanner's Bibl. Brit. p. 102; Skene's Chronicles of the Picts and Scots (1867), pp. lxi, lxx, 271–84; Skene's Coronation Stone (1869), pp. 19–21; Skene's edition of Johannis de Fordun Chronica in Historians of Scotland, i. pp. xxxv, 332, ii. 325, 394.] T. F. H.

**BISSE, PHILIP**, D.D. (1667–1721), bishop of St. David's and of Hereford, was a native of Oldbury in Gloucestershire—'a sacerdotum stemmate per quinque successiones deducto'—and received his education at Winchester School, whence he was sent to New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship (B.A. 1690, M.A. 1693, B.D. and D.D. 1705). On 13 Feb. 1705–6 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He was consecrated bishop of St. David's 19 Nov. 1710, and was translated to the see of Hereford 16 Feb. 1712–3. He died at Westminster 6 Sept. 1721, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and was buried in his cathedral between two pillars above the episcopal throne, under a very sumptuous monument of fine marble. Dr. Bisse was 'a person most universally lamented, being of great sanctity and sweetness of manners; of clear honour, integrity, and steadiness in all times to the constitution in church and state; of excellent parts, judgment, and penetration, in most kinds of learning, and of equal discernment and temper in business; a great benefactor to his cathedral church, and especially to his palace, which last he in a manner rebuilt' (Boyer, *Political State of Great Britain*, xxii. 329). Noble states that Bisse was more indebted to his fine person than his fine preaching for preferment, and refers to a report that the Duchess Dowager of Northumberland gave him her hand because she had by mistake received the pressure of his lips in the dark in a kiss intended for her waiting gentlewoman (*Continuation of Granger*, ii. 100). In reality Bisse married in 1706 Bridget, third daughter of Thomas Osborne, duke of Leeds, and widow of Charles Fitz-Charles, earl of Plymouth (Luttrell, *Relation of State Affairs*, vi. 76).

The bishop published several of his sermons. One was preached before the House of Commons 15 March 1709–10, being the day appointed for a general fast, and another was delivered before the House of Peers 29 May 1711, being the day of public thanksgiving to Almighty God for having put an end to the great rebellion. There is a portrait of him engraved by Vertue from a painting by Thomas Hill. Another portrait of him will be found in the Oxford Almanac for 1738.

[Godwin, De Præsulibus (Richardson), 498; Browne Willis's Survey of the Cathedrals, ii. 530–532; Thomson's Hist. of the Royal Soc. Append. p. xxxi; Addit. MSS. 6693, p. 163, 22136, f. 8; Cat. of Printed Books in Brit. Mus.; Historical Register (1721), Chronological Diary, 36; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. i. 120, 703, vi. 225, viii. 391; Luttrell's Relation of State Affairs, vi. 76, 548, 558, 643; Manby's Hist. of St. David's, 167; Jones and Freeman's Hist. of St. David's, 334; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. ii. 53, 54; Cat. of Oxford Graduates (1851), 62; Le Neve's Fasti (Hardy), i. 304, 473; Cooke's Contin. of Duncumb's Herefordshire, iii. 223, 224; Britton's Cathedral Church of Hereford, 33, 61, 71.] T. C.

**BISSE, THOMAS**, D.D. (*d.* 1731), divine, was a younger brother of Dr. Philip Bisse, bishop of Hereford. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1695, M.A. in 1698, B.D. in 1708, and D.D. in 1712. In 1715 he was chosen preacher at the Rolls Chapel, London, and in the following year, on the deprivation of John Harvey, M.A., a nonjuror, he was collated to the chancellorship of Hereford on the presentation of his brother the bishop. He was made prebendary of Colwall in the church of Hereford in 1731, and he also held the rectories of Cradley and Weston in Herefordshire. His death occurred on 22 April 1731. He was a frequent and an eloquent preacher, and several of his occasional sermons were published. Those of most permanent reputation are: 1. 'The Beauty of Holiness in the Common Prayer, as set forth in four sermons preached at the Rolls Chapel,' London, 1716, 8vo. 2. 'A Rationale on Cathedral Worship or Choir-Service,' 1720; this and the preceding work have been frequently reprinted. A new edition of them in one volume appeared at Cambridge in 1842. 3. 'Decency and Order in Public Worship recommended, in three discourses preached

in the cathedral church of Hereford,' 1723. 4. 'A Course of Sermons on the Lord's Prayer, preach'd at the Rolls' [Oxford? 1740], 8vo; edited from the author's manuscripts by his relative Thomas Bisse, M.A., chaplain of All Souls College, Oxford. He was also the author of 'Microscopium,' a Latin poem, printed in 'Musarum Anglicanarum Analecta' (London, 1721), i. 266–79.

There is a portrait of him, engraved by Vertue from a painting by T. Hill.

[Nichols's Lit. Anecd. i. 120, 130, 139, 186, 193, 236, 328, 385, 392; Noble's Continuation of Granger, iii. 100; Gent. Mag. i. 174; Cat. of Oxford Graduates (1851), 62; Le Neve's Fasti (Hardy), i. 493, 499.] T. C.

**BISSET**, CHARLES, M.D. (1717–1791), physician and military engineer, was son of a lawyer of that name of some local repute for his attainments in Latin and in Scots law, and was born at Glenalbert, near Dunkeld, Perthshire, in 1717. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, and in 1740 was appointed second surgeon of the military hospital, Jamaica. He afterwards served on board Admiral Vernon's fleet, by some accounts as a naval surgeon, and by others as surgeon of one of the marine regiments subsequently disbanded. After spending five years in the West Indies and America he returned home in ill-health in 1745. In May 1746 he obtained an ensigncy in the 42nd Highlanders, then commanded by Lord John Murray, with which corps he served in the unsuccessful descent on the French coast near L'Orient in September the same year. After wintering with his regiment at Limerick, he accompanied it to the Low Countries, where it was first engaged at Sandberg, near Hulst, in Dutch Flanders, in April 1747. A military sketch of this affair, and another of the defences of Bergen-op-Zoom, drawn by him, having been submitted by Lord John Murray to the Duke of Cumberland, Bisset was ordered to the latter fortress to prepare reports of the progress of the siege. For his brave and skilful performance of this duty he was recommended by the Duke of Cumberland for the post of engineer-extraordinary in the brigade of engineers attached to the army, in which capacity he served with credit during the remainder of the war. At the peace of 1748 the engineer brigade was broken up, and Bisset was placed on half-pay as a lieutenant of the reduced additional companies of Lord John Murray's Highlanders, under which heading his name appeared in the annual army lists up to his death. After travelling in France he published his 'Theory and Construction of Fortifications,' with plans, 4to (London, 1751). He subsequently reverted to the medical profession, and went into practice at the village of Skelton, near Cleveland, Yorkshire, where he continued during the rest of his life. When war threatened in 1755, he published his 'Treatise on Scurvy, with remarks on Scorbutic Ulcers,' 8vo (dedicated to the lords of the admiralty); and in 1762 he brought out 'An Essay on the Medical Constitution of Great Britain, to which is added Observations on the Weather and the Diseases which appeared during the period from 1st January 1758 to the summer solstice of 1760. Together with an account of the Throat Distemper and Miliary Fever which were epidemic in 1760' (London, 8vo). This work, to which was also appended a paper on the properties of bearsfoot (hellebore) as a vermifuge, was translated into German by J. G. Moeller (Breslau, 1779). In 1766 the university of St. Andrews conferred on Bisset the degree of doctor of medicine, and the same year he published 'Medical Essays and Observations' (Newcastle-on-Tyne, 8vo), of which a German translation by Moeller was published in 1781, and an Italian one about 1790. Bisset wrote several minor works on medical subjects, and is stated to have likewise published a small treatise on naval tactics and some political essays. A manuscript treatise by him on 'Permanent and Temporary Fortifications and the Attack and Defence of Temporary Defensive Works,' which is dedicated to George, prince of Wales, and dated 1778, is preserved in the British Museum (*Add. MS.* 19695). Bisset presented to the Leeds Infirmary a manuscript of observations for his 'Medical Constitution of Great Britain,' extending over 700 pages, all traces of which are now lost (information supplied by Leeds Philosophical Society). A copy of Cullen's 'First Lines of Practice of Physic,' with numerous manuscript notes by him, is preserved in the library of the London Medical Society. An interesting medical correspondence between Drs. Bisset and Lettsom is published in Pettigrew's 'Memoirs and Correspondence of Dr. Lettsom.' Bisset, who is described as thin in person and of weakly habit, had a very extensive country practice in which he amassed an ample fortune. He died at Knayton, near Thirsk, on 14 June 1791, in his seventy-fifth year.

[Gent. Mag. lxi. i. p. 598, ii. p. 965 (particulars stated to be taken from memoranda in possession of Mrs. Bisset); Cannon's Hist. Record 42nd Highlanders; Watts's Cat. Printed Books; Rose's Biog. Dict. vol. iv.; Brit. Mus. Cat.] H. M. C.

BISSET, JAMES (1762?–1832), artist, publisher, and writer of verse, was born in the city of Perth about 1762. He received his early education at a dame's school, where the fee for him and his sister together was a penny a week, with 'a peat for firing every Monday morning during winter.' His love of art and literature received its first impulse from the perusal of several copies of the 'Gentleman's Magazine' and some old books with prints, the whole being purchased in early childhood at an old bookstall for a dollar given him by General Elliot, then on a visit to Perth. From his ninth year he began regularly to take in the magazine by the help of pocket-money supplied by an indulgent uncle. At the age of fifteen he became an artist's apprentice at Birmingham. In the 'Birmingham Directory' of 1785 his name appears as miniature painter, Newmarket, and in that of 1797 as fancy painter, New Street. In the latter premises he established a museum and shop for the sale of curiosities. He was also a coiner of medals, and was permitted to use the designation 'medallist to his majesty.' On the title-page of one of his books he advertises medallions of their majesties and of several leading statesmen, and a medal commemorating the death and victory of Nelson. He had great facility in composing amusing and grandiloquent verses on the topics of the day so as to hit the popular fancy, and, while he obtained a considerable profit from their sale, they served to attract customers to his 'museum' and to advertise his medals. Among his earlier volumes of verse were 'The Orphan Boy,' 'Flights of Fancy,' 'Theatrum Oceani,' 'Songs of Peace,' 1802, and 'The Patriotic Clarion, or Britain's Call to Glory, original Songs written on the threatened Invasion,' 1803. The last was dedicated by permission to the Duke of York, and the presentation copy to George III with Bisset's inscription is in the British Museum. The work, however, by which he will be longest remembered, and one quite unique in its kind, is his 'Poetic Survey round Birmingham, with a Brief Description of the different Curiosities and Manufactures of the place, accompanied with a magnificent Directory, with the names and professions, &c. superbly engraved in emblematic plates,' 1800. From the preface we learn that the charge for engraving single addresses in a general plate in the Directory was ten shillings and sixpence, and for half a plate ten guineas, and that various designs were inserted at one and two guineas each. 'Thus,' it is added with amusing *naïveté*, 'every gentleman had an opportunity of having his address inserted in the work at whatever price he pleased; and by paying for the engraving it has enabled the author to lay a magnificent work before the public for only five shillings, which otherwise would cost nearly fifty.' A second edition of the Directory appeared in 1808, with several additional plates, but without 'The Poetic Survey.' In 1804 he published 'Critical Essays on the Dramatic Essays of the Young Roscius.' In 1813 he removed to Leamington, where he had opened a museum, newsroom, and picture gallery in the preceding year. A 'Picturesque Guide to Leamington,' enlivened by stray scraps of verse, was published by him in 1814; 'Variorum, or Momentary and Miscellaneous Effusions,' 1823; and 'Comic Strictures on Birmingham's Fine Arts and Conversaziones, by an Old Townsman,' 1829. His verses also appeared occasionally in the 'Gentleman's Magazine.' He boasted that he had sold over 100,000 of his different works, and that many had reached the fifteenth and sixteenth editions. He died on 17 Aug. 1832, and was buried at Leamington, where a monument was erected by his friends to his memory. By his enterprise and public spirit he secured himself an honourable place in the annals both of Birmingham and Leamington. Widely known from his superficial eccentricities, he won general esteem by his amiability and good humour, while his social gifts rendered him highly popular among his own friends. In Birmingham he belonged to the Minerva Club, consisting of twelve members, nicknamed 'The Apostles,' whose meetings at the Leicester Arms to discuss political subjects may be regarded as the small beginnings of the political gatherings for which Birmingham is now so famous. A picture of the members was painted by Eckstein, a Prussian artist, to which Bisset, as the oldest surviving member, fell heir. Bisset's collection of pictures, which included several celebrated paintings, as well as some pieces by himself, were sold by auction after his death.

[Gent. Mag. cii. pt. ii. pp. 648–50; Langford's Century of Birmingham Life, ii. 118–22; Dent's Old and New Birmingham, pp. 212–13, 289–92.]

T. F. H.

BISSET, JAMES, D.D. (1795–1872), scholar, was son of George Bisset and Mary Adamson, his wife. He was born 20 April 1795 in the parish of Udny in Aberdeenshire, where his father was parish schoolmaster and head master of a private academy and boarding-school. James was the second son of a numerous family, one of whom became vicar of Pontefract, another incumbent of Upholland in Wigan, and a third attained

the rank of colonel in the East India Company's service. He was well trained by his father, and then proceeded to Marischal College and University, Aberdeen. At the early age of seventeen, in consequence of the death of his father, he was obliged to assume all the responsibilities of school teaching, and of educating his younger brothers and sisters. Like his father he developed remarkable teaching ability, and his private school became celebrated. Many of the local gentry were educated by him, and not a few of his pupils became men of mark, among them being Sir James Outram and Canon Robertson, the ecclesiastical historian. He was aided by very able assistants; Dr. James Melvin, afterwards rector of Aberdeen Grammar School, and Dr. Adam Thom, sometime recorder of Hudson's Bay Company, were both members of his staff. He qualified himself for the ministry of the church of Scotland, studying divinity at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. In 1826 he became minister of the small parish of Bourtrie, Aberdeenshire. The duties of his limited parochial charge left him leisure to continue his philological studies, as well as to educate his children. He was twice married: (1) in 1829 to Mary Bannerman, eldest daughter of Rev. Robert Sessel of Inverurie; (2) in 1840 to Elizabeth Sinclair, daughter of Rev. William Smith of Bowes. He had issue by both. In 1851 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the university of Aberdeen.

Bisset became an ardent politician on what was designated the 'constitutional side,' and ecclesiastically was a prominent figure in the prolonged conflict within and without the church courts which terminated in the founding of the free church of Scotland. Bisset did not support the secession headed by Chalmers and Candlish and Guthrie. In 1862 he was chosen moderator of the general assembly of the church of Scotland. His repute as a scholar was unsustained by any publication of permanent value. He died on 8 Sept. 1872.

[Obituary notices; letters from son and son-in-law and other members of the family.] A. B. G.

**BISSET**, Sir JOHN (1777–1854), commissary-general, served in the commissariat at home from 1795 to 1800, in Germany from May 1800 to June 1802, at home from 1802 to 1806, in South America in 1806–7, and at the Scheldt in 1809. He was appointed commissary-general in Spain in 1811, and had charge of the commissariat of the Duke of Wellington's army at one of the most important periods of the Peninsular war, before and after the battle of Salamanca. Bisset, who was made a knight-bachelor and knight-commander of the Guelphic order in 1830, was the author of a small work entitled 'Memoranda regarding the Duties of the Commissariat on Field Service abroad' (London, 1846). He was made K.C.B. in 1850. He died at Perth, N.B., on 3 April 1854.

[War Office Records; Report Select Comm. on Army and Ordnance Expenditure (Commissariat), 1850; Perth Advertiser, April 1854.]

H. M. C.

**BISSET, BISSAT, or BISSART, PETER** (*d.* 1568), professor of canon law in the university of Bologna, Italy, was a native of the county of Fife, and a descendant by a previous marriage of Sir Thomas Bisset, who after his marriage with the Countess Isabel, daughter and heiress of Duncan MacDuff, earl of Fife, received a charter from David II granting him the earldom, but left no issue by her. After completing his studies in grammar and philosophy at the university of St. Andrews, Bisset attended the classes of law at the university of Paris. Proceeding to Italy he received the degree of LL.D. from the university of Bologna, where he afterwards became professor of civil law. Tanner (*Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*, 102), on the authority of Dempster (*Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum*, ii. 95), states that he flourished in 1401, a palpable error. He assigns to him, also on the authority of Dempster, 'De Irregularitate liber unus,' and 'Lectiones Seriales liber unus,' and to a Petrus Bizarrus, who flourished in 1565, 'Orationes aliquot et poemata.' This Petrus Bizarrus he conjectures to have been possibly identical with Pietro Bizari [q.v.], called also Petrus Perusinus, but in reality Bizarrus here is a misspelt form of Bissartus, and Peter Bisset, the author of 'De Irregularitate,' is identical with the author of 'Orationes aliquot et Poemata.' Both works were included in the volume entitled 'Patricii Bissarti Opera omnia, viz. Poemata, Orationes, Lectiones Seriales, et Liber de Irregularitate,' published at Venice in 1565. Bisset died in the latter part of 1568.

[Dempster's Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum, ii. 95; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 102; Mackenzie's Lives of Scottish Writers, iii. 99, 101; Chambers's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, i. 129; Notes and Queries, 5th series, vi. 389–90.]

T. F. H.

**BISSET, ROBERT, LL.D.** (1759–1805), biographer and historian, born in 1759, was master of an academy in Sloane Street, Chelsea. He published, in 1796, a 'Sketch

of Democracy,' 8vo, the aim of which was to show, by a survey of the democratic states of ancient times, that democracy is a vicious form of government. His next work was a 'Life of Edmund Burke, comprehending an impartial account of his Literary and Poetical Efforts, and a Sketch of the Conduct and Character of his most eminent Associates, Coadjutors, and Opponents,' 1798, 8vo. In 1800 he published a novel, entitled 'Douglas, or the Highlander,' 4 vols. 12mo. Another novel, entitled 'Modern Literature,' 3 vols, 12mo, appeared in 1804; and in the same year he published his 'History of George III to the Termination of the late War,' in six volumes, 8vo. He died in 1805, and his death is said to have been caused by 'chagrin under embarrassed circumstances.' An edition of the 'Spectator,' in eight volumes, was edited by Bisset in 1796. Two anonymous tracts in the library of the British Museum, (1) 'A Defence of the Slave Trade,' 1804, 8vo, (2) 'Essays on the Negro Slave Trade,' 8vo (1805?), are attributed, in manuscript notes on the title-pages, to Bisset.

[Gent. Mag. lxxv. 494; Watt's Bibl. Brit.]
A. H. B.

**BISSET, WILLIAM** (*d.* 1747), clergyman and pamphleteer, was a native of Middlesex. His father was, he says, a royalist, but was not rewarded for his devotion to the crown. After passing some years as a scholar of Westminster, he went in 1687 to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1690. Having taken orders, he was for some time in charge of the parish of Iver. While there he married a wife who brought him some money. On this he set up a coach, which gave his enemies occasion to make many sneers at his foolish ostentation in the pamphlet war he afterwards engaged in. He defended himself by declaring that he bought this 'leathern conveniency' in order to enable himself to fulfil an engagement to preach three times a week in a neighbouring parish. During this period of his life he appears to have been industrious in his clerical work. He became rector of Whiston in 1697. Having been elected elder brother of St. Catherine's Collegiate Church in 1699, he resided much in London, leaving his wife and children at Whiston. As a low churchman and a whig he was much offended at Dr. Sacheverell's sermon at St. Paul's on 5 Nov. 1709, and at once preached and published a reply to it. He followed up this attack by a pamphlet entitled 'The Modern Fanatick,' which appeared in 1710. This pamphlet called forth many replies, and among them one by Dr. W. King. A second part of 'The Modern Fanatick' appeared in Feb. 1711, and a third in May 1714. Cole, in his manuscript 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses,' says that he was 'almost a madman:' the character of the pamphlets put forth by both sides in this controversy is little proof of the sanity of any of the parties concerned in it. Bisset was the champion of an unpopular cause. He fought with courage, and bad as his weapons were, they were of much the same kind as those used against him. There is no reason to doubt the truth of his assertion that he was constantly mobbed and insulted, especially by Sacheverell's 'female proselytes.' He also declares that his life was attempted three times. He deserves credit for having raised an indignant protest against the cruel floggings then often inflicted on soldiers. A revolting and probably exaggerated account of the flogging of a man and his wife is given in the collective edition of the 'Fanatick' tracts. He was made chaplain to Queen Caroline. He died 7 Nov. 1747 (*Gent. Mag.*) He published: 1. 'Verses on the Revolution,' 1689, in poems of Cambridge scholars. 2. 'Plain English, a Sermon for the Reformation of Manners,' 8vo, 1704, which reached a sixth edition. 3. 'More Plain English, two more Sermons for,' &c., 1704. 4. 'Remarks on Dr. Sacheverell's Sermon at St. Paul's,' 4to, 1709. 5. 'Fair Warning, or a Taste of French Government at Home,' 1710. 6. 'The Modern Fanatick, with a Large and True Account of the Life, Actions, Endowments, &c., of Dr. S——l,' 8vo, 1710. 7. 'The Modern Fanatick, pt. ii., containing what is Necessary to clear all Matters of Fact, &c., with a Postscript,' 1711. 8. 'The Modern Fanatick, pt. iii., being a further Account of the famous Doctor and his Brother of like renown, with a Postscript,' 1714. In the collective edition of these pamphlets part i. is stated to be the eleventh edition: it is a reprint, with the correction of a few typographical errors, from the first edition; it was reprinted as a twelfth edition in 1715. 9. 'A Funeral Sermon on Mrs. Catesby,' 1727. 10. 'Verses composed for the Birthday of Queen Caroline,' fol., 1728.

[The Modern Fanatick, 1710–14; Vindication of the Rev. Dr. H. S. from the False, &c.; Cole's Athenæ, B. 145; Addit. MSS.; Welch's Alumni Westmon. 209; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. i. 32.]
W. H.

**BISSET, WILLIAM, D.D.** (1758–1834), Irish bishop, was a member of the ancient family of Bisset of Lessendrum, Drumblade,

near Huntly, in Aberdeenshire. His father was the Rev. Alexander Bisset, D.D., chancellor of Armagh, who died in 1782. William Bisset, who was born 27 Oct. 1758, was, like his father, educated at Westminster, where he was admitted a king's scholar in 1771, and at Christ Church, Oxford, to which he was elected a scholar in 1775, and where he took his degree of B.A. 4 Nov. 1779, and proceeded M.A. 7 Feb. 1782 (*Cat. Oxford Graduates*). He was presented in 1784 to the rectory of Dunbin, in the county of Louth, which he resigned upon his collation, 31 Jan. 1791, to the prebend of Loughgall, or Levalleaglish, in the cathedral church of Armagh. In 1794 he became rector of Clonmore, and in 1804 was collated, 29 Sept., to the archdeaconry of Ross, in what had been, since 1583, the united episcopate of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. In 1807 he resigned his prebendal stall of Loughgall in order to become rector of Donoghmore, and was appointed, 1812, to the rectory of Loughgilly. All his preferments, with the exception of the archdeaconry of Ross, were within the diocese of Armagh. A few years afterwards he was appointed to the chancellorship of Armagh, to which he was collated on 23 August 1817, thus succeeding his father after an interval of twenty-five years. As his final preferment, Bisset was promoted by the Marquis of Wellesley, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1821–1828, to the bishopric of Raphoe. His patent was dated 5 June 1822. He administered the affairs of the diocese with general approval. On the death of Dr. Magee, archbishop of Dublin, 19 Aug. 1831, Bisset was pressed to become his successor, but he declined on the ground of increasing infirmities. He built several churches in his diocese, and expended a considerable sum of money on the improvement of the palace at Raphoe; and when the parliamentary grant was withdrawn from the Association for discountenancing Vice, his lordship supplied the loss. Bisset died 5 Sept. 1834, whilst on a visit to his nephew at Lessendrum. His clergy erected to his memory a monument in the cathedral, with an inscription by W. Archer Butler. At his death the see of Raphoe became annexed to that of Derry. The authorship of a 'Life of Edmund Burke,' London, 1798, was erroneously claimed for him, the real author being Robert Bisset, LL.D. [q. v.]

[Douglas's Baronage of Scotland, Edinburgh, 1798; New Statistical Account of Scotland, vol. xii. Edinburgh, 1844; Cotton's Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ; Cork Evening Herald, quoted in the Record, 15 Sept. 1834; Dublin Evening Mail, quoted in the St. James's Chronicle, 16 Sept. 1834.] A. H. G.

BIX, ANGEL (*d.* 1695), Franciscan friar, after filling the office of confessor to the Poor Clares at Aire, and to the community at Princenhoff, Bruges, was sent to England, and became chaplain to the Spanish ambassador in London in the reign of James II. He died early in 1695 whilst guardian of his order at York. Bix preached 'A Sermon on the Passion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Preach'd before her majesty the queen-dowager in her chapel at Somerset House, upon Good Friday, 13 April 1688;' published by royal authority, London, 1688, 4to, and reprinted in 'A Select Collection of Catholick Sermons,' 2 vols., London, 1741.

[Dodd's Church Hist. iii. 491; Oliver's Hist. of the Catholic Religion in Cornwall, 545; Cat. of the Grenville Library; Lowndes's Bibl. Man., ed. Bohn, 2243.] T. C.

BIZARI, PIETRO (1530?–1586?), an Italian historian and poet, long resident in England, was born at Sassoferrato in Umbria, or, according to some writers, at Perugia, whence he is sometimes called Petrus Perusinus. When young he went to Venice, but having adopted the reformed faith he left that city for England. He describes himself as 'an exile from Italy, his native country, by reason of his confession of the doctrine of the gospel' (*Original Letters relative to the English Reformation*, ed. Robinson [Parker Soc.], 339). He was patronised by the Earl of Bedford, and on 4 July 1549 was admitted a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, by the royal commissioners for the visitation of the university, being incorporated there in the same degree which he had taken 'in partibus transmarinis' (Baker, *Hist. of St. John's College*, ed. Mayor, i. 285 *n*). It does not appear how he disposed of himself during the reign of Queen Mary. If he left England he returned in the reign of Elizabeth, for in 1567 Bishop Jewel, at the instance of Archbishop Parker, gave him the prebend of Alton Pancras in the church of Sarum, worth 20*l.* a year (Strype, *Life of Abp. Parker*, 255 fol.) Failing in his expectations of receiving church preferment in this country, he obtained, in 1570, a license from secretary Cecil to go abroad, partly for the purpose of printing his own works, and partly to collect news of foreign affairs for the English government. He passed some time at Genoa, though at what precise period it is difficult to determine, for he appears to have led a very migratory life on the continent, and the various statements which have been made respecting his place of abode cannot be easily reconciled with one another. Passing to Germany he

obtained, through the influence of the celebrated Hubert Languet, some employment from the elector of Saxony. On 20 Oct. 1573 he addressed from Augsburg a letter in Italian to Lord Burghley, containing several items of intelligence, chiefly relating to affairs at Rome (*MS. Cotton.* Titus B. ii. f. 386). Writing to Sir Philip Sidney from Vienna on 19 Nov. 1573, Hubert Languet says: 'I send you an epistle of Pietro Bizarro of Perugia, that you may have before your eyes his surpassing eloquence and make it your model. You will now perceive how unwisely you English acted in not appreciating all this excellence and not treating it with the respect it deserves. You judged yourselves unworthy of immortality, which he surely would have bestowed on you by his eloquence if you had known how to use the fortunate opportunity of earning the good will of such a man' (*Correspondence of Sidney and Languet*, 2). Soon after this Bizari went to Antwerp, where he formed an intimacy with the scholars who frequented the house of Christopher Plantin (*MS. Sloan.* 2764, f. 44). A letter of Justus Lipsius informs us that in 1581 Bizari, on passing through Leyden, left with him the manuscript of a 'Universal History' in eight volumes, with a request that he would seek for a publisher who would undertake to bring it out at his own expense (Burmann, *Sylloge Epistolarum*, i. 258, 259). Bizari was at Antwerp in December 1583. On 23 Nov. 1586 he addressed a Latin letter from the Hague to Lord Burghley, wherein he gives a detailed and interesting account of his literary labours, and alludes to certain verses which he had lately printed (Strype, *Annals*, iii. 448, fol.) Neither the place nor the time of his death appears to be recorded.

His works are: 1. 'Varia Opuscula,' Venice (Aldus), 1565, 8vo. Dedicated to Queen Elizabeth. This work is divided into two parts. The first comprises declamations in the manner of the ancient rhetoricians—'De optimo principe,' 'De bello et pace,' 'Pro philosophia et eloquentia,' 'Æmilii accusatio et defensio,' 'Pro L. Virginio contra Ap. Claudium.' The second part consists of poems, several of which are reprinted in Gherus's 'Delitiæ 200 Italorum Poetarum,' 236, and in 'Carmina illust. Poetarum Italicorum,' ii. 250. Wiffen, in his memoirs of the house of Russell, has given English metrical versions of two short poems addressed to members of that family. 2. 'Historia della guerra fatta in Ungheria dall' inuittissimo Imperatore de' Christiani, contra quello de' Turchi: con la Narratione di tutte quelle cose che sono auuenute in Europa, dall' anno 1564, insino all' anno 1568,' Lyons, 1568, 8vo, and, with a slightly different title, 1569. A Latin translation by the author himself was printed under the title of 'Pannonicum Bellum, sub Maximiliano II Rom. et Solymano Turcarum Imperatoribus gestum: cumque Arcis Sigethi expugnatione, iam pridem magna cura et studio descriptum. Vnà cum Epitome illarum rerum quæ in Europa insigniores gestæ sunt: et præsertim de Belgarum motibus, ab anno LXIIII usque ad LXXIII,' Basle, 1573, 8vo. The first treatise in this volume is included by Jacques Bongars in his 'Rerum Hungaricarum Scriptores varii,' Frankfort, 1600, and by Matthew Bell in his reprint, Vienna, 1746. 3. 'Cyprium Bellum inter Venetos et Selymum, Turcarum imperatorem, gestum,' Basle, 1573, 8vo. A French translation appeared with this title: 'Histoire de la Guerre qui s'est passée entre les Venitiens et la saincte Ligue contre les Turcs, pour l'Isle de Cypre, ès années 1570, 1571, & 1572, mise en Francoys par F. de Belleforest,' Paris, 1573, 8vo. 4. 'Senatus Populiq. Geneuensis Rerum domi, forisque, gestarum Historiæ atque Annales: cum luculenta variarum rerum cognitione dignissimarum, quæ diversis temporibus, & potissimùm hac nostra tempestate contigerunt, enarratione,' Antwerp, 1579, fol. Grævius has printed two pieces from this work in the first volume of his 'Thesaurus Antiquitat. Italicar.' 5. 'Rerum Persicarum historia, initia gentis, resque gestas ad hæc usque tempora complectens: accedunt varia opuscula diversorum scriptorum ad historiam Persicam recentiorem spectantia,' Antwerp, 1583, fol.; Frankfort, 1601, fol. The Frankfort edition contains some opuscula not to be found in the other. 6. Universal History. MS. in 8 vols. 7. 'De Principe tractatus; ad reginam Elizabetham,' Royal MS. in Brit. Mus. 12 A, 48. This differs slightly from the printed treatise 'De optimo principe' in the 'Varia Opuscula.' The dedication of the manuscript is dated 5 Dec. 1561. Bizari also brought out a new edition of 'La Santa Comedia' of Mario Cardoini, Venice, 1566, 8vo.

[Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 119; Saxius, Onomasticon Literarium, iii. 413, 414; Murdin's State Papers, 287; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 595; MS. Addit. 5864, f. 38; MS. Lansd. 50, art. 14; Fabricius's Conspectus Thesauri Literarii Italiæ, 82; Jacobillo's Bibliotheca Umbriæ, i. 221; Biog. Universelle, lviii. 315; Casley's Cat. of MSS. in the King's Library, 198; David Clément's Bibl. Curieuse, iv. 262–5; Bradford's Writings, ed. Townsend (Parker Soc.), ii. p. xxi, 352, 353; Cooper's Athenæ Cantab. ii. 8; Correspondence

of Sir P. Sidney and Languet, ed. Pears, 2, 46; Index to Strype's Works; Thomas's Hist. Notes, i. 395.] T. C.

BLAAUW, WILLIAM HENRY (1793–1870), antiquary, was born in London 25 May 1793. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where, after taking a first class in classics, he graduated B.A. in 1813, and M.A. in 1815. He was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1850; was treasurer of the Camden Society for many years, and member of many other learned societies. Blaauw resided at Newick, near Lewes, Sussex, and under his guidance the Sussex Archæological Society was founded in 1846. He was the editor of the society's collections till 1856, when the eighth volume was issued, and was its honorary secretary until 1867. He died 26 April 1870.

Blaauw's chief work was a history of the barons' war of Henry III's reign, which was first published in 1844. It is a very careful production, is especially valuable in its topographical details, and forms the chief modern authority on its subject. Its author was engaged at the time of his death in preparing a revised edition, and this was issued under Mr. C. H. Pearson's editorship in 1871. Between 1846 and 1861 Blaauw contributed nearly thirty papers on Sussex archæology to the 'Sussex Archæological Collections.' He communicated a paper on Queen Matilda and her daughter to the 'Archæologia' (xxxii. 108) in 1846, and he exhibited many archæological treasures at meetings of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Archæological Institute in London. A portrait of Blaauw is prefixed to vol. xxii. of the 'Sussex Archæological Collections.'

[Sussex Archæological Collections, xxii. 9–11; index to the first twenty-five volumes of the Sussex Archæological Collections, where a full list of Blaauw's papers may be found.] S. L. L.

BLACADER or BLACKADER, ROBERT (*d.* 1508), archbishop of Glasgow, was the son of Sir Robert Blacader, of Tullialan, by Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Sir James Edmestone, of Edmestone. He is first mentioned as a prebendary of Glasgow and rector of Cardross. On 23 June 1480 he sat among the lords of council as bishop elect of Aberdeen. He was translated to the see of Glasgow previously to February 1484. The see was erected into an archbishopric 9 Jan. 1492. On account of this a bitter rivalry ensued between him and the archbishop of St. Andrews, and the estates had to intervene to silence their quarrels. Archbishop Blacader was frequently employed in the public transactions with the English, especially in 1505. Along with the Earl of Bothwell and Andrew Foreman, prior of Pittenweem, he negotiated a marriage between King James IV and Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. In 1494 the archbishop sent up thirty persons from the district of Kyle, in Ayrshire, who had been convicted of the Lollard heresy by the ecclesiastical judicatories, for punishment by the civil power; but nothing further was done in the matter. He died 8 July 1508 (*Regist. Episcop. Glasg.* ii. 616). According to Knox (*Works*, i. 12) and Bishop Lesley (*Hist.* ed. 1830, p. 78), the latter of whom gives the date of his death as 26 July, he died in the Holy Land, during a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. David Laing, in 'Proceedings of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries,' ii. 222, quotes extracts from the contemporary diary of the Venetian, Maria Sanuto, describing the reception by the doge of Venice of the 'rich Scottish bishop,' who arrived there in May 1508 on his way to Jerusalem. This diary also states that the vessel from Jaffa, in Palestine, returned to Venice in November 1508, and that the 'rich bishop' was one of the twenty-seven pilgrims who died on the voyage.

[Keith's Scottish Bishops, ed. 1824, pp. 254–5; Gordon's Eccles. Chron. of Scotland, ii. 512–4; Knox's Works, ed. Laing, i. 7, 10, 12, vi. 663–4.] T. F. H.

BLACATER, ADAM (*fl.* 1319), was descended from a family of good position in Scotland, and after studying at several universities on the continent became successively professor of philosophy at Cracow in Poland, professor of the same subject at Bologna, and rector of one of the colleges of the university of Paris. He wrote 'Dissertatio pro Alexandro M. contra T. Livii locum ex decade i. lib. ix.,' which was published at Lyons.

[Dempster's Hist. Eccles. Scot. Gent. (1627), 124; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 102; Mackenzie's Scottish Writers, i. 420–2.]

BLACK, ADAM (1784–1874), politician and publisher, was the son of a builder in Edinburgh, and was born 20 Feb. 1784 in Charles Street, a few doors from the birthplace of Lord Jeffrey. He was educated at the High School of Edinburgh, and during one session attended the Greek class at the university. After serving an apprenticeship of five years to a bookseller in Edinburgh, he went to London, where he was for two years assistant in the house of Lackington, Allen, & Co., the 'Temple of the Muses,' Finsbury. In 1808 he returned to Edinburgh, where, after carrying on a bookselling business for

some years in his own name, he took his nephew into partnership, and established the house of Adam and Charles Black. On the failure of Archibald Constable & Co. in 1827 the firm acquired the copyright of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' the seventh and eighth editions of this important work being undertaken while he was head of the firm. In 1851 they purchased from the representatives of Mr. Cadell, for 27,000*l.*, the copyright of Sir Walter Scott's Waverley novels and other works, which they immediately began to issue in editions suited to all classes of the community with remarkable success.

Very soon after he settled in Edinburgh he began, at considerable risk to his business prospects, to take a prominent part in burgh and general politics as a liberal politician. As a member of the Merchant Company, of which he was elected master in 1831, his energetic advocacy of a thoroughgoing measure of burgh reform was of great assistance in hastening the downfall of close corporations, and in regard to the Corporations and Test Acts his procedure was equally uncompromising. Having become a member of the first town council of Edinburgh after the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, he was chosen treasurer of the city at the time of its liquidation, and materially assisted in arranging its affairs. He was twice elected lord provost, and on account of his successful administration of the affairs of the city at this critical period, 1843–8, received the offer of knighthood, which he declined. In all prominent public schemes connected with the city he took an active interest, and on the foundation of the well-known Philosophical Institution in 1845 was elected its first president. He was instrumental in introducing Macaulay to the electors of Edinburgh, and, when the latter was elevated to the peerage in 1856, succeeded him as member for the city, which he continued to represent till 1865. His practical shrewdness and straightforward honesty secured him the special confidence of the leaders of the liberal party in parliament, by whom he was much consulted in matters relating to Scotland. He died in Edinburgh, in his ninetieth year, 24 Jan. 1874. By his wife, the sister of William Tait, of 'Tait's Magazine,' he left issue, and he was succeeded by his sons in the business of A. & C. Black. In recognition of his services to Edinburgh a bronze statue was in 1877 erected to his memory in East Prince's Street Gardens.

[Scotsman, 26 Jan. 1874; Men of the Time, 8th ed.; Crombie's Modern Athenians, ed. Scott Douglas (1882), pp. 179–83; Trevelyan's Life of Lord Macaulay; Nicolson's Memoirs of Adam Black (1885).] T. F. H.

**BLACK, ALEXANDER, D.D.** (1789–1864), Scottish theologian, was born in Aberdeen in 1789, where his father, John Black, owned a few fields and carried on the business of a gardener. He was educated at the grammar school and Marischal College, and after studying medicine devoted himself to preparation for the ministry. His abilities and application to study were so remarkable that, when a vacancy occurred in the chair of divinity in King's College, Aberdeen, he offered himself as a candidate, and went through the examinations prescribed to the applicants. His fellow-candidates were the late Dr. Mearns, then minister of Tarves, who was successful, and the late Dr. Love, of Glasgow. Young Black, though unsuccessful, attracted the attention of the Earl of Aberdeen, who on the promotion of Dr. Mearns to the chair presented him to the parish of Tarves, and there Black was ordained in 1818. From Tarves Black was transferred to Aberdeen in 1832 as professor of divinity in Marischal College. His great powers as a linguist and his very large and particular acquaintance with rabbinical literature caused him to be selected in 1839 by a committee of the general assembly, along with the Rev. Dr. Keith, St. Cyrus, Rev. R. M. McCheyne, Dundee, and Rev. A. A. Bonar, Collace, to go to the East to make inquiries as to the expediency of beginning a mission to the Jews. After a good many difficulties and trials Black and his brethren returned to Scotland, and an interesting report of their mission was presented to the general assembly. At the disruption in 1843, joining the Free church, he gave up his chair at Aberdeen and removed to Edinburgh, where he was connected with the New College. Referring to the linguistic powers of Black and his colleague, Dr. John Duncan (*Colloquia Peripatetica*), Dr. Guthrie used to say that 'they could speak their way to the wall of China;' yet no corresponding products of their learning were given to the public. Black published a 'Letter on the Exegetical Study of the Scriptures to the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Free Church.' He also contributed a discourse to the volume on the 'Inauguration of the New College.' He died at Edinburgh in January 1864.

[Report of a Mission of Inquiry to the Jews in 1839, by Rev. A. A. Bonar; Scott's Fasti; letter to the writer from Mr. Alexander Black, son of the subject of this notice.] W. G. B.

**BLACK, JAMES** (1788?–1867), physician, was born in Scotland about 1788. He was admitted a licentiate of the Edinburgh

College of Surgeons in 1808, and then entered the royal navy. At the end of the war he retired on half-pay and began practice at Newton Stewart, but shortly afterwards removed to Bolton, where he resided until 1839. From that date to 1848 he practised at Manchester, and again at Bolton until 1856. He eventually removed to Edinburgh, where he died on 30 April 1867, aged 79. Dr. Black was an M.D. of Glasgow, 1820; a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, 1823; and F.R.C.P., 1860. He was for some time physician to the Bolton Infirmary and Dispensary, and to the Manchester Union Hospital; president of the British Medical Association, 1842; and of the Manchester Geological Society. His contributions to medical literature include: 1. 'An Inquiry into the Capillary Circulation of the Blood and the intimate Nature of Inflammation,' London, 1825, 8vo. 2. 'A Comparative View of the more intimate Nature of Fever,' London, 1826, 8vo. 3. 'A Manual of the Bowels and the Treatment of their principal Disorders,' London, 1840, 12mo. 4. 'Retrospective Address in Medicine,' 1842. 5. 'Observations and Instructions on Cold and Warm Bathing,' Manchester, 1846, 8vo. Dr. Black published several papers on geological subjects, and communicated to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester 'Some Remarks on the Seteïa and Belisama of Ptolemy, and on the Roman Garrison of Mancunium' (2nd edition, Edinburgh, 1856, 8vo). In 1837 he published a paper of 100 pages in the 'Transactions of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association,' entitled 'A Medico-Topographical, Geological, and Statistical Sketch of Bolton and its Neighbourhood.' On the establishment of a free library in Bolton, Dr. Black was chosen as a member of the committee, and he published 'A few Words in aid of Literature and Science, on the occasion of opening the Public Library, Bolton,' 1853.

[Munk's Roll of the Royal College of Physicians, 1878, iii. 277; Brit. Med. Journal, 25 May 1867, p. 623; Whittle's Bolton-le-Moors, p. 372; Royal Society's Cat. of Scientific Papers, 1867, i. 401; Proceedings of the Geological Society, 1868, p. xxxviii]. C. W. S.

**BLACK, JOHN** (1783–1855), journalist, editor of the 'Morning Chronicle,' was born in a poor cottage on the farm called Burnhouses, four miles north of Dunse in Berwickshire. His father, Ebenezer Black, had been a pedlar in Perthshire, of the stamp of Wordsworth's hero in the 'Excursion.' In the decline of life he accepted employment at Burnhouses, and married Janet Gray, another worker on the farm. Four years afterwards Janet was left a widow with one daughter and a son, John, and before the latter had reached his twelfth year mother and sister died. The orphan was sheltered and fed by his mother's brother, John Gray, a labourer on the same farm, who sent him to the parish school at Dunse, four miles off. Black gained at Dunse a knowledge of English, Latin, and Greek. He became the friend of James Gray, scholar, poet, and missionary, of Adam Dickenson, of James Cleghorn, of Jock M'Crie, brother of the biographer of Knox, and others. At the age of thirteen Black was articled by his uncle to Mr. Turnbull, a writer of Dunse, with whom he remained four years. During this time he read all the books of the subscription library in the town, and formed a very creditable collection of his own. He accepted a well-paid clerkship in the branch bank of the British Linen Company, but was obliged to leave the town on account of a practical joke played upon one of the 'respectabilities.'

Black found a situation in Edinburgh in the office of Mr. Selkrig, an accountant, who, in addition to an adequate salary, allowed his clerk time to attend classes at the university. His official duties were strictly performed, his attendance in the lecture-rooms never failed, and he undertook any remunerative work that offered, notably some translations from the German for Sir David Brewster's 'Edinburgh Cyclopædia.' He met with an intellectual companion in William Mudford, the son of a London shopkeeper. 'Cobbett's Political Register' was then a popular serial, and there Black and Mudford engaged in another 'battle of the books,' the former defending ancient classical study, the latter insisting on the acquisition of modern learning as better. 'Doctor Black, the feel-osopher,' seemed to be at a rather later time Cobbett's favourite aversion.

In Edinburgh Black is reported to have delivered a dozen challenges before he was thirty years old. His schoolfellow James Gray was now classical master at Edinburgh High School, and exercised a moderating influence upon him. In 1809 he was in the way of making a happy marriage with a lady from Carlisle, but the engagement was broken off by him because he was disappointed of an expected increase of income. The failure of this engagement seems to have had a demoralising effect upon Black. He fell into the coarse indulgences of low dissipation, quarrelled with his employer, from whom he was receiving a salary of 150*l.* a year, and distressed his best friends. His friend

Mudford was then in London and editor of a 'Universal Magazine,' to which Black contributed articles on the Italian drama and on German literature in 1807–8–9.

By Mudford's persuasion he left Edinburgh for London in 1810. Dr. C. Mackay gives as a doubtful statement of Black himself, that he walked with a few pence in his pocket all the way from Berwickshire to London, subsisting on the hospitality of farmers. He carried a letter of introduction to Mr. Cromek, engraver and publisher, who received him at once into his friendly home. Three months after his arrival in London he was engaged as a reporter by James Perry, an Aberdonian, who, with another Scotsman named Gray, had in 1789 become proprietors of the 'Morning Chronicle.' Besides reporting Black had to translate the foreign correspondence. As a reporter he was considered to be very rapid, but Mr. Proby, the manager of the paper, used to say that Black's principal merit consisted in the celerity with which he made his way from the House of Commons to the Strand. He was already, in 1810, engaged in translating into English 'Humboldt's Political Essay on New Spain,' which was published in four volumes (1811–12). In 1813 Black completed the translation of a quarto volume of 'Travels in Norway and Lapland, by Leopold von Buch,' and, in 1814, 'Berzelius on a System of Mineralogy.' In 1814 he translated 'Schlegel's Lectures on Dramatic Literature,' and the 'Memoirs of Goldoni.'

At the house of one of his London friends Black was introduced, in the autumn of 1812, to his friend's mistress, who was not averse to a marriage which her old lover seemed anxious to promote. Black fell into the snare, and five days later, in the month of December 1812, they were married. The union was a most unhappy one. His wife made no pretence of love for him. In the space of two months she had involved him in debt, sold some of his furniture, and clandestinely renewed acquaintance with her former lover. Black bore patiently with her whims. Before the beginning of March 1813 she left him altogether, and Black knew how much she and their common friend had befooled him. He challenged the betrayer. But the spell was not broken. His wife had only to write him a penitent letter to obtain from him the money supplies she demanded. In 1814, however, he sought a divorce. An arrangement was made that the wife should go to Scotland and be domiciled there long enough to sue for a divorce on *her* petition. The project, however, failed, the proof of domicile of both parties not being deemed adequate by the court. Black, in full expectation of a divorce, had offered marriage to an old friend, who became his housekeeper and bore the name of Mrs. Black. The undivorced wife did not fail to extract money from her husband. This pertinacious persecution went on for many years.

This episode in Black's career explains the disorganisation of his official labours which led to a quarrel with Mr. Perry. Due explanation being given the breach was healed. In 1817 Mr. Perry's health was giving way, and the functions of editor gradually devolved on Black.

The 'Morning Chronicle' was the most uncompromising of all the opposition papers, and Black maintained its position, being much assisted by the counsels of Mr. James Mill. At one time there was scarcely a day that they did not walk together from the India House giving and receiving political inspiration. John Stuart Mill wrote of Black: 'He played a really important part in the progress of English opinion for a number of years which was not properly recognised. I have always considered Black as the first journalist who carried criticism and the spirit of reform into the details of English institutions. Those who are not old enough to remember those times can hardly believe what the state of public discussion then was. People now and then attacked the constitution and the boroughmongers, but no one thought of censuring the law or the courts of justice, and to say a word against the unpaid magistracy was a sort of blasphemy. Black was the writer who carried the warfare into these subjects, and by doing so he broke the spell. Very early in his editorship he fought a great battle for the freedom of reporting preliminary investigations in the police courts. He carried his point, and the victory was permanent. Another subject on which his writings were of the greatest service was the freedom of the press on matters of religion. All these subjects were Black's own' (*Private Letter*, 1869). At the outset of his editorial career he attracted much public attention by his determined condemnation of the authorities in their conduct at Manchester in the affair long known as the Peterloo massacre (16 Aug. 1819). In the matter of the queen's trial the 'Chronicle' leaned to the unpopular side, deeming her majesty guilty, and the circulation of the paper was greatly diminished.

In 1821 Mr. Perry died, and his executors sold for 42,000*l.* the newspaper which thirty years before had been bought for 150*l.* Black retained his post of editor, but the new proprietor, Mr. Clement, owner also of the 'Ob-

server' and of 'Bell's Life,' had not the public spirit of his predecessor, and the paper began to decline in a commercial sense. In 1834 it was again sold for the sum of 16,500*l.* to Sir John Easthope and two partners. The 'Times' had distanced the 'Chronicle,' when, by a sudden change in its politics in 1835, it caused numbers of its whig subscribers to abandon it and support the 'Chronicle.' Black was so elated by this turn of fortune that he exclaimed, 'Now our readers will follow me anywhere I like to lead them!'

In 1835 Black fought a duel with John Arthur Roebuck. The latter had published a pamphlet in which cowardice was attributed to the editor of the 'Chronicle.' A meeting took place at which the principals fired twice, and the seconds nearly engaged in mortal combat.

When Lord Melbourne returned to office (8 April 1835) he found a useful ally and a congenial companion in Black. A story is told of the prime minister having vowed he would make Black a bishop on an occasion when he was foiled of his intention to confer that dignity on Sydney Smith. Black supported the ministry with all his powers, and wrote some specially vigorous articles against Sir Robert Peel in 1839. Melbourne during his next administration professed a desire to serve Black, who declined the offer on the ground that he 'lived happily on his income.' 'Then by —— I envy you,' said the peer, 'and you're the only man I ever did.' With Lord Palmerston he did not get on quite so well. He once vexed the soul of the busy foreign secretary by launching out into half an hour's dissertation on the ethnological peculiarities of the yellow-haired races of Finland, when the business of the interview was simply to know what the government meant to do at a certain crisis in foreign affairs. Lord Brougham was very intimate with 'Dear Doctor,' as he styled Black, a title derisively applied by Cobbett, and not agreeable to Black's ears. It was Black's great pleasure to encourage the budding talents of the young writers around him, and among others that of Charles Dickens, who began his literary career as a reporter for the 'Chronicle.' Latterly there was thought to be a decline of energy in the management of the paper, and Black, in 1843, received an intimation that his resignation would be accepted. Black, who was now sixty years old, had saved no money, and had to part with his beloved books, some 30,000 volumes. Friends and admirers rallied round him, and a sum, to which the proprietors of the 'Chronicle' contributed, was raised sufficient to buy him an annuity of 150*l.* His old friend Mr. Walter Coulson placed a comfortable cottage at Snodland, near Maidstone, at his disposal, and there Black passed the remaining twelve years of his life in the study of his favourite Greek, chiefly the Septuagint version of the Scriptures, and in the assiduous practice of gardening. Black's Newfoundland dogs, Cato and Plutus, were as well known as himself. One of them rescued from the Thames a boy who subsequently attained a seat on the judicial bench. Mr. James Grant describes Black in his latter years as having 'the blunt and bluff appearance of a thickset farmer . . . never seen in the streets without being accompanied by a large mastiff (? Newfoundland), and a robust stick in his hand.' He died 15 June 1855.

[Hunt's Fourth Estate; Mackay's Forty Years' Recollections; Grant's Newspaper Press; Black's Private Papers.] R. H.

**BLACK, JOSEPH, M.D.** (1728–1799), an eminent chemist, was born in 1728 at Bordeaux, where his father, John Black, carried on the business of a wine-merchant. John Black was a native of Belfast, but of Scottish extraction, and married a daughter of Robert Gordon, of the Gordons of Hillhead in Aberdeenshire, like himself engaged in the Bordeaux wine trade, by whom he had eight sons and five daughters. The worth of his sterling character and well-informed mind obtained for him the friendship of Montesquieu. At the age of twelve Joseph Black was placed at a grammar school in Belfast, and in 1746 proceeded thence to the university of Glasgow. There he chose medicine as his profession, and became enamoured of chemistry through the teachings of William Cullen, the first in Great Britain to raise the science to its true dignity. Cullen noted Black's aptitude, promoted him from the class-room to the laboratory, and imparted to him, as his assistant, his own singular dexterity in experiment.

When Black went to Edinburgh to complete his medical education in 1750 or 1751, he found an active controversy in progress as to the mode of action of the lithontriptic medicines then recently introduced into the pharmacopœia. He took up the subject, and finding himself, in 1752, on the brink of an important discovery, he postponed taking his degree until its proofs were assured. There is, perhaps, no other instance of a graduation thesis so weighted with significant novelty as Black's 'De humore acido à cibis orto, et Magnesia alba,' presented to the faculty 11 June 1754. Developed and perfected, it was read before the Medical Society of Edinburgh 5 June 1755, published in the second

volume of 'Essays and Observations' (1756), with the title 'Experiments upon Magnesia alba, Quicklime, and some other Alkaline Substances,' and subsequently twice reprinted (1777 and 1782).

As a model for philosophical investigation this essay was, by Brougham and Robison, placed second only to the 'Optics' of Newton. Its importance in chemical history is twofold. By setting an example of the successful use of the balance, it laid the foundation of quantitative analysis; and by the distinction of qualities conveyed in it between 'fixed' and common air, it opened the door to pneumatic chemistry. Up to that time the causticity of alkalis after exposure to strong heat had been universally attributed to an acrid principle derived from fire. Black showed that they lost instead of gained in weight by calcination; and that what they lost was a kind of 'air' previously 'fixed' in them, and neutralising, by its acid qualities, their native causticity. The effervescence of 'mild' and non-effervescence of 'caustic' alkalis when dissolved in acids were alleged in countenance of the new theory, which, nevertheless, encountered a vigorous, though futile, opposition in Germany. It was pointed out in the same remarkable treatise that magnesia, until then generally held to be a variety of lime, formed, with the same acids, wholly different salts, and was consequently to be regarded as a distinct substance.

Black was fully aware of the vastness of the field of research thrown wide by the discovery (or rather individualisation) of fixed air, named by Lavoisier in 1784 'carbonic acid' (*Mém. de l'Acad.* 1781, p. 455). In 1757 he ascertained its effects upon animals, and its production by respiration, fermentation, and the burning of charcoal (*Lectures*, ii. 87–8). He also inferred its invariable presence, in small quantities, in the atmosphere. Here, however, he stopped, leaving the path which he had struck out to be pursued by Cavendish, Priestley, and Lavoisier.

On the removal of Cullen to Edinburgh, Black was appointed in 1756 to replace him in the chair of anatomy and chemistry in the university of Glasgow; but dissatisfied with his qualifications for the former post, he exchanged duties with the professor of medicine, and lectured during the ensuing ten years with much care and success on the institutes of medicine. He was at the same time in large practice as a physician, and devoted the most anxious care to the welfare of his patients. Nevertheless he found time to complete the second achievement in science with which his name remains associated. This is the discovery of what is termed 'latent heat.' In 1756 he began to meditate on the perplexing slowness with which ice melts, and water is dissipated in boiling. He divined the cause in 1757, and ascertained it in 1761. A large quantity of heat, he found, is consumed in bringing about these changes in the state of aggregation, and is thus rendered insensible to the thermometer. The cause of this disappearance, according to modern theory, is the employment of the absorbed heat in doing work—that is, conferring 'potential energy' on material particles; in Black's view it was the formation of a quasi-chemical combination between those particles and the subtle fluid of heat. But this erroneous conception in no way detracted from the importance of his discovery. The decisive experiment of obtaining from water during congelation an amount of heat equal to that expended or rendered 'latent' in its liquefaction was performed in December 1761. This quantity he measured at rather more than would have sufficed to raise the temperature of the same weight of water 140° Fahrenheit (accurately 143°). He, however, considerably underestimated the latent heat of steam, fixing it, with his pupil Irvine's assistance, 9 Oct. 1764, at 750° (later at 810°) instead of 967°. The results of this brilliant investigation not only formed the basis of modern thermal science, but gave the first impulse to Watt's improvements in the steam-engine, and thereby to modern industrial developments. Black read an account of his successful experiments before a literary society in Glasgow, 23 April 1762, and from 1761 downwards carefully taught the doctrine of latent heat in his lectures, dwelling with sedate eloquence on the beneficent effects of the arrangement in checking and regulating the processes of nature. But he published nothing on the subject, and was thus scarcely entitled to complain if his ideas were appropriated with little or no acknowledgment. To the same society he detailed, 28 March 1760, a series of experiments instituted with the object of testing the validity of thermometrical indications. He originated, moreover, the theory of 'specific heat,' or of the various thermal 'capacities' of different bodies, but committed it to Irvine to work out.

Still treading in his master's footsteps, Black became, on Cullen's advancement to a higher post in 1766, professor of medicine and chemistry in the university of Edinburgh. His career thenceforward was exclusively that of a teacher. Restricting his medical practice to a narrow circle of friends, and abandoning all thought of original research, he concentrated his powers upon the effective discharge of his official duties. His success was con-

spicuous. During above thirty years he inculcated the elements of chemistry upon enthusiastic and continually growing audiences. 'It could not be otherwise,' Robison wrote in 1803. 'His personal appearance and manner were those of a gentleman, and peculiarly pleasing. His voice in lecturing was low, but fine; and his articulation so distinct that he was perfectly well heard by an audience consisting of several hundreds. His discourse was so plain and perspicuous, his illustrations by experiment so apposite, that his sentiments on any subject never could be mistaken, even by the most illiterate; and his instructions were so clear of all hypothesis or conjecture, that the hearer rested on his conclusions with a confidence scarcely exceeded in matters of his own experience' (Black's *Lectures*, preface, lxii). His lectures had thus a powerful effect in popularising chemistry; and attendance upon them even came to be a fashionable amusement.

Black was a prominent member of the intellectual society by which Edinburgh was then distinguished. Amongst his intimates were his relative and colleague Adam Ferguson, Hume, Hutton, A. Carlyle, Dugald Stewart, and John Robison. Adam Smith, with whom he knit a close friendship at Glasgow, used to say that 'no man had less nonsense in his head than Dr. Black.' He was one of James Watt's earliest patrons, and kept up a constant correspondence with him. Though grave and reserved, Black was gentle and sincere, and it is recorded of him that he never lost a friend. He was at the same time gifted with a keen judgment of character, and with the power of expressing that judgment in an 'indelible phrase.' In person he is described as 'rather above the middle size; he was of a slender make; his countenance was placid, and exceedingly engaging' (Thomson). As he advanced in years, Robison tells us, he preserved a pleasing air of inward contentment. Graceful and unaffected in manner, 'he was of most easy approach, affable, and readily entered into conversation, whether serious or trivial.' Nor did he disdain elegant accomplishments. In his youth he both sang and played tastefully upon the flute. He had talent for painting, and 'figure of every kind excited his attention . . . even a retort or a crucible was to his eye an example of beauty or deformity.' But love of propriety, the same authority informs us, was his leading sentiment. Indeed, his mind was so nicely balanced as to be deficient in motive power. He had all the faculties of invention, but lacked fervour to keep them at work. Hence the slackness with which he pursued discoveries which his genius, as it were, compelled him to make.

A perhaps more prevailing reason for his inaction was the weakness of his constitution. The least undue strain, whether physical or mental, produced spitting of blood, and it was only by the most watchful precautions that he maintained unbroken, though feeble, health. From 1793, however, it visibly declined, and he led, more and more completely, the life of a valetudinarian. In 1795 Charles Hope was appointed his coadjutor in his professorship; in 1797 he lectured for the last time. The end came 6 Dec. 1799 (Dr. G. Wilson, in *Proc. Royal Soc. Edinburgh*, ii. 238), just in the way he had often desired. 'Being at table,' Ferguson relates, 'with his usual fare, some bread, a few prunes, and a measured quantity of milk diluted with water, and having the cup in his hand when the last stroke of the pulse was to be given, he appeared to have set it down on his knees, which were joined together, and in the action expired without spilling a drop, as if an experiment had been purposely made to evince the facility with which he departed.' The provisions of his will curiously illustrated the just but cold precision of his modes of thought. He divided his property, without specification of its amount, into 10,000 portions, 'parcelled to a numerous list of relatives, in shares, in numbers or fractions of shares, according to the degree in which they were proper objects of his care or solicitude.' He was never married, but lived on the best terms with his family. His morals were irreproachable, his habits abstemious, his frugality was free from parsimony. Indifferent to fame, he disliked the publicity of authorship, and never could be induced to vindicate claims which his friends held to be, in many quarters, encroached upon. He enjoyed, nevertheless, a unique reputation. Fourcroy called him 'the Nestor of the chemistry of the eighteenth century' (Hoefer, *Hist. de la Chimie*, ii. 353); Lavoisier acknowledged himself his disciple. Black, on his side, while professing the highest admiration for Lavoisier's genius, and admitting his discoveries, intensely disliked what he regarded as his premature generalisations. 'Chemistry,' he observed, 'is not yet a science. We are very far from the knowledge of first principles. We should avoid everything that has the pretensions of a full system' (*Lectures*, note xxvi.) This philosophic caution was eminently characteristic.

Amongst other honours Black was elected member of the Paris and St. Petersburg Academies of Sciences, of the Society of Medicine of Paris, as well as of the Royal Society

of Edinburgh, and of the Royal College of Physicians. He was, besides, first physician to his majesty for Scotland. It is worth notice that he made, in 1767, the first attempt to inflate a balloon with hydrogen (*Ed. Encycl.* iii. (pt. ii.) 553). His lectures were published by Robison in 1803 from notes found after his death, eked out by those of his hearers, in two quarto volumes, entitled 'Lectures on the Elements of Chemistry, delivered in the University of Edinburgh.' A German translation by Crell appeared at Hamburg in 1804–5, and again in 1818, in four vols. 8vo. Black communicated to the Royal Society of London a paper 'On the supposed Effect of Boiling upon Water in disposing it to freeze more readily, ascertained by Experiment' (*Phil. Trans.* lxv. 124), and to that of Edinburgh 'An Analysis of the Waters of some Hot Springs in Iceland' (*Trans. R. Soc. Ed.* iii. 95). Two letters by him on chemical subjects were published, one by Lavoisier in the 'Annales de Chimie,' the other by Crell in his 'Collections' for 1783.

[Ferguson, Trans. R. Soc. Ed. v. 101 (Hist. of Soc.); Robison's Pref. to Black's Lectures; Thomas Thomson, M.D., Brewster's Ed. Encycl. iii. (pt. ii.), 548; Sir A. Grant's University of Edinburgh, ii. 395; Bibl. Britannique, xxviii. 133, 324 (1805); Phil. Mag. x. 157 (1801); Ann. Phil. iii. 324; Bromley's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, 383.] A. M. C.

BLACK, PATRICK, M.D. (1813–1879), physician, was son of Colonel Patrick Black, of the Bengal cavalry, and like his father was called after his ancestor, Sir Patrick Dun, president of the Irish College of Physicians in 1681. He was born at Aberdeen in 1813, was sent to Eton in 1828, matriculated at Christ Church in 1831, and graduated M.D. at Oxford in 1836. In 1842 he was elected assistant physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in 1851 warden of its college, in 1860 physician to the hospital, and somewhat later lecturer on medicine in the school. Black was a tall and handsome man, and the trust which his open countenance encouraged was never disappointed. He was a careful observer, a just reasoner, well read in medicine, a scholar who enjoyed literature, a physician who, as one of his patients remarked, hastened no one into the grave, yet he never attained a large practice. That he was a man of considerable property perhaps stood in his way, but another reason was that he had so little belief in treatment that both students and patients perceived that he regarded his own prescription as a ceremonial observance rather than as a practical measure. He even questioned the value of quinine as a remedy for ague. In 1855 Black wrote a short treatise: 'Chloroform; how shall we ensure safety in its administration?' In 1867 he revised the Latin part of the 'Nomenclature of Diseases' for the College of Physicians, of which he was a fellow and three times censor. In 1876 he published a popular lecture on 'Respiration,' a pamphlet on 'Scurvy,' and an 'Essay on the Use of the Spleen.' His sceptical turn of mind is noticeable in all: he doubts whether chloroform ever causes death except by simple suffocation, doubts whether lime juice prevents scurvy, and doubts whether the spleen does anything but regulate the current of the blood. His scepticism was an infirmity which prevented his accumulated observation from yielding its proper fruit, but it did not affect his personal relations with mankind. He was sound in his judgment of character, firm in his friendship, and universal in his kindness. He died on 12 Oct. 1879. His colleague, Dr. Reginald Southey, wrote his memoir in the St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports, vol. xv., and his former house physician, Dr. R. Bridges, published in 1876 a Latin poem dedicated to Dr. Black, and describing in Ovidian verse his personal appearance, character, and manner of teaching.

[Southey's Memoir; personal knowledge.] N. M.

BLACK, ROBERT, D.D. (1752–1817), Irish presbyterian minister, was born in 1752, the eldest son of Valentine Black, a farmer at Mullabrack, co. Armagh. In 1770 he entered the class of ethics under Dr. Thomas Reid at Glasgow. He was licensed by the Armagh presbytery, declined in 1776 a call to Keady, co. Armagh, and in the following year, on the death of Alexander Colville, M.D., the non-subscribing minister of Dromore, co. Down, he accepted the call of this congregation, which returned to the jurisdiction of the general synod of Ulster. Black was ordained at Dromore by the Armagh presbytery on 18 June 1777. On 15 Feb. 1782 he attended the convention of Irish volunteers at Dungannon as Captain Robert Black, and seconded the resolution adopted in favour of catholic emancipation. Like other ministers of that date, he sometimes preached in regimentals, and with drumhead for book-rest. He attended also the second great Dungannon convention on 8 Sept. 1783, when his eloquence attracted the attention of Frederick Augustus, earl of Bristol and bishop of Derry, and of Robert Moore of Molenan near Derry. Hence his call to First Derry, where he was installed

by the Derry presbytery on 7 Jan. 1784 as colleague to David Young. On 2 Dec. 1788 he was elected synod agent for the *regium donum*, in succession to James Laing. He delivered an applauded oration at the centenary commemoration (7 Dec. 1788) of the closing of the gates of Derry. As agent for the royal bounty, he exerted himself to secure its augmentation; in 1792, by help of the Earl of Charlemont, Henry Grattan, and Colonel Stewart of Killymoon, the Irish parliament passed a favourable resolution, and 500*l.* a year was added to the grant, thus increasing the dividend from about 10*l.* to 32*l.* (Irish currency). In gratitude for his services the synod in 1793 presented Black with a piece of plate. The seditious tendencies now beginning to appear in the volunteer movement excited his alarm, and he delivered a solemn warning against them in a speech at a meeting of the parishioners of Templemore held in Derry Cathedral on 14 Jan. 1793 (see abstract in *Belfast News-Letter*, 25 Jan. 1793). He never, however, receded from the positions he had taken in favour of parliamentary reform and catholic emancipation. In the rebellion of 1798 he was strongly on the side of constituted authority, and had great influence as the friend and correspondent of Castlereagh. One form in which this influence was exercised was a further increase of the *regium donum*, which from 1804 was distributed in three classes (100*l.*, 75*l.*, and 50*l.*), the agent being henceforth appointed not by the synod but by the government. Black held this office till his death, and did not scruple to use the power it gave him. Opponents called him 'the unmitred bishop' and 'chief consul of the general synod.' In 1800 or 1801 the degree of D.D. was sent him by an American college. As a speaker he had no equal in his day. In theology he was strongly suspected of heresy, a view which is countenanced by the fact that in 1804 he endeavoured to secure as his colleague William Porter, whose Arianism was openly known. His local prestige was impaired by the circumstances of Castlereagh's defeat at the county Down election of 1805, but his influence at Dublin Castle was equally strong with all ministries. In 1809 the synod publicly thanked him for his exertions in procuring the act of parliament incorporating the widows' fund. In 1813 his controversy with William Steele Dickson, D.D. [q. v.], one of the chief victims of the rebellion of 1798, was ended by a synodical resolution declaring that words in a previous resolution (1799), complained of by Dickson, had been 'inaccurately used;' but Black's influence was still powerful enough to cause the expulsion of an elder who, in the course of debate, had laid charges against him in connection with the bounty. Black was a strong opponent of the establishment of the Belfast Academical Institution (opened 1814); at the synod of 1815, in Black's absence from ill-health, a resolution was passed in its favour; in the same year government made the institution an annual grant of 1,500*l.* Next year the grant was withdrawn on political grounds, but Black vainly endeavoured, in two successive years, to procure the rescinding of the synod's resolution. His defeat was softened by a not very successful public dinner, given by his admirers in Belfast. Black was a man whose ambition could not brook repulses; his temperament alternated between geniality and gloom. Loss of leadership unhinged his spirit. He threw himself over the railing of Derry Bridge, and was drowned in the Foyle, on the evening of 4 Dec. 1817. His body appears to have been filched from its grave. There is a curious caricature engraving of Black in 'The Patriotic Miscellany,' 1805, a collection of squibs relating to the Down election of that year. It represents him as a short corpulent man, with a large head and strong profile. He had married his cousin, Margaret Black (who died in April 1824), and left three sons and two daughters. He published: 1. 'A Catechism.' 2. 'Substance of Two Speeches delivered at the Meeting of Synod in 1812, with an Abstract of the Proceedings relative to the Rev. Dr. Dickson,' Dublin, 1812.

[Glasgow Matriculation Book; Reid's Hist. Presb. Church in Ireland, 1853, vol. iii.; Witherow's Hist. and Lit. Mem. of Presbyterianism in Ireland, 2nd series, 1880; Porter's Irish Presb. Biog. Sketches, 1883; Min. of Gen. Synod, 1824.]

A. G.

BLACK, WILLIAM (1749–1829), physician, was born in Ireland; studied medicine (according to Munk, *Coll. Phys.* iii. 367) at Leyden, and took his degree as M.D. there 20 March 1772 with an inaugural dissertation 'De diagnosi, prognosi, et causis mortis in febribus.' He received the license of the College of Physicians 2 April 1787, and afterwards practised in London, residing in Piccadilly. He appears to have retired from practice before his death, which occurred at Hammersmith in December 1829.

Black did not attain any remarkable eminence in his profession, but wrote some books which are not without value as illustrating the application of the statistical method to medicine. He was one of the first writers, at least in England, who

showed that statistics, which had been previously employed chiefly in political and commercial matters, might be of great service to the progress of medicine.

Being invited to deliver the 'annual oration' before the Medical Society of London, he expanded this lecture into an octavo volume, entitled 'A Comparative View of the Mortality of the Human Species at all Ages, and of Diseases and Casualties, with Charts and Tables,' published in 1788. Before half the first edition was sold he cancelled the remainder and brought out a second and corrected edition, as 'An Arithmetical and Medical Analysis of the Diseases and Mortality of the Human Species,' 8vo, London, 1789. In this his design was to exhibit births, mortality, diseases, and casualties as being subject to arithmetical proof, to construct in fact a 'medical arithmetic,' a phrase evidently suggested by the 'Political Arithmetic' of Sir W. Petty. Although the efforts of Black have long been eclipsed by the brilliant results of Louis, Quetelet, and others in the same field, they had considerable importance in their day. The 'Dissertation on Insanity' is an expansion of a chapter in this book, and was based on observations furnished by an official of Bethlehem Hospital. His 'Sketch of the History of Medicine' is a slight work, but was translated into French by Coray.

He wrote: 1. 'A Historical Sketch of Medicine and Surgery from their Origin to the Present Time, with a Chronological Chart of Medical and Surgical Authors,' 8vo, London, 1782. In French, Paris, an vi. (1798). 2. 'A Dissertation on Insanity, illustrated with tables from between two and three thousand cases in Bedlam,' 8vo, London, 1810; second edition 1811. 3. 'Observations, Medical and Political, on the Smallpox, the Advantages and Disadvantages of General Inoculation, and on the Mortality of Mankind at every age,' 8vo, London, 1781. 4. 'Reasons for preventing the French, under the mask of Liberty, from trampling on Europe,' 8vo, 1792. 5. 'Observations on Military and Political Affairs by General Monk,' new edition, 8vo, 1796 (the last on authority of *Biog. Dict. of Living Authors*, 1816). His portrait, engraved by Stanier, was published by Sewell, 1790.

[Munk's Coll. Physicians, ii. 367; Biog. Dict. of Living Authors (1816).] J. F. P.

BLACK, WILLIAM HENRY (1808–1872), antiquary, was the eldest son of John Black of Kintore, in Aberdeenshire, and was born 7 May 1808. From his mother, who came of a good family (the Langleys), possessing estates in Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, he imbibed his love of religion, and also his thirst for antiquarian knowledge. He was educated at a private school, and at seventeen years of age became himself a tutor among families residing at Tulse Hill and neighbourhood.

As a reader at the British Museum he became acquainted with many literary men, through whose influence he obtained a situation in the Public Record Office, attaining at last to the position of assistant keeper. It was during the time he filled this post that he corrected the errors in Rymer's 'Fœdera.' He was a prolific writer, especially on antiquarian subjects. He prepared an edition of the British part of the 'Itinerary of Antoninus' (never issued), and contributed to Samuel Bentley's 'Excerpta Historica.' He catalogued the manuscripts of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, the Arundel MSS. in the library of the College of Arms, and Colfe's library at Lewisham, and left behind him a monograph on the Roman mile, which still awaits editing and publication.

At the time of his death he was in nomination for, and would have been elected on, the council of the Society of Antiquaries. He was one of the earliest members of the British Archæological Society, the Surrey, London and Middlesex, and Wiltshire Archæological Societies, and the founder of the Chronological Institute of London, Palestine Archæological Association, and Anglo-biblical Institute, besides being a member of the Camden Society.

His religious views were somewhat peculiar. He was the pastor of a small sect called the Seventh Day Baptists, whose chapel is in Mill Yard, Leman Street, Whitechapel, and maintained that Saturday was the Sabbath. Black died 12 April 1872. As a conscientious and painstaking antiquary, he has had few equals in the present century.

[Private information.] J. A.

BLACKADDER, ADAM (*fl.* 1674–1696), covenanter, was second son of the elder John Blackadder [q. v.], brother of Dr. William Blackadder [q. v.], physician to William III, and of Lieutenant-colonel John Blackadder [q. v.] He was born about 1659. He was bred to the mercantile profession in Stirling, and in November 1674, while still an apprentice, he was, along with several others, apprehended, because he had not subscribed the 'Black Bond' of history, and for attending conventicles. The entire household remained steadfast to their father. His eldest brother (Dr. Blackadder) presented a petition to the privy council, and obtained his temporary re-

lease. He was at least twice subsequently imprisoned, once in Fife, and once in Blackness Castle. In the latter his and Welsh's dungeons are still shown. His seizure and imprisonment in Blackness was for having been present at his father's preaching near Borrowstownness (Linlithgowshire), on which occasion no fewer than twenty-six children were baptised. Compelled by persecution to be an exile, Blackadder is found next in Sweden. He was a merchant in Sweden for nine years. Having married a Swedish lady, whom he had converted from Lutheranism to presbyterian Calvinism, they were obliged to fly the country. The penalty at the time for a Swede who changed to catholicism or Calvinism was death. About the close of 1684 he was settled in Edinburgh. Twelve years later his name is found in the Darien Papers (Bannatyne Club, 1849) among the subscribers to the Darien Company—'26 March 1696. Adam Blackader, merchant in Edinburgh, as factor for his brother, Captain John Blackader, in Flanders, 100*l*.' He wrote a narrative of his father's sufferings, worked into Dr. Crichton's full 'Life,' which he submitted to Wodrow. He is also known to have written a number of political tractates on the state of parties and the Darien scheme. The date of his death is not discoverable.

[Authorities cited under Blackadder, John; Anderson's Scottish Nation; Wodrow MSS.; Howie's Scots Worthies; Dodd's Scottish Covenanters; Gilfillan's Scottish Covenanters.]

A. B. G.

**BLACKADDER, JOHN** the elder (1615–1686), Scotch divine, was son of John Blackadder, of the families of Blackadder of Blairhall and Tullialan, whose ancestry were famous in border story, and joined in the wars of the Roses. He was born in December 1615, but where is not known. According to Scott (*Fasti*, i. 604), he was born in 1623. He studied at Glasgow under Principal Strang, his uncle. He was early distinguished for his scholarship—Oriental, Latin, and Greek. He took his degree of M.A. in 1650. Having received license he was unanimously called to the parish of Troqueer in 1652, 'one of the kirks of Galloway within the presbytery of Dumfries,' and was ordained 7 June 1653. The condition of his parish and of the county was deplorable. Bastardy and profanity were everywhere. The Bible was practically unknown. Blackadder worked hard to correct these evils. Upon the 'intrusion' of episcopacy on presbyterian Scotland in 1662, the minister of Troqueer was 'extruded' from his church and temporarily imprisoned at Edinburgh. He afterwards retired with wife and family to Caitloch, Corsack Wood, and other places. But holding his clerical orders to be indefeasible and the enforcement of episcopacy a violation of the Act of Union, as well as the imposition of a non-scriptural form of church government, he preached eloquently to forbidden conventicles among the mountains and in the moors and glens and caves. Warrants were again and again issued against him, but he contrived to escape imprisonment, and with Welsh, Peden, Cargill, and other covenanters, continued to preach.

In 1666, 1674, 1677, the records of the privy council show that letters for his apprehension were issued. On one particular occasion, when he delivered a sermon at Kinkell, the people crowded to hear him, notwithstanding the absolute commands, with threats, of Archbishop Sharp. When the irate prelate—a renegade presbyterian—ordered the provost to march out the militia to disperse the congregation, he was told it was impossible, 'as the militia had gone there as worshippers.' In 1674 Blackadder was outlawed, and a heavy reward offered for his body. He fled to Rotterdam in 1678, and there aided in 'healing differences' between the presbyterian ministers, Fleming and M'Ward. He was again in Edinburgh in June 1679. On 5 April 1681 he was 'made prisoner in his house at Edinburgh,' and after a form of examination was sent to the Bass Rock. After four years of rigid imprisonment his health finally gave way. The privy council, in hot haste, gave permission to him to leave, on condition of confining himself to Edinburgh. But it was too late, and he died on the Bass in January 1686.

Blackadder succeeded to, but never assumed, a baronetcy which had been conferred on a member of an elder branch of his family in 1626. He married, in 1646, Janet Haining, daughter of Homer Haining of Dumfries. She died 9 Nov. 1688. Their issue were five sons (of whom Adam, John, and William are separately noticed) and two daughters.

[Scott's Fasti, i. 604; Anderson's Scottish Nation; Min. Glasg. Univ. 111; Edin. Guild and Reg. (Bass); Wodrow and Kirkton's Hist.; Analecta; Edin. Christian Instructor, xxiii.; New Statistical Acc. ii. iv. viii. &c.; Crichton's Memoirs, 2nd ed. 1826, full and valuable; Two Sermons on Isaiah liii. 11, in Howie of Lochgoin's Faithful Contendings, 1780, pp. 72–104; Bishop Burnet's Life.]

A. B. G.

**BLACKADDER, JOHN** the younger (1664–1729), lieutenant-colonel of the Cameronian regiment, was the fifth son of John Blackadder the elder [q. v.], and was born

in the parish of Glencairn, Dumfriesshire, 14 Sept. 1664. Notwithstanding the persecutions to which the father was subject, the son, after receiving from him the rudiments of classical learning, attended the courses of humanity and philosophy in the university of Edinburgh. Accustomed from infancy to frequent conventicles and communions, he acquired at an early period strong Calvinistic convictions and strict and stern views of conduct and duty. When the regiment raised by the covenanting Cameronians (now the 26th of the line) was embodied by the Earl of Angus in 1689, he volunteered into it as a cadet at the pay of sixpence a day. Probably through his intimacy with the commander, Colonel Cleland, who was an old college acquaintance, he was in a few months promoted lieutenant. The regiment, by the remarkable stand it made against the Highlanders at Dunkeld, did service of the highest importance in quelling the rebellion. After the reduction of the Highlands he embarked with the regiment for Flanders, and took part in the principal sieges and battles in the campaigns of the Prince of Orange until the peace of Ryswick in 1697. On the resumption of the war in 1702, Blackadder, who had previously obtained his captain's commission, served with his old regiment in the campaigns of Marlborough. In December 1705 he was promoted major, and in October 1709 raised to the command of the regiment. Shortly before the peace of Utrecht he sold his commission, and taking up his residence at Edinburgh, and afterwards at Stirling, he occupied much of his attention with ecclesiastical affairs, becoming a member of the Society for Propagating Christianity, and also of the general assembly of the church of Scotland. Upon the news of a rising in the north in 1715 in behalf of the Pretender, he was appointed colonel of the regiment raised by the city of Glasgow, which he posted at the bridge of Stirling to guard against an attack of the highlanders, who, however, were defeated at the battle of Sheriffmuir. In consideration of his services during the rebellion he was, in March 1717, appointed deputy governor of Stirling Castle. He died 31 Aug. 1729, and was buried in the West church of Stirling, where a marble tablet was erected to his memory.

[Life and Diary of Lieut.-col. J. Blackader, ed. Crichton, 1824.] T. F. H.

BLACKADDER, WILLIAM, M.D. (1647–1704), physician to William III, the eldest son of the elder John Blackadder [q. v.], was born in 1647. He was sent to the university of Edinburgh in 1665, and he graduated in medicine at Leyden in 1680. Having in Holland made the acquaintance of some of the principal political refugees of England, he was frequently employed by them in important negotiations. He accompanied the Earl of Argyle in his expedition to Scotland in 1685, and having, along with Spence, the earl's secretary, put ashore at Orkney to obtain information regarding the sentiments of the people, he was apprehended and sent for examination to Edinburgh. After landing at Leith he succeeded by signs in communicating to his sister, who had joined the crowd, the necessity of burning some papers amongst the luggage forwarded to his lodgings. A search therefore revealed nothing of a compromising character; but he was retained in prison for more than a year until, through a clever device of his brother, he obtained writing materials, and sent a letter to Fagel, the pensioner of Holland, who represented the case to the British envoy in such a way that King James ordered his liberation. Thereupon he went to Holland, whence, in 1688, he was sent to Edinburgh to carry on secret negotiations on behalf of the Prince of Orange. Having imprudently ventured into the castle, he was seized by order of the governor and committed for trial; but on the news of the landing of the Prince of Orange he was set at liberty. After the revolution he was, in reward of his services, appointed physician to King William. He died about 1704.

[Crichton's Memoirs of Rev. John Blackadder, 2nd ed. pp. 295–301, and Life and Diary of Lieut.-col. J. Blackader, pp. 28–31; Wodrow's History of the Church of Scotland, ed. Burns, iv. 231, 285, 313.] T. F. H.

BLACKADER, CUTHBERT (*d.* 1485), a chieftain of the Scottish border, received his surname and estate from James II in 1452 for his success in repelling the English marauders on the Scottish frontier. By his prowess he earned for himself the title of the 'chieftain of the south.' He and his seven sons who accompanied him on his expeditions were also named, from the darkness of their complexions, the 'Black band of the Blackaders.' When the kingdom was placed in a posture of defence against Edward IV, the Blackaders raised a force of two hundred and seventeen men, and also planted their castle with artillery, and left in it a strong garrison. During the wars of York and Lancaster Cuthbert and his sons took service in England, and fought under the banner of the red rose. In the fatal battle of Bosworth, 22 Aug. 1485, he and three of his sons were slain.

[Crichton's Memoirs of the Rev. John Blackadder (2nd ed. 1826), pp. 2–4.] T. F. H.

BLACKADER, ROBERT. [See BLACADER.]

BLACKALL, JOHN, M.D. (1771–1860), physician, sixth son of the Rev. Theophilus Blackall, a prebendary of Exeter cathedral, by his wife Elizabeth Ley, and grandson of Bishop Offspring Blackall [q. v.], was born in St. Paul's Street, Exeter, 24 Dec. 1771. He was educated at the Exeter grammar school, whence he proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford, as a member of which he graduated B.A. 1793, M.A. 1796, M.B. 1797, and M.D. 2 March 1801. Immediately after taking his first degree he applied himself to the study of medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and it was in its wards, while working as the clinical clerk of Dr. John Latham, that he made the observations on albuminuria which were afterwards stated and enlarged in his treatise on dropsies. In 1797 he settled in his native city, and on 1 June in that year was chosen physician to the Devon and Exeter Hospital. At this period, however, the medical practice of Exeter was engrossed by Dr. Hugh Downman, Dr. Bartholomew Parr, and Dr. George Daniell, and in 1801 Dr. Blackall resigned his appointment at Exeter, and settled at Totness, where he became the physician of the district. His reputation increased, and in 1807 he returned to Exeter, where he was a second time elected physician to the Devon and Exeter Hospital, and in 1812 was appointed physician to St. Thomas's Lunatic Asylum. In 1813 he published his well-known and admirable 'Observations on the Nature and Cure of Dropsies,' London, 8vo, of which there are four editions, and which entitles its author to a position among medical discoverers. Dropsy is the morbid effusion of the serum of the blood into the cavities of the body and into the meshes of its tissues. It had been observed from the beginning of medicine, but up to the time of Lower (1669) nothing was known of its morbid anatomy. He made the first step, which was the demonstration that dropsy of a limb always follows direct obstruction of its veins. Blackall's discovery came next, and was that dropsy is often associated with the presence of albumen in the urine. His treatise states clearly the relation between albuminuria and dropsy, and shows that he suspected that the kidneys were diseased in these cases. The further discovery of Bright (1836) of the constant relation between renal disease and albuminuria is based upon the observations first made by Blackall. Blackall also published (1813) some observations on angina pectoris, a disease then much discussed, owing to Heberden's writings upon it. Blackall was admitted a candidate of the College of Physicians, 22 Dec. 1814, and a fellow, 22 Dec. 1815. His progress from this period was rapid and uninterrupted, and for a long series of years he had a great practice in the west of England. He was famed for his skill in diagnosis, and it was based upon a thorough method of clinical examination. He used no complicated remedies, was patient in waiting for results, and was justly confident in the conclusions to which he had attained with so much care.

Dr. Blackall retained his strength and faculties to an advanced age, and he did not relinquish private practice till he was eighty. He died at Southernhay, Exeter, 10 Jan. 1860, and was followed to the grave in the burial-ground of Holy Trinity Church by a large body of relations and friends and the whole of the medical profession resident within the city.

[British Medical Journal (Memoir by Thomas Shapter, M.D.), 1860, pp. 75–6; Munk's Roll of College of Physicians (1878), iii. 138–41.]

G. C. B.

BLACKALL or BLACKHALL, OFFSPRING (1654–1716), bishop of Exeter, did not come into public notice until he was a middle-aged man, and of his early years little is known. He was born in London, and in due time became a member of St. Catherine's Hall, Cambridge, where, it may be presumed, he lived a strictly religious life, for he is mentioned as one of the intimate college friends of the saintly James Bonnell [q. v.], who chose none but the godly for his companions. In 1690 he became rector of South Okenden or Ockenden in Essex, and in 1694 rector of St. Mary Aldermary in London; with this latter preferment he also held successively two lectureships in the city. He was next made chaplain to King William III, although he was so strongly suspected of inclining to the exiled dynasty that he was charged in a pamphlet of 1705 with having continued a nonjuror for two years after the revolution. A sermon preached before the House of Commons on 30 Jan. 1699 first brought him into notice as a controversialist. The sermon is really a very moderate one, in comparison with many which were wont to be preached on such occasions, but in it the preacher made a passing reference—it only takes up about a twentieth part of the sermon—to John Toland, against whom everybody was then preaching. In 1698 Toland in his 'Life of Milton' disputed the royal authorship of the 'Icon Basilike,' and took occasion, *more suo*, to insinuate that, as people were mistaken on this point, so they might be about the authenticity of many of the early writings

about christianity. Blackhall not unnaturally supposed that Toland referred to the New Testament, and hinted to the House of Commons that their pious designs to suppress vice and immorality would not be of much effect if the foundations of all revealed religion were thus openly struck at. Toland replied in his well-known 'Amyntor,' declaring that he had not referred to the holy scriptures at all. Blackhall rejoined, and the controversy brought him into such notice that the next year (1700) he was chosen Boyle lecturer. The subject he chose was 'The Sufficiency of a standing Revelation,' and the seven sermons, preached at St. Paul's, which formed the lecture, may be found in his published works. On 8 March 1704, the anniversary of Queen Anne's accession, Blackhall preached at St. Dunstan's, and on the same occasion in 1708 at St. James's, before the queen, sermons which called forth the wrath of the whigs. In 1709 Benjamin Hoadly attacked him, and a long and rather warm controversy ensued. Pamphlet after pamphlet poured forth from the press. Among the supporters of Blackhall one is supposed to have been the famous Charles Leslie, and the pamphlet with the curious title 'The best answer ever was made, and to which no answer ever will be made (not to be behind Mr. Hoadly in assurance), &c.,' bears strong internal evidence of having been written by Leslie. Among the supporters of Hoadly were the wits of the 'Tatler.' Blackhall had by this time become a bishop. In January 1707–8 Queen Anne, on the recommendation of her spiritual director, Archbishop Sharp, conferred upon him the see of Exeter, to the great annoyance of the low-church party. Burnet, while admitting that Blackhall was 'a man of value and worth,' strongly reprobates the appointment because 'his notions were all on the other side,' and declares that 'he [Blackhall] seemed to condemn the Revolution and all that had been done pursuant to it' (*Own Times*, book vii.) Blackhall also, as we learn from Le Neve (*Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*, vol. i.), held with his bishopric the archdeaconry of Exeter until his death. Little is known of Blackhall's management of his diocese, except that he took a deep interest in the newly formed scheme of charity schools, and endeavoured to rouse his clergy into activity on their behalf. But he had a great reputation in his day both as a preacher and a writer. His friend and editor, Sir William Dawes, tells us in the posthumous edition of Blackhall's sermons that he had 'universally acquired the reputation of being one of the best preachers of his time,' and the published sermons bear out this reputation. They are 105 in number, no less than eighty-seven of them being an exposition of the sermon on the Mount. These eighty-seven, in especial, are remarkably clear and exhaustive; they are written in the homely style which became fashionable soon after the Restoration. Unlike the sermons of an earlier date, they contain no quotations from foreign languages, no fine words, no similes or metaphors, but they thoroughly grapple with the difficulties, never diverge from the subject in hand, and are full of weighty matter. We are not surprised to learn that 'vast numbers both of clergy and laity flocked to hear them,' and that he was importuned by many friends to print them. He intended to do so, but a long sickness, which terminated in his death (29 Nov. 1716), prevented him from carrying out his intention, so the task was left for his friend and brother prelate, Sir William Dawes, who executed it with fidelity and judgment. The drawback to the series (not to the individual sermons, for each would take not more than half an hour in delivery) is its inordinate length. It fills no less than 939 folio pages, and this, perhaps, is the reason why it has not been accepted as a standard exposition of the sermon on the Mount. Many of the other sermons have been published separately. Writing from a literary point of view, Felton, in his 'Classics,' describes Blackhall as 'an excellent writer,' and De la Roche, in his 'Memoirs of Literature,' calls him 'one of those English divines who, when they undertake to treat a subject, dive into the bottom of it and exhaust the matter.' As to his personal character, his friend Sir W. Dawes thus describes it, in language which evidently came from the heart: 'I, who had the happiness of a long and intimate friendship with him, do sincerely declare that in my whole conversation I never met with a more perfect pattern of a true christian life in all its parts than in him.' He showed such 'primitive simplicity and integrity, such constant evenness of mind, such unaffected and yet most ardent piety towards God.' His son Theophilus (*d.* 1737) was the father of Samuel Blackall [q. v.], and his grandson, also Theophilus (*d.* 1781), was father of John Blackall [q. v.]

[Authorities indicated in the text.] J. H. O.

**BLACKALL, SAMUEL** (*d.* 1792), divine, was the son of the Rev. Theophilus Blackall, chancellor of the diocese of Exeter, and a grandson of Dr. Offspring Blackall, bishop of Exeter. He received his education at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow and mathe-

matical tutor (B.A. 1760, M.A. 1763, B.D. 1770). Cole, in his manuscript 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses,' says: 'This gent. in 1771, on Mr. Hubbard, a fellow of his college, and one to whom he had great obligations, preparing a Grace, or voting for it, contrary to the inclination and disposition of this person, publicly hissed him in the Senate House, which was a method so unusual and thought so indecent, that even he himself was, or pretended to be, ashamed of it, and made excuses about it. On the petitioners against the Liturgy and Thirty-nine Articles applying to parliament for relief, he was a busy and active petitioner and . . . wrote a spirited pamphlet against Dr. Hallifax's three sermons. He is a little black man, of no humane aspect, and carries his malignancy in his forehead: he is lame of one leg by some accident, and a great rower on the water; a lively and ingenious man, plays well on the harpsichord, sings well, and draws and etches not amiss. He is son to a dignitary of Exeter, and probably a degenerate grandson to a quondam bishop of that see. I think the Grace Mr. Hubbard opposed was that brought in by Mr. Jebb to abolish subscription in the university.' Blackall is mentioned in a silly poem called 'Pot Fair' (1780). On 12 July 1786 he was admitted to the valuable rectory of Loughborough in Leicestershire on the presentation of his college. He died there on 8 May 1792, and a monument to his memory was placed in the parish church of Sidmouth, Devonshire. Besides publishing some detached sermons he took part in the 'confessional controversy' by addressing 'A Letter to Dr. Hallifax upon the subject of his three discourses preached before the University of Cambridge, occasioned by an attempt to abolish subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles,' 1772.

[Addit. MS. 5864, f. 65; Cantabrigienses Graduati (1787), 40; Gent. Mag. xxvii. 531; xlii 265, 446, 516, 572, xliii. 69, l. 225, lxii. (i.) 483; Dyer's Hist. of the Univ. of Cambridge, ii. 390; Lond. Mag. 1757, p. 563; Lysons's Devonshire, 447; Nichols's Leicestershire, iii. pt. ii. 900.]

T. C.

**BLACKBOURNE, JOHN** (1683–1741), nonjuror, was born in 1683, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became B.A. in 1700, and M.A. in 1705. His refusal to recognise the revolutionary settlement excluded him from clerical preferment. According to Dr. Bowes, who 'waited on him often in Little Britain, where he lived almost lost to the world and hid amongst old books,' Blackbourne 'lived a very exemplary, good life, and studied hard, endeavouring to be useful to mankind, both as a scholar and divine. To keep himself independent, he became corrector of the press to Mr. Bowyer, printer, and was, indeed, one of the most accurate of any that ever took upon him that laborious employ' (Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, i. 252). He was powerfully recommended to 'King James III' by Lord Winchelsea and other nobles of his faction, and was consecrated bishop of the nonjurors 11 June 1725 (Blunt, *Theological Dictionary*, 1872) by the nonjuring prelates, Spinckes, Gandy, and Doughty, with the last two of whom he took part in the consecration of Richard Rawlinson, 25 March 1728, and subsequently with Gandy and Rawlinson in the consecration of George Smith. Blackbourne belonged to that section of the nonjurors which, in respect to the 'usages,' adhered to the practice of the English church as it stood at the time of the separation, and who were known as 'nonusagers,' in contradistinction to the 'usagers,' who wished to introduce chiefly into their eucharistic liturgy certain catholic practices. The two parties remained separate, each consecrating several bishops, from the year 1718 to 1733, when a reconciliation took place on the basis of a general adoption of the catholic 'usages;' but Blackbourne still refused, though almost alone, to relinquish the use of the communion office of the Anglican church. Blackbourne published an edition of Johan Bale's 'Brefe Chronycle concernynge the Examinacyon and Death of the Blessed Martyr of Christ, Syr Johan Oldecastell the Lorde Cobham. To which is added an Appendix of original Instruments,' 8vo, London, 1729; and an edition of 'The Works of the Lord Bacon. Francisci Baconi, Baronis de Verulamio, Vicecomitis Sancti Albani, Magni Angliæ Cancellarii, Opera omnia, quatuor Voluminibus comprehensa; hactenus edita, ad autographorum maxime fidem, emendantur; nonnulla etiam ex MSS. Codicibus deprompta, nunc primum prodeunt,' fol. London, 1730. He is also credited with editing the 'Castrations to Holinshed's Chronicle,' 1728, fol. Blackbourne died 17 Nov. 1741, and his library was sold by auction in February 1742. He was buried in Islington churchyard. His widow, Philadelphia, after having contracted a second marriage with Richard Heybourne, a citizen of London, died 10 Jan. 1750, at the age of 70, and was buried by the side of her first husband.

[Graduati Cantab. 1787; Nichols's Literary Anecdotes; Lathbury's History of the Nonjurors, London, 1845; Blunt's Dictionary of Theology, London, 2nd ed. 1872; Lee's Glossary of Liturgical and Ecclesiastical Terms, London, 1877.]

A. H. G.

BLACKBURN, WILLIAM (1750–1790), surveyor and architect, was born in Southwark. His father was a tradesman of St. John's parish, and his mother a native of Spain. His limited education was derived from a common school, and at a proper age he was placed under a surveyor—one, however, of so little note that few advantages could be obtained in the knowledge of his profession. But his intelligence and perseverance soon overcame these early drawbacks, and he managed to make the acquaintance of men of reputation, several of whom belonged to the Royal Academy. Encouraged and assisted by them, he became a student in that institution, and worked so industriously that in 1773 he was presented with the medal for the best drawing of the interior of St. Stephen's church, Walbrook, 'the chef d'œuvre of Sir Christopher Wren,' as Pennant has justly called it; and on receiving the prize, Sir Joshua Reynolds, the president, highly eulogised his abilities and prognosticated his future success.

Soon after entering into business on his own account in Southwark, his reputation steadily increased, until at length his name was brought into public notice by the following circumstance. An act of parliament had passed in 1779 declaring that 'if any offenders convicted of crimes for which transportation had been usually inflicted were ordered to solitary confinement, accompanied by well regulated labour and religious instruction, it might be the means, under Providence, not only of deterring others from the commission of the like crimes, but also of reforming,' &c. &c. By this act his majesty was authorised to appoint three supervisors of the buildings to be erected, who were to fix upon any common, heath, or waste in Middlesex, Essex, Kent, or Surrey, on which should be built two plain strong edifices, to be called 'Penitentiary Houses,' one for six hundred males the other for three hundred females. In the same year three supervisors were appointed: John Howard (who had been strongly solicited by Sir William Blackstone, a great friend of the scheme), John Fothergill, M.D. (a friend of Howard's), and George Whatley, treasurer of the Foundling Hospital. This commission, however, was soon dissolved, for Dr. Fothergill died in 1780, and Mr. Howard, not being able to coalesce with his remaining colleague, resigned shortly afterwards. In 1781 a new commission was formed, consisting of Sir Gilbert Elliot, bart., Sir Charles Bunbury, bart., and Thomas Bowdler. These gentlemen being desirous that the penitentiary houses should be constructed in the manner most conducive to the ends of solitary confinement, useful labour, and moral reform, proposed premiums for the best plans for such buildings; and the highest premium of one hundred guineas was unanimously awarded to Blackburn in March 1782. In due course he was appointed to the office of architect and surveyor of the proposed buildings. But after the plan of a penitentiary for male offenders had been arranged, and a great part of the work contracted for, the attention of public men was diverted from this important social scheme, and the designs of government were not carried into execution. Popular feeling had become so strongly stimulated in favour of the erection of prisons in conformity to his plans, that many gaols and other structures throughout the country were built under Blackburn's inspection. But before he had reached his fortieth year, he died suddenly at Preston, in Lancashire, on 28 Oct. 1790, while on a journey to Scotland, taken at the instance of the Duke of Buccleuch and the lord provost of Glasgow, with a view to erect a new gaol in that city. His body was removed to London, and interred in the Bunhill Fields burial-ground.

During Blackburn's short career his labour had been very extensive. The gaol of Newgate in Dublin was indebted to him for many of its improvements; the plan of a new prison for Limerick was his design, and, shortly before his death, negotiations had commenced for the erection of a penitentiary house for Ireland; he constructed the tank in Cornhill and the prison at Oxford. His abilities were employed also in preparing designs of churches, houses, villas; and of three elegant designs for a new church at Hackney, one had been selected for early execution, when his untimely death set aside the undertaking. It was at one time intended to have engraved and published a series of his principal drawings, which displayed great taste and a thorough mastery of his favourite study of architecture, but we cannot find that this project was ever carried out.

Blackburn belonged to the presbyterian denomination, and was intimate with the most prominent members of that persuasion both in town and country. The most agreeable association connected with his memory is his intimate friendship with John Howard, whose benevolent designs he endeavoured to promote. Howard used to say that Blackburn was the only man who was capable of delineating to his mind upon paper his ideas of what a prison ought to be. In person he was of middle stature, and from his early youth was very corpulent. A widow, Lydia, daughter of Joshua Hobson, a well-known builder of Southwark, whom he had married

in 1783, and four young children survived him.

[Gent. Mag. xlix. 567, lv. 325, lx. 1053; Aikin's Life of Howard.] J. W.-G.

**BLACKBURNE, ANNA** (*d.* 1794), botanist, daughter of John Blackburne [q.v.] of Orford, was accomplished in natural history, and formed a large and varied collection. She was a friend and constant correspondent of Linnæus. She died at Fairfield, near Warrington, in 1794.

[Gent. Mag. lxiv. 180.] G. T. B.

**BLACKBURNE, FRANCIS** (1705–1787), divine, was born at Richmond, Yorkshire, on 9 June 1705. He was educated at Kendal, Hawkshead, and Sedbergh, and was admitted (May 1722) at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, where he seems to have already shown his liberal principles. 'Young man,' said a worthy old lay gentleman to him, 'let the first book thou readest at Cambridge be Locke upon government.' Blackburne thoroughly assimilated Locke's politics and theology, and, though the only qualified candidate, was refused a fellowship in consequence. He was ordained deacon 17 March 1728, and became 'conduct' of his college. He left it on being refused a fellowship, and lived with an uncle in Yorkshire till 1739, when he was ordained priest to take the rectory of Richmond in Yorkshire, which had been promised to him on the first vacancy. He resided there till his death. In 1744 he married a widow, Hannah, formerly Hotham, who had (in 1737) married Joshua Elsworth. He was collated to the archdeaconry of Cleveland in July 1750, and in August 1750 to the prebend of Bilton, by Archbishop Hutton of York; but his principles prevented any further preferment, and he early made up his mind never again to subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles. In 1749 John Jones, vicar of Alconbury, published his 'Free and Candid Disquisitions relating to the Church of England,' which made some noise at the time, by proposing modifications of the church services and ritual with a view to meeting difficulties of the latitudinarian party. Blackburne had read the book in manuscript, but denied that he had any share in the composition. Its phraseology was too 'milky' for his taste. He defended it in an apology (1750). In 1752 he published anonymously an attack upon Bishop Butler's well-known charge (1751), called 'A Serious Inquiry into the Use and Importance of External Religion,' and accusing Butler of deficient protestantism. This was first printed with his name in 1767 in the 'Pillars of Priestcraft and Orthodoxy shaken,' a collection by R. Baron. He supported the semi-materialist theory of the 'sleep of the soul' of his college friend Bishop Law, in a tract called 'No Proof in the Scriptures of an Intermediate State,' &c., 1755; and in 1758 he argued against the casuistry which would permit subscription to the articles to be made with considerable latitude of meaning, in 'Remarks on the Rev. Dr. Powell's Sermon in Defence of Subscriptions.' This controversy led to his best known work. He had reconciled himself with some difficulty to the subscriptions necessary for his later preferments, but his doubts had increased when the prospect of a further appointment led to a fresh consideration. He then studied the history of the tests imposed by protestant churches, and his studies resulted in the composition of 'The Confessional, or a full and free inquiry into the right, utility, and success of establishing confessions of faith and doctrine in protestant churches.' The manuscript remained unpublished for some years, when the one confidential friend who had seen it mentioned it to the republican Thomas Hollis, through whom Millar, the well-known bookseller, was introduced to the author, and published the book anonymously in May 1766; a second edition appeared in June 1767. The 'Confessional' argues, as a corollary from Chillingworth's principle—'The Bible is the religion of protestants'—that a profession of belief in the scriptures as the word of God, and a promise to teach the people from the scriptures, should be the sole pledges demanded from protestant pastors. This is supported by historical considerations, and the device of lax interpretation of the articles is denounced as a casuistical artifice of Laud's in defence of Arminianism. A lively controversy arose. A list of the pamphlets is given in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' xli. 405, xlii. 263, and in a 'Short View of the Controversy' (by Dr. Disney), 1773. A third edition of the 'Confessional' appeared in 1770. In 1772 a meeting was held at the Feathers Tavern, and a petition signed by 200 persons for giving effect to Blackburne's proposal. It was rejected by 217 to 71 after a speech in condemnation by Burke, published in his Works.

Theophilus Lindsey, who married a stepdaughter of Blackburne's, and Dr. Disney, who married his eldest daughter, joined in this agitation, and both of them afterwards left the church of England to become unitarians. Blackburne was naturally supposed to sympathise with their views. On Disney's secession he drew up a paper called 'An Answer to the Question, Why are you not a Socinian?'

He declares his belief in the divinity of Christ, though he confesses to certain doubts and guards his assertions. He had qualified for his preferment by subscribing tests to which he would not again submit, but we are told that his preferments produced only 150*l.* a year, and that he declined an offer to succeed S. Chandler at the Old Jewry at a salary of 400*l.*

He had made some preparations for a life of Luther, but abandoned his plan in order to write the memoirs of his friend Thomas Hollis [see Hollis, Thomas]. These appeared in 1780. In 1787 he performed his thirty-eighth visitation in Cleveland, and died, 7 Aug. 1787, a few weeks later. He left a widow (died 20 Aug. 1799) and four children: Jane, married to Dr. Disney; Francis, vicar of Brignal; Sarah, married to the Rev. John Hall, vicar of Chew Magna; and William, a physician in London. A son, Thomas, a physician, died, aged thirty-three, in 1782. His 'Works, Theological and Miscellaneous, including some pieces not before printed,' with a memoir, were published by his son Francis in 1804, in seven volumes. The 'Confessional' occupies the fifth volume. The third volume contains 'A Historical View of the Controversy concerning an Intermediate State,' of which the first edition appeared in 1765, and the second, much enlarged, in 1772. It brought him into collision with Bishop Warburton. His 'Remarks on Dr. Warburton's Account of the Sentiments of the Jews concerning the Soul' is said to be his masterpiece. The fourth volume of the Works contains his charges, as archdeacon, in 1765, 1766, 1767, 1769, 1771, and 1773. They show that he was not prepared to extend full toleration to catholics. The other volumes contain miscellaneous pamphlets.

[Life by himself and his son, prefixed to Works.] L. S.

BLACKBURNE, FRANCIS (1782–1867), lord chancellor of Ireland, was born at Great Footstown, county Meath, on 11 Nov. 1782. In 1792 he was sent to school at the village of Dunshaughlin, where he remained a year and a half. At this time the effects of the French revolution were severely felt in some parts of Ireland. A conspiracy was discovered for an attack upon the house at Footstown, and the family removed to the village of Kells, and ultimately to Dublin. After some time spent in the school of the Rev. William White in the Irish capital, Blackburne entered Trinity College, Dublin, in July 1798, where he acquired numerous distinctions.

Blackburne kept the usual terms at King's Inn, Dublin, and subsequently proceeded to Lincoln's Inn, London. He was called to the bar in 1805, and went the home circuit. In the course of four years he was able to clear off the charges upon the paternal property to which he had succeeded. In 1809 he married the daughter of Mr. William Martley of Ballyfallon, by whom he had fourteen children. Five only of these survived him. The condition of Ireland in 1822 was very turbulent, and it was necessary to renew the Insurrection Act. Blackburne, now called within the bar, administered the act in the county and city of Limerick for two years, and he effectually restored order in the district. In 1824 Blackburne was examined on the state of Ireland before committees of both houses of parliament. Two years later he was appointed serjeant. Although Blackburne's political opinions were distinctly conservative, on the accession of Earl Grey to power in 1830 he became attorney-general for Ireland, and speedily achieved a legal victory over Daniel O'Connell, who had threatened to teach him law. A conspiracy was formed in 1831 for the purpose of resisting the payment of tithe, and riots and murders took place in several of the disturbed districts. The government failed to obtain convictions against the agitators, in spite of the evidence accumulated by Blackburne. After the anti-tithe meetings in Ireland were suppressed, the condition of the country grew more alarming. A new coercion act was considered to be necessary and passed in March 1833.

Blackburne was called upon to draw up a report to the lord-lieutenant on the condition of the country at about the same time. His activity was very distasteful to O'Connell and his followers, who fiercely attacked him in a series of letters to Lord Duncannon, the home secretary. On the recall of Lord Melbourne to power in 1834, Blackburne resigned. Post after post on the bench became vacant during the premiership of Lord Melbourne, but Blackburne was overlooked. It is said that Lord Melbourne was not a free agent in this matter, being bound to O'Connell and his followers, who were bitterly hostile to Blackburne.

In 1841 Sir Robert Peel again appointed Blackburne attorney-general for Ireland. Upon the death of Sir Michael O'Loghlen in 1842 he became master of the rolls in Ireland. Soon afterwards he assisted the lord-chancellor in preparing a code of general orders for the court of chancery. In January 1846 Blackburne was appointed chief justice of the queen's bench. He presided with conspicuous

ability at the assizes during the critical period of 1847–8. He delivered the charge in the prosecution of Smith O'Brien and his confederates, who were convicted of high treason. Referring to this charge, Lord Brougham said: 'I never in the course of my experience read a more able and satisfactory argument in every respect than that of Chief-justice Blackburne' (*House of Lords' Cases*, ii. 496). Blackburne also delivered an important charge to the grand jury at Monaghan in 1851, in connection with the outbreak of Ribbonism.

When Lord Derby came into office in February 1852, Blackburne was made chancellor of Ireland, but he resigned the post on the formation of a coalition government under Lord Aberdeen in December of the same year.

In 1852, at the wish of the government, Blackburne became one of the commissioners of national education, but he retired from it in the following year along with Archbishop Whately and Lord Greene. In 1854 Blackburne, when examined at great length before a committee of the House of Lords as to the circumstances which led to his retirement, stated that he joined the board under the conviction that it would afford a large amount of religious, combined with secular, instruction, but that a substantial part of the religious instruction had been subtracted from the course (*Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords, &c.*)

In 1856 Blackburne was appointed by Lord Palmerston lord justice of appeal in Ireland. Two years later he was invited by Lord Derby again to become lord chancellor, but he declined on account of his advanced age and failing health. On the accession to power of Lord Derby in 1866 he consented, however, to accept the appointment, but being warmly attacked he was ultimately induced to resign. In May 1867 Blackburne declined Lord Derby's offer of a baronetcy. He died on 17 Sept. 1867, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Blackburne was for some years vice-chancellor of Dublin University.

In private character Blackburne was generous and urbane. As a lawyer he possessed extraordinary power of mental concentration, wide experience, and profound acquaintance with every branch of law and equity. He had a dignified and courteous manner, a style nervous, terse, and perspicuous, a distinct and melodious voice, and a fluent delivery. His mind was clear to the last.

[Life of the Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, by his son Edward Blackburne, Q.C., 1874; Annual Register, 1867.] G. B. S.

**BLACKBURNE, JOHN** (1690–1786), botanist, of Orford, near Warrington, maintained an extensive garden, including very many exotic species. A catalogue was published by his gardener, Adam Neal, at Warrington, in 1779.

[Gent. Mag. lvii. 204.] G. T. B.

**BLACKBURNE, LANCELOT** (1658–1743), archbishop of York, was the son of Richard Blackburne of London, whom the archbishop claimed to have been connected with the Blackburnes of Marricke Abbey, and after being educated at Westminster School matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, on 20 Oct. 1676, aged 17. At the close of 1681, shortly after his ordination, he went to the West Indies, the sum of 20*l.* appearing in the record of 'Moneys paid for Secret Services' (Camden Soc. 1851) to have been paid 'to Launcelott Blackburne, clerk, bounty for his transportation to Antego.' On 28 Jan. 1683 he proceeded M.A., and having attached himself to Bishop Trelawny on his appointment to the see of Exeter, received considerable preferment in that diocese. He became a prebendary in June 1691 and sub-dean in January 1695. Among the correspondence of John Ellis in the British Museum, 'Additional MSS.' 28880–88, occur several letters from Blackburne, and among them (28880, f. 169) is one requesting the influence of Ellis on behalf of his appointment to the duchy rectory of Calstock in Cornwall (29 May 1696). This preferment Blackburne obtained, and during his tenure of it he built the old rectory house. A letter from Blackburne to Bishop Trelawny, describing the evidence given in a trial at Exeter for witchcraft in September 1696, was printed in 'Notes and Queries,' 1st series, xi. 498–9 (1855), and reprinted in the 'Western Antiquary,' iii. 226–7 (1884). Rumours injurious to his reputation were freely circulated during his lifetime, and in 1702 they forced him to resign his sub-deanery. In July 1704, however, he was reinstated, and from that time his rise was rapid. He became the dean of Exeter on 3 Nov. 1705, archdeacon of Cornwall in January 1715, and bishop of Exeter in January 1717. This preferment he retained until 1724, and it is stated that he desired to hold it *in commendam* with the deanery of St. Paul's, but that he was prevailed upon to accept the archbishopric of York, a piece of preferment which, according to scandal, was bestowed upon him for having united George I in marriage with his mistress, the Duchess of Munster. Two ballads, printed in 1736, represented him as contending with Hoadly and Gibson for the primacy of Canterbury, but that prize was

missed by all three. Blackburne's rise in the church was originally due to the patronage of Bishop Trelawny, but it was probably accelerated through his marriage, at the Savoy Chapel, 2 Sept. 1684, with Catherine, daughter of William Talbot, of Stourton Castle, Staffordshire, and widow of Walter Littleton of Lichfield. From her brother, William Talbot, bishop of Durham, father of lord-chancellor Talbot, is descended the present Earl of Shrewsbury, and her issue by her first husband was a direct ancestor of Lord Teynham. She was older than the archbishop, and predeceased him. He died at a time of extreme cold, 23 March 1743, and was buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on 1 April.

Archbishop Blackburne was gay and witty. His enemies repeated the story that he acted as chaplain on board one of the ships engaged in buccaneering, and that he shared the booty, the joke running that one of the buccaneers on his arrival in England asked what had become of his old chum Blackburne, and was answered that he was archbishop of York. The freeness of his manners is shown by two anecdotes: (1) That on a visitation at St. Mary's, Nottingham, he ordered pipes and tobacco and some liquor to be brought into the vestry 'for his refreshment after the fatigue of confirmation;' whereupon the vicar, Mr. Disney, remonstrated with the archbishop for his conduct, and, with the remark that the vestry should not be turned into a smoking-room, forbad their introduction. (2) That he applauded the conduct of Queen Caroline in not objecting to the king's new mistress. It was at one time insinuated that Francis Blackburne, the archdeacon [q. v.], was a natural son of the archbishop, but this was a slander. Horace Walpole more than once asserted that Bishop Hayter of Norwich was an illegitimate son of the archbishop, but this assertion is refuted in the 'Quarterly Review,' xxvii. 186. One of Walpole's sentences combines all the reckless charges which were repeated by the prelate's slanderers: 'The jolly old archbishop of York, who had all the manners of a man of quality, though he had been a buccaneer and was a clergyman; but he retained nothing of his first profession except his seraglio.' The popular opinion concerning the character of Blackburne's life may be gathered from a poem entitled 'Priestcraft and Lust, or Lancelot to his Ladies, an Epistle from the Shades,' 1743, fo. Hayter was one of Blackburne's executors, and with two Talbots was residuary legatee to the estate. In a charge to the clergy of the archdeaconry of York (1732) he pays a warm tribute to the archbishop, styling him 'my indulgent benefactor.' Archbishop Blackburne was the author of a sermon in Latin to convocation, three sermons before Queen Anne, and one before the House of Commons. When Queen Caroline inquired whether Butler, the author of the 'Analogy,' was not dead, a ready remark of the witty prelate—'No, madam, he is not dead, but buried,' an allusion to his retirement at Stanhope—led to Butler's appointment as clerk of the closet, and to the queen's recommendation of him to Archbishop Potter when she was on her deathbed. A fine engraving of the archbishop by Vertue, from a painting by Zeeman, is dated 'Aged 68, 10 Dec. 1726.'

[Walpole's Last Ten Years of George II (1822), i. 75; Letters, i. 235, 250; Atterbury's Correspondence, i. 253; Bliss's Wood, iv. 661; Rawlinson MSS. 4to, i. 299, Bodleian Library; Noble's Continuation of Granger, iii. 68–9; Granger's Letters, 199; Polwhele's Devon, i. 313; Life of F. Blackburne, i. p. viii (1805); Notes and Queries, 4th ser. ix. 226, 289, 396; Oliver's Bishops of Exeter, 161, 273, 277, 296; Bartlett's Life of Bp. Butler, 38; Welch's Westminster Scholars, 178–9; Sir C. Hanbury Williams's Works (1822), ii. 133–5.] W. P. C.

**BLACKBURNE, RICHARD, M.D.** (*b.* 1652), physician, was born in London in 1652, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1669. 'He was entered on the physic line at Leyden, 23 May 1676, being then twenty-four years of age, and he graduated doctor of medicine in that university' (Munk's *Roll*, i. 451), where his thesis was published as 'Disputatio medica inauguralis de Sanguificatione,' &c., 8vo, Lugduni Batavorum, 1676. About the year 1681 Dr. Blackburne co-operated with John Aubrey, who says that he was 'one of the College of Physicians, and practiseth yearly at Tunbridge Wells,' to bring into public repute for their curative properties the chalybeate springs discovered by Aubrey in 1666 at Seend, near Devizes, and which Dr. Blackburne declared 'to be of the nature and virtue of those at Tunbridge, and altogether as good;' but 'it was about 1688 before they became to be frequented' (Britton, *Memoir of Aubrey*, p. 17). Blackburne was admitted an honorary fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, 25 June 1685, and, being created a fellow of the college by the charter of King James II, was admitted as such at the extraordinary comitia of 12 April 1687, and was censor in 1688. The time of his death is unknown. Dr. Blackburne had a great regard and admiration for Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury, and it is probable that he wrote the short Latin memoir sometimes re-

ferred to Hobbes himself, entitled 'Thomæ Hobbes Angli Malmesburiensis Philosophi Vita.' This short 'Life' of the philosopher has also been attributed to Ralph Bathurst, dean of Bath. Dr. Blackburne certainly wrote a Latin supplement to the short 'Life,' entitled 'Vitæ Hobbianæ Auctarium,' the first sentence of which supplies the chief evidence of his authorship of the 'Life.' Both these works would seem to have been derived from a larger and fuller 'Life' in manuscript written in English by John Aubrey, and used with the knowledge and consent of the latter, and possibly with the assistance of Hobbes himself. The 'Vita,' the 'Auctarium,' and the autobiographic Latin verses, 'Thomæ Hobbes Malmesburiensis Vita Carmine expressa, Authore Seipso,' were issued together in a volume inscribed to William, earl of Devonshire, and bearing on its title-page the mystifying imprint 'Carolopoli: Apud Eleutherium Anglicum, sub signo Veritatis, MDCLXXXI.' The penultimate page gives the place of production, 'Londini: Apud Guil. Cooke, ad Insigne Viridis Draconis juxta portam vulgò dictam Temple Bar.' These productions form the basis of the 'Life' prefixed to the first collection of 'The Moral and Political Works of Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury,' &c., fol. London, 1750.

[Graduati Cantab. 1787; Britton's Memoir of John Aubrey, 1845; Munk's Roll of the College of Physicians.] A. H. G.

**BLACKBURNE, Sir WILLIAM** (1764–1839), major-general, an Indian officer, entered the Madras army as a cadet of infantry in 1782, and in 1784 served with the force employed under Colonel Fullarton in the reduction of the Poligars in Madura and Tinnevelly. He subsequently served in the campaign which ended in the defeat of Tippoo Sultan in 1792. His proficiency as a linguist led to his being employed in 1787 as Mahratta interpreter at Tanjore, on the occasion of an inquiry into the right of succession to the Tanjore Raj, and he afterwards held for some years the post of Mahratta interpreter under the British resident at Tanjore. In 1801, having then attained to the military rank of captain, he was appointed resident at the Tanjore court, and held that office until he left India in 1823.

Very shortly after his appointment as resident, Blackburne was called upon to take the field at the head of his escort and of the raja's troops, to repel two invasions of the province by insurgents from the adjoining districts. This duty was successfully performed, and the neighbouring province of Ramnad was recovered. In 1804 Blackburne, having brought to light extensive frauds and oppression on the part of the native officials in Tanjore, the civil administration of which was under officers independent of the resident, was employed by the Madras government to remodel the administration both in Tanjore and in the native state of Pudukota. He was twice sent on special missions to Travancore. His political services elicited the high approval of Lord Wellesley, and also of successive governors of Madras. On his retirement from the residency of Tanjore, Sir Thomas Munro recorded a minute testifying to the value of Blackburne's services and influence in Tanjore. Blackburne, being then a major-general, received the honour of knighthood in 1838, and died 16 Oct. in the following year.

[Records of the Madras Government; East India Military Calendar, containing the services of the general and field officers of the Indian army, 1824; Gent. Mag. 1840, p. 92.] A. J. A.

**BLACKER, GEORGE** (1791–1871), antiquary, elder son of James Blacker, a Dublin magistrate, was born in 1791, was elected a scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1809, and proceeded B.A. in 1811 and M.A. in 1858. He was for several years curate of St. Andrew's, Dublin, chaplain of the city corporation, and rector of Taghadoe. In 1840 he became vicar of Maynooth and a prebendary in St. Patrick's Cathedral. He died at Maynooth on 23 May 1871, and was buried in the Leinster mausoleum, by the parish church. Blacker wrote (for private circulation): 1. 'Castle of Maynooth,' 1853; 2nd edition 1860. 2. 'Castle of Kilkea,' 1860. 3. 'A Record of Maynooth Church,' 1867.

[Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette (June 1871), xiii. 731; Cotton's Fasti Eccles. Hibern. ii. 168; information from Rev. B. H. Blacker.]

**BLACKER, VALENTINE** (1780?–1826), lieutenant-colonel, historian of the Mahratta war of 1817-18–19, obtained his commission in the Madras cavalry in 1798, and served as a cornet in the Mysore campaign of 1799, with a troop of cavalry of the Nizam's contingent. A year later he was employed in Wainád as aide-de-camp to Colonel Stevenson, and subsequently served with his regiment in the southern provinces of the Madras presidency under Colonel Agnew, by whom he was thanked in despatches for having surprised a party of the enemy, and for a successful charge with the troop of cavalry under his command. The remainder of his military service was in the quartermaster-

general's department, to the head of which he was raised in 1810. In 1815 he served with the army of reserve under Lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Hislop, and in 1817 under the same commander with the army of the Deccan at the battle of Mahidpur, and the other operations in the Deccan. His services at Mahidpur and the reconnaissances made by him before the battle were specially brought to the notice of the governor-general.

Lieutenant-colonel Blacker was subsequently appointed surveyor-general of India, and on returning to Europe in 1821 was thanked in general orders by the commander-in-chief of the Madras army for his 'eminent and scientific services as quartermaster-general of the army of Fort St. George during a period of ten years.' He died at Calcutta in 1826.

He was appointed a companion of the Bath in 1818.

[Blacker's Memoir of the Operations of the British Army in India during the Mahratta War of 1817-18-19, London, 1821; India Office Records.] A. J. A.

**BLACKERBY, RICHARD** (1574–1648), puritan, was born in 1574 at Worlington, Suffolk. He was the second son of Thomas Blackerby, a man of 'good estate and quality.' Of their nine sons Richard was by his parents designed from his birth for the ministry. After attending school at St. Edmundsbury, in his fifteenth year he was entered of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he continued nine years, and was renowned for his Latin, Greek, and Hebrew scholarship. Perkins was the great preacher of Cambridge at the time, and Blackerby came under his spell. From the university—where he proceeded B.A. and M.A.—he went as chaplain to Sir Thomas Jermin of Rushbrook in Suffolk, father of the Earl of St. Albans. Leaving Rushbrook he 'removed to the house of the renowned and pious knight Sir Edward Lewknor, of Denham in Suffolk.' Here he married Sarah, eldest daughter of the Rev. Timothy Prick, alias Oldman, 'which alias Oldman was assumed by the family in the days of Queen Mary, the father of the said Timothy being forced then to abscond and to change his name, being prescribed for the protestant religion.' He resided with his father-in-law at Denham for two years. Thence he was called to Feltwell in Norfolk, 'where he continued without institution or induction for some time; but then, by reason of his nonconformity, he was forced to remove and hired a house at Ashen (Ashdon) in Essex.' He here received as boarders for their classical and theological education a select number of young men, many of whom became subsequently eminent clergy of the church of England. Dr. Bernard, the biographer of Ussher, was one, and Samuel Fairclough another. Blackerby never saw his way to take orders in the established church. But he was constantly preaching wherever opportunity was afforded, although, being unable to subscribe conscientiously, he could take no benefice. There are many extant testimonies to his power as a preacher. Daniel Rogers of Wethersfield 'told another divine that he could never come into the presence of Mr. Blackerby without some kind of trembling upon him, because of the divine majesty and holiness which seemed to shine in him.' It is much to be lamented that three diaries which he kept—in Latin, Greek, and English respectively—were lost in a fire.

In his fifty-fifth year his son-in-law, Christopher Burrell, having been presented to the rectory of Great Wrating (Suffolk), Blackerby went with him. Afterwards he was called to a congregation at Great Thurlow, where he died in 1648, in his seventy-fourth year. Another of his daughters was married to Rev. Samuel Fairclough. Blackerby printed nothing.

[Clark's Lives; Brook's Puritans, iii. 96–100; local researches.] A. B. G.

**BLACKET, JOSEPH** (1786–1810), poet, was born, according to his own testimony, at an obscure village called Tunstill, in the north of Yorkshire, two miles from Catterick, and about five from Richmond. His father was a day labourer, and had for many years been employed in the service of Sir John Lawson, bart., whose goodness and humanity to the neighbouring poor rendered him, according to Blacket's account, universally beloved. Joseph was the youngest but one—not the youngest, as is commonly stated—of a dozen children. Up to the age of eleven he received an elementary education; in 1797 his brother, a ladies' shoemaker in London, offered him work as his apprentice, with provision for seven years. He reached the metropolis by wagon in ten days. Young Blacket was addicted to books, and before he was fifteen had read Josephus, Eusebius's 'Ecclesiastical History,' Foxe's 'Martyrs,' and a number of other religious works. A visit to the theatre to see Kemble play Richard III turned his attention to Shakespeare. He married in 1804, and in 1807 his wife died of consumption. He suffered much from poverty, but sought consolation in composing poetry, and especially in attempting dramatic verse.

Blacket's first patron was his printer, William Marchant, who set up his poetry for

nothing, and introduced him to his second patron, Mr. Pratt. 'In the autumn of 1808,' says this gentleman, 'I received a variety of manuscripts, with a request that I should read and give my opinion of them.' Mr. Pratt was at once struck by Joseph's genius. He drew a detailed parallel between Blacket and Bloomfield, whose muse had been cherished by Capel Lofft. Mr. Pratt took Blacket under his protection, and introduced him to the public with pride as a literary rarity. Meanwhile, however, Blacket was not inattentive to his trade, but ill-health compelled him to relinquish it. Friends enabled him to take a sea voyage. He embarked, and arrived at the house of his brother-in-law, John Dixon, gamekeeper of Sir Ralph Milbanke, at Seaham, Sunderland, in August 1809. Milbanke, his wife and daughter, interested themselves in him. He is satirically noticed in Byron's 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.' The Duchess of Leeds troubled herself to obtain subscriptions towards 'Specimens' of his poetry. But he died on 23 Aug., and was buried in Seaham churchyard. A plain monument bears the concluding lines of his own poem, 'Reflections at Midnight,' written in 1802, when he was but sixteen.

The 'Dying Horse,' in blank verse, is supposed to best exhibit Blacket's power of moral declamation. Of his dramatic skill 'The Earl of Devon, or the Patriots,' a tragedy in five acts, is quoted as a leading and conspicuous example. Mr. Pratt collected and published his 'Remains' with a memoir. As, however, he knew him little more than eighteen months, he has fallen back upon the poet's letters to his brother, mother, &c., in writing his life. The letters are arranged in seven distinct series. Thus Joseph Blacket becomes his own biographer. He corresponded with the author of the 'Farmer's Boy.'

The full titles of his works are: 1. 'Specimens of the Poetry of Joseph Blacket,' London, 1809 (a private edition for limited circulation). 2. 'The Remains of Joseph Blacket, consisting of Poems, Dramatic Sketches, and the "Times," an ode, and a Memoir of his Life, by Mr. Pratt,' 2 vols. London, 1811.

[Gent. Mag. lxxx. ii. 544; Monthly Review (1811), lxvi. 392, (1809) lix. 100; Pratt's Remains, &c.; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.]

J. M.

**BLACKHALL, GILBERT** (*fl.* 1667), catholic missioner, is believed to have been a native of the diocese of Aberdeen. He entered the Scotch college at Rome in 1626, was ordained priest, and returned to Scotland in 1630, but encountered so much opposition from the Jesuits that he withdrew to Paris, where he became confessor to Lady Isabella Hay, eldest daughter of Francis, Earl of Errol. In 1637 he returned to Scotland, where he performed the duties of a missionary in the shires of Aberdeen and Banff, acting at the same time as chaplain to the Countess of Aboyne at Aboyne castle. After her death he returned to France in 1643, with the view of inducing the Marchioness of Huntly to withdraw from Scotland her young granddaughter, the only child of the Countess of Aboyne, and bring her to France to be educated. Having failed in this purpose he applied to the queen of France to use her influence in accomplishing his object, in which he was ultimately successful. He wrote his autobiography in Paris in 1666 or 1667, but how long the author survived the composition of it is unknown. It contains accounts of his relations with Lady Isabella Hay, with the Countess of Aboyne, and with her daughter. The title is 'A breiffe Narration of the Services done to three noble Ladyes, by Gilbert Blakal, Preist of the Scots Mission in France, in the Low Countries, and in Scotland. Dedicated to Madame de Gourdon, one of the forsaid three, and now Dame d'Attour to Madame.' This work is a valuable addition to the history of the eventful times in which Blackhall lived. It was edited by Mr. John Stuart from the original manuscript in the possession of Bishop Kyle, and printed at Aberdeen for the Spalding Club in 1844, 4to.

[Stuart's preface to the Breiffe Narration; Gordon's Roman Catholic Mission in Scotland, introd. v. 523.] T. C.

**BLACKHALL, OFFSPRING.** [See BLACKALL.]

**BLACKLOCK, THOMAS** (1721–1791), poet, was born at Annan, Dumfriesshire, in 1721. His parents were natives of Cumberland, poor but well educated. His father was a bricklayer. When six months old he lost his sight by an attack of smallpox. His misfortune and his gentle disposition won much sympathy. His friends read poetry to him, especially Spenser, Milton, Prior, Addison, Pope, and A. Ramsay. He acquired a little Latin, and at the age of twelve attempted to write poetry himself. His father was killed by an accident when the son was nineteen. Meanwhile his manuscripts were handed about and gained some attention. Dr. Stevenson, an eminent physician at Edinburgh, brought him to that city in 1741, and supported him entirely at the grammar school for four years. Upon the rebellion of 1745

he retired to Dumfries, and lived with a Mr. McMurdo, who had married his sister; he afterwards returned to Edinburgh to study at the university. In 1746 he had published an octavo volume of poems. A second edition of these was published in the winter of 1753–4. Blacklock had meanwhile become known to David Hume, who exerted himself to serve the young man by circulating his poems and recommending their author for tutorships or similar employments. In December 1754 Hume, who had been appointed librarian in 1752 by the Faculty of Advocates at a salary of 40*l.*, had a dispute as to the management of the library. He was unwilling to give up his right to use the books, and therefore showed his indignation by giving to Blacklock a 'bond of annuity' for the salary, whilst retaining the office. Hume resigned the office two years afterwards (Burton's *Hume*, i. 393, ii. 18). Meanwhile he had written a long and interesting account of Blacklock to Joseph Spence, the friend of Pope (printed in Burton, i. 388, and Spence's *Anecdotes*, 448). Blacklock, we learn from this, had been patronised by Stevenson and Provost Alexander; he had learnt Latin and Greek, and would have been made professor of Greek at Aberdeen but for a timidity which disqualified him for managing boys. He had made 100 guineas by the last edition of his poems; he had a bursary of 6*l.* a year; and Hume with some friends had allowed him 12 guineas a year for five years. Thirty pounds a year, added Hume, would make this 'man of fine genius' easy and happy. Spence had already seen Blacklock's poems, Hume having sent some copies to Dodsley for distribution among men of taste, and had undertaken to bring out an edition by subscription. An 'Account of the Life, Character, and Poems of Mr. Blacklock, Student of Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh,' written by Spence, appeared in 1754, and was prefixed to an edition of the poems in 1756. All reference to Hume is avoided in the account; and Spence insisted upon the omission of a complimentary mention of Hume in an ode on 'Refinements in Metaphysical Philosophy.' Blacklock resisted, but Hume, accidentally hearing of the controversy, authorised Spence to make the omission (Burton, i. 436). 'That foolish fellow, Spence,' said Johnson to Boswell (5 Aug. 1763), 'has laboured to explain philosophically' how Blacklock achieved an impossibility, viz. to describe visible objects without sight. The explanation, indeed, is easy, for Blacklock's poems are mere echoes of the poetical language of his time, and show little more than a facility for stringing together rhymes. He would, we are told, dictate thirty or forty verses as fast as they could be written down. Whilst doing so he acquired a trick of nervous vibration of his body which became habitual.

By Hume's advice Blacklock abandoned a project of lecturing on oratory, and studied divinity. He was licensed as a preacher in 1759. In 1762 he married Miss Sara Johnston, daughter of a surgeon in Dumfries, and about the same time was presented by the crown, on the application of Lord Selkirk, to the ministry of Kirkcudbright. The parishioners objected to him on account of his blindness, and Blacklock, whose nervous timidity was much tried by the controversy, retired after two years' legal dispute, receiving a small annuity from the parish. He returned to Edinburgh in 1764, and took pupils to board in his house. Amongst them was Joseph, eldest son of Hume's elder brother, John Hume of Ninewells (Burton, ii. 399). For some unexplained reason Blacklock became alienated from Hume, who at this time was still trying to help him. In 1770 he published in the 'Edinburgh Courant' a brief analysis of Beattie's 'Essay on Truth,' directed against Hume's principles (Forbes's *Beattie*, i. 173, 218). He continued to take pupils till growing infirmity caused his retirement in 1787.

In 1767 the university and Marischal College of Aberdeen conferred upon him the degree of D.D. at the suggestion of Beattie, who had exchanged complimentary verses with him, and who became his friend and correspondent. He wrote a letter (4 Sept. 1786) to Burns upon the first appearance of the poems. Burns says that this letter induced him to give up his intended emigration and to go to Edinburgh, where Blacklock received him kindly and introduced him to many friends. Some complimentary poems afterwards passed between the two. He died 7 July 1791, after a week's illness. He seems to have been very amiable, playful, and kindly to the young, though subject to nervous depression. A curious story is told by Anderson (*British Poets*, vol. xi.) of his joining a party in a state of somnambulism. He was fond of music and carried a flageolet in his pocket, the use of which he said had been suggested to him in a dream. A 'Pastoral Song,' set to music by him, appeared in 1774.

Besides the above works he published: 1. Paraclesis, or Consolations deduced from Natural and Revealed Religion; two dissertations, the first (erroneously) supposed to have been composed by Cicero, now rendered into English, the last originally written by Dr. Blacklock,' 1767. 2. Translation from the French of Armand of two discourses on

the Spirit and Evidences of Christianity, with a dedication from his own pen, 1768. 3. 'The Graham, an heroic ballad in four cantos,' 1774. This poem, intended to promote harmony between Scotch and English, was thought unworthy of a place in his works. He wrote an article on blindness for the 'Encyclopædia Britannica, and perhaps one on poetry. A conversation with Johnson is given in the 'Tour to the Hebrides,' and a letter of Blacklock's to Boswell in regard to it is given in an appendix to later editions. He also wrote, in 1756, an 'Essay towards Universal Etymology,' in verse; and in 1773 a satire called 'A Panegyric upon Great Britain.' An edition of his poems was published in 1793, with a life by Henry Mackenzie, the 'man of feeling.' He left a translation (never published) of the Abbé Haüy's work on the education of the blind.

[Lives by Spence (1756) and Anderson; Forbes's Life of Beattie; Burton's Life of Hume; Kerr's Memoirs of W. Smellie (1811), ii. 14–30.]

L. S.

**BLACKLOCK**, WILLIAM JAMES (1815?–1858), landscape painter, was born at Cumwhitton, near Carlisle, about 1815, and as a youth was apprenticed to a bookseller of Carlisle. He had always been remarkable for his love of drawing, and so strong did this predilection become that he determined to adopt art as a profession, and accordingly proceeded to London, where he at once began to exercise his talent. In the year 1836 he sent his first pictures to the Royal Academy and continued to exhibit there, as well as at the British Institution and Society of British Artists, until 1855, in which year he contributed to the Royal Academy exhibition four pictures: 'Hermitage Castle,' 'The Border Keep,' 'Elter Water, and the Langdale Pikes,' and 'Belted Will's Tower, Naworth Castle.' He resided principally in London for about fifteen years, when declining health compelled him to return to his native county, where he continued to follow his profession until within a year or two of his decease, when the malady with which he was afflicted obliged him to relinquish its pursuit. He died at Dumfries on 12 March 1858, at the age of 42, and was buried at Cumwhitton. His works are principally views of the landscape scenery of the north of England, and their chief characteristics are picturesqueness and truthfulness. Lonely border towers, deeply embosomed in waving foliage, and bathing in the light of a golden sunset; remote and almost inaccessible tarns, surrounded by rough mountains, upon whose sides the shadows of the light clouds danced merrily; brawling brooks with overhanging rocks and waving trees were the scenes which he admired and loved to paint.

[Carlisle Journal, 19 March 1858; Royal Academy Exhibition Catalogues, 1836–55; Art Journal, 1858, p. 157; Athenæum, 1858, p. 439.]

R. E. G.

**BLACKLOE**, THOMAS. [See WHITE, THOMAS.]

**BLACKMORE**, SIR RICHARD (*d.* 1729), physician and voluminous writer in verse and prose, son of Robert Blackmore, an attorney-at-law, was born at Corsham, in Wiltshire, and educated at Westminster School. He entered St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, in 1668, took his B.A. degree on 4 April 1674, and proceeded M.A. on 3 June 1676. His necessities compelled him to temporarily adopt the profession of schoolmaster. With this fact his enemies frequently taunted him in later years.

> By nature form'd, by want a pedant made,
> Blackmore at first set up the whipping trade.
> Next quack commenced; then fierce with pride he swore
> That toothache, gripes, and corns should be no more;
> In vain his drugs as well as birch he tried,
> His boys grew blockheads and his patients died.

After abandoning school work Blackmore spent some time abroad, visited France, Germany, and the Low Countries, and took the degree of M.D. at Padua. On his return to England he was admitted fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, under the charter of James II, at the Comitia Majora Extraordinaria of 12 April 1687, became censor of the college in 1716, and was named an elect on 22 Aug. 1716, which office he resigned on 22 Oct. 1722. In 1695 he published 'Prince Arthur, an Heroick Poem in X books,' fol., which reached a second edition in 1696, and a third in 1714; an enlarged edition, in twelve books, appeared in 1697. The writer tells us that his work was written in such scant moments of leisure as his professional duties afforded, 'and for the greatest part in coffee-houses, or in passing up and down the streets.' Shortly after its appearance the poem, if so it must be called, was attacked by John Dennis in a criticism which Dr. Johnson pronounced to be 'more tedious and disgusting than the work which he condemns.' Far from resenting the attack, Blackmore took occasion in a later work to praise Dennis as 'equal to Boileau in poetry, and superior to him in literary abilities.' When Dr. Johnson wrote his 'Life of Black-

more,' the poem was completely forgotten: but at the time of its publication 'Prince Arthur' found an admirer in no less distinguished a person than John Locke. In 1697 Blackmore was appointed physician in ordinary to William III, and received the honour of knighthood. On the latter circumstance Pope has some lines in the 'Imitations of Horace' (*Epistles*, ii. 1)—

> The Hero William and the Martyr Charles,
> One knighted Blackmore and one pension'd Quarles;
> Which made old Ben and surly Dennis swear,
> 'No Lord's anointed, but a Russian Bear.'

Blackmore was strongly attached to the principles of the Revolution, and may perhaps have owed his advancement to some political services rendered to King William. He was afterwards one of the physicians to Queen Anne. In 1699 he published a 'Short History of the Last Parliament,' fol., which was followed in 1700 by a 'Satyr against Wit.' The publication of the 'Satyr,' in which the wits of the time were attacked on the score of grossness and irreligion, raised up a swarm of enemies against the writer. Sir Richard had for some time past been residing in Cheapside; his friends belonged chiefly to the City, and he had little acquaintance with men of letters. Immediately after the publication of the 'Satyr' there appeared a collection of satirical 'Commendatory Verses on the Author of the two Arthurs and the Satyr against Wit. By some of his particular friends,' fol. The verses were by various hands, but the chief contributor was Tom Brown. Blackmore lost no time in replying with 'Discommendatory Verses on those which are truly commendatory on the Author of the two Arthurs, &c.,' fol. Dryden, who had previously castigated Blackmore in the preface to his 'Fables,' assailed him very vigorously in the Prologue to the 'Pilgrim' (1700). Garth attacked him in the 'Dispensary' (iv. 172, &c.), bidding him 'learn to rise in sense and sink in sound.' Sedley, Steele, and others had their fling. But ridicule was powerless to check Blackmore's literary aspirations. In 1700 he was before the public with a book of 'Paraphrases on Job,' &c., fol. But when he launched another epic in 1705, 'Eliza, an Epic Poem in X books,' fol., the portentous folio was received in absolute silence by an indifferent public. 'I do not remember,' says Dr. Johnson, 'that by any author, serious or comical, I have found "Eliza" either praised or blamed.' In 1711 appeared the 'Nature of Man; a poem in three books,' 8vo, and in 1712 'Creation; a philosophical Poem demonstrating the Existence and Providence of God,' 8vo. The last-named work, which to modern readers presents few attractions, was warmly praised by Addison in the 'Spectator' (No. 339). Dr. Johnson prophesied that this poem alone, 'if he had written nothing else, would have transmitted him to posterity as one of the first favourites of the English Muse.' Even the splenetic John Dennis was excited to admiration. In beauty of versification, according to this critic, the long-defunct 'Creation' equalled the 'De Rerum Natura' of Lucretius, while in solidity and strength of reasoning the august Roman was far excelled by Sir Richard. A volume of 'Essays on several Subjects,' 8vo, appeared in 1716, a second edition (in two vols. 8vo) following in 1717. One of the essays contained an allusion to a 'godless author' who had burlesqued a psalm. The charge was understood to refer to Pope, who afterwards avenged himself by including his critic in the 'Dunciad' (ii. 259–68). In No. 45 of the 'Freeholder,' Addison says, 'I have lately read with much pleasure the essays upon several subjects published by Sir Richard Blackmore,' on which statement Swift, (*Works by Scott*, ed. 2, xii. 140) makes the remark, 'I admire to see such praises from this author to so insipid a scoundrel, whom I know he despised.' After publishing in 1716 a volume of 'Poems on several Subjects,' 8vo, the indefatigable writer turned his attention to controversial divinity, and in 1721 was ready with 'Just Prejudices against the Arian Hypothesis,' 8vo (2nd edition 1725), which was immediately followed by 'Modern Arians unmasked,' 1721, 8vo. Having thrown off in the same year a 'New Version of the Psalms of David,' 8vo, he lost no time in issuing 'Redemption, a Divine Poem in VI books,' 1722. Never was a man afflicted with a *scribendi cacoëthes* more incurable. No sooner was he delivered of 'Redemption' than he was at work on 'Alfred, an Epic Poem in XII books,' which was published in 1723, fol. In the same year appeared 'History of the Conspiracy against the Person and Government of King William the Third in the year 1695,' 8vo. During the next few years he employed his leisure in writing medical treatises, but in 1728 he reverted to divine studies, and published 'Natural Theology, or Moral Duties considered apart from Positive,' 8vo. This was the last work published in his lifetime. He died on 9 Oct. 1729, and was buried at Boxted, Essex, whither he had retired in 1722. There is a monument in the church at Boxted bearing an inscription to the memory of his wife, Dame Mary Blackmore,

and of himself. To the very last he continued writing, and left at his death 'The Accomplished Preacher; or an Essay on Divine Eloquence,' which was edited in 1731, 8vo, by the Rev. John White, of Nayland, in Essex, who had administered to him on his deathbed the last spiritual consolation. It remains to mention Blackmore's medical treatises. These are: 1. 'Discourse on the Plague,' 1720, 8vo. 2. 'Treatise on the Small Pox,' 1723, 8vo. 3. 'Treatise on Consumptions,' &c. 1724, 8vo. 4. 'Treatise on the Spleen,' &c. 1725, 8vo. 5. 'Critical Dissertation on the Spleen,' 1725, 8vo. 6. 'Discourses on the Gout, Rheumatism, and King's Evil,' 1726, 8vo. 7. 'Dissertations on a Dropsy,' &c. 1727, 8vo. A portrait of Sir Richard Blackmore by Colsterman hangs in the hall of the Royal College of Physicians. It was presented to the college in 1863 by Richard Almack, Esq. Swift gives a ludicrous rhyming list of Blackmore's writings in a copy of verses 'to be placed under the picture of England's Arch-Poet,' &c.

[Munk's College of Physicians, i. 467–9; Johnson's Lives of the Poets; Scott's Dryden, i. 417–22, viii. 442–5; Scott's Swift, ed. 2. xii. 140, xiii. 374–5; Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, ii. 380.]

A. H. B.

**BLACKMORE, THOMAS** (1740?–1780?), mezzotint engraver, was born in London about 1740, and from the dates upon his prints, which range from 1769 to 1771, he appears to have practised his art for a very limited period of time. There are by him several well-drawn and brilliantly executed plates, which include portraits after Sir Joshua Reynolds of Samuel Foote, the actor, Mrs. Cholmondeley, Mrs. Anne James, as a Madonna, and, as a youth, Henry William Bunbury, the caricaturist, who afterwards married Miss Catharine Horneck, the 'Little Comedy' of Goldsmith. Among his other plates are 'Sigismonda,' after Cosway; a 'Dutch Lady,' after Frans Hals; a 'Man in a Cloak,' after Van Dyck; and 'Innocence;' as well as subjects after Molenaer and other painters. He died about 1780.

[Redgrave's Dictionary of Artists of the English School, 1878; Smith's British Mezzotinto Portraits, 1878–83, i. 61–3.]

R. E. G.

**BLACKMORE, WILLIAM** (*d.* 1684), ejected minister, came of an Essex family, and was the second son of William Blackmore of London, a member of the Fishmongers' Company, whose elder son, Sir John Blackmore, knight, was in the confidence of Cromwell, and became governor of St. Helena after the Restoration. William was a member of Lincoln College, Oxford, and graduated M.A. there, although he is not mentioned by Wood. Having been ordained deacon he was appointed in December 1645 to the rectory of Pentloe, Essex, sequestered from Edward Alston. On 1 Sept. 1646 his resignation of Pentloe was accepted by the committee for plundered ministers, and he removed to London, and became curate to Thomas Coleman ('Rabbi' Coleman, who died March 1647) at St. Peter's, Cornhill. He was ordained presbyter by the Fourth London Classis on 20 April 1647, but did not take the covenant, and was duly presented to the rectory of St. Peter's by the corporation of London on 13 May 1656, after the death in 1655 of William Fairfax, D.D., sequestered in August 1643. On 1 Dec. 1646 the London presbyterians published a defence of their system, 'Jus Divinum Regiminis Ecclesiastici,' &c., of which Blackmore wrote the part relating to ordination. Hetherington (*Hist. West. Assemb.* p. 288) describes the book as 'the most complete and able defence of presbyterian church government that has yet appeared.' In 1648 Blackmore was one of the scribes to the London provincial assembly. He signed (probably on 20 Jan. 1649) the presbyterian remonstrance to Cromwell on the meditated death of the king. He was one of the thirteen clergy arrested on a charge of complicity in Christopher Love's plot in 1651; being liberated through the influence of his brother Sir John, he rendered great assistance to Love during his trial. In 1662 Blackmore seceded with the nonconformists, and retired into Essex, where he lived on his ample means and gathered a small flock. In April 1672 he was licensed as 'a presbyterian teacher in his own house' in Hornchurch, near Romford. He died at Hare Street, a hamlet within a mile of Romford, in 1684, and was buried at Romford on 18 July. He married (1) on 1 May 1660 Mary Chewning, from Leeds, Kent, who died in November 1678, and (2) before 1681, Sarah Luttrell, who survived him. His only son, Chewning Blackmore, born on 1 Jan. 1663, was educated for the ministry at the Rev. John Woodhouse's academy, Sheriff-Hales, near Shifnall, Salop, settled at Worcester in 1688 as assistant to Thomas Badland (ejected in 1663 from Willenhall, Staffordshire, and died 1689), and remained there till his death on 2 Aug. 1737. He married in 1694 Abigail (died in April 1734), daughter of Edward Higgins, and left two sons: (1) Francis, presbyterian minister at Evesham (1728–30), Coventry (1730–42), and Worcester (1743–61), and (2) Edward Chewning, presbyterian minister at Stoke, near Malvern.

[Minutes of Fourth London Classis (now in Dr. Williams's Library); Blackmore Papers, Christian Reformer, 1851, p. 413, 1852, pp. 1, 218; cf. 1852, p. 609, 1858, pp. 529, 532; Calamy's Contin. i. 43; Sibree's Indep. in Warwickshire, 1855, pp. 44, 46; Davids' Ann. of Noncon. in Essex, 1863, pp. 443, 599.] A. G.

**BLACKNER, JOHN** (1770–1816), author of a history of Nottingham, was born at Ilkeston, Derbyshire, about 1770. After serving an apprenticeship to a stocking-maker in his native place, he migrated to Nottingham. He did not receive even the rudiments of education, but being possessed of strong natural abilities, a facility for making rhymes, and a readiness of speech, he became a great favourite with his associates. His ardent radical sympathies afterwards brought him into prominence as a leader of a section of local politicians, and he acquired such literary ability and reputation as to obtain in 1812 the editorship of the radical daily paper 'The Statesman,' published in London. Through failure of health he held this post only a short time. Soon afterwards he took the editorship of the 'Nottingham Review.' He published several pamphlets, including one in 1805 on the 'Utility of Commerce,' and in 1815 he issued his 'History of Nottingham' (4to, pp. 459), a work which displays much industry and research, though later writers complain of its bombast and party spleen. He was the landlord for some years of the Rancliffe Arms, Sussex Street, Nottingham, and died there on 22 Dec. 1816, in his forty-seventh year.

[Bailey's Annals of Nottinghamshire, 1853–5, iv. 285; Wylie's Old and New Nottingham, 1853, p. 232; Orange's Hist. and Antiq. of Nottingham, 1848, ii. 939.] C. W. S.

**BLACKRIE, ALEXANDER** (*d.* 1772), apothecary, was a native of Scotland, and for nearly forty years carried on his business at Bromley, Kent, where he died 29 May 1772. In October 1763 he contributed a letter to the 'Scots Magazine,' in which he exposed the secret of Dr. Chittick's cure for gravel. This letter was expanded into a volume, and published in 1766 under the title, 'A Disquisition on Medicines which dissolve the Stone; in which Dr. Chittick's Secret is considered and discovered.' A second edition, enlarged and improved, appeared in 1771.

[Gent. Mag. xlii. 295; Scots Mag. xxxiv. 278; Watt's Bibl. Brit. i. 118.]

**BLACKSTONE, JOHN** (*d.* 1753), botanist, was a London apothecary. He published 'Fasciculus Plantarum circa Harefield (Middlesex) sponte nascentium,' London, 1737; 'Plantæ rariores Angliæ,' London, 1737; 'Specimen Botanicum quo Plantarum plurium rariorum Angliæ indigenarum loci naturales illustrantur,' London, 1746, to which a number of other botanists contributed. In it several species were added to the British flora. The author intended to publish a second volume of the 'Specimen,' for which he had collected materials, but he died in 1753 before its completion.

[Pulteney's Sketches of the Progress of Botany, ii. 270, London, 1790.] G. T. B.

**BLACKSTONE** or **BLAXTON, WILLIAM** (*d.* 1675), one of the earliest episcopal clergymen resident in New England as distinguished from the puritan founders of New England, must, according to the records of Massachusetts, have arrived in the colony between 1620 and 1630. In the 'Literary Diary' of President Stiles he is called 'an episcopal clergyman'—his name being variantly spelled Blackstone, Blackston, and Blaxton. He was found by the Massachusetts Bay colony, on their arrival in 1630, settled on the peninsula of Shawmut, where the city of Boston now stands. He had had a pleasant cottage built and a garden planted. Difficulties beset him with the new-comers. As a consequence he sold his property and removed to the more tolerant colony of Roger Williams in 1631, observing that 'he had left England to escape the power of the lord bishops, but he found himself in the hands of the Lord's brethren.' According to Stiles's 'Diary' he 'removed to Blaxton river, and settled six miles north of Providence.' Elsewhere in the same diary we learn that he was 'a great student with a large library,' that he 'rode a bull for want of a horse,' and 'preached occasionally,' and that his home and library were burnt in King Philip's war. He married, 4 July 1659, widow Sarah Stephenson, who died in June 1673. Blackstone died 26 May 1675. 'He was buried,' says the 'Massachusetts Historical Collections' (2nd series, x. 710), 'in classic ground, on Study Hill, where it is said a white stone marks his grave.' President Stiles visited his grave in 1771, and left a careful map of the whole region, marking the homes of Blackstone, Roger Williams, and Samuel Gorton, the patriarchs of New England (local) history. The high ground on which his second New England home was built—about six miles from Providence—still bears the name of 'Study Hill,' because it was on this hill that Blackstone pursued his studies which gave him a wide reputation. The Blackstone river (formerly Pawtucket) and the Blackstone canal also preserve his name.

Dr. Samuel Hopkins speaks of Blackstone as 'a man of learning,' and doubtfully adds: 'He seems to have been of the puritan persuasion, and to have left his country for his nonconformity.' He tells us also that 'he used to come to Providence and preach, and to encourage his hearers gave them the first apples they ever saw'—his orchard having been as celebrated as his library. Lechford, who wrote in 1641, thus mentions him: 'One Mr. Blackstone, a minister sent from Boston, having lived there nine or ten years, because he would not join the church; he lives with Mr. [Roger] Williams, but is far from his opinions.'

[Massachusetts Historical Collections, iv. 202, x. 710; Johnson's Wonder-working Providence, where is to be found a notice of one who sympathised with Blackstone: 'Mr. Samuel Maverick, living on Noddle's Island in Boston Harbour . . . an enemy to the reformation in hand, being strong for the lordly prelatical power;' Holmes's Annals, i. 377; Savage's Winthrop, i. 44; Everett's Address, Second Century, 29; Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit, v. 1–3.] A. B. G.

**BLACKSTONE**, Sir WILLIAM (1723–1780), legal writer and judge, was born in Cheapside, London, on 10 July 1723. He was the posthumous son of Charles Blackstone, who is described as 'a silkman, and citizen and bowyer of London,' and who came of a Wiltshire family. His mother, a daughter of Lovelace Bigg of Chilton Foliot in Wiltshire, died before he was twelve years of age, leaving him to the care of his brother, a London surgeon. Through being thus early left an orphan, he was saved, it has been reasonably suggested, from passing through life as a prosperous tradesman. He had already gone to Charterhouse School, and after his mother's death was, on the nomination of Sir Robert Walpole, admitted on the foundation. When he left for Oxford in 1738, he was head of the school; and perhaps from the fact that he gained a gold medal for some verses on Milton, we may gather that his mind had already received its strong literary bent. At Pembroke College, which he entered at the age of fifteen, his studies were chiefly in classical learning. Among his contemporaries was Shenstone the poet; and doubtless at this time were written most of the 'originals and translations' which he is said to have afterwards collected in an unpublished volume. From the pieces which can still be traced to him, and which are full of the strained and stilted mannerisms of the period, we can judge that nothing has been lost to English literature by Blackstone's seeking in poetry only a relaxation. In 1741 he entered himself at the Middle Temple, solemnly marking the change in his life by a poem entitled 'The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse,' wherein English law is figured, in the spirit of his 'Commentaries,' as a complex yet harmonious whole. The poem has been often reprinted, e.g. in Dodsley, vol. iii., Southey's 'Specimens of English Poetry,' Irving Browne's 'Law and Lawyers in Literature.' Of his legal studies we know nothing except from a letter written by him in 1745 (see *Law Stud. Mag.* ii. 279), in which he describes himself as following the plan sketched out by C. J. Reeve (see *Coll. Jurid.* i. 79), and as having already finished one book of Littleton without experiencing much difficulty. 'In my apprehension,' he says, again anticipating the 'Commentaries,' 'the learning out of use is as necessary to a beginner as that of every day's practice.' The vow of exclusive attachment to law was not rigorously kept. Before completing his twentieth year he had written a treatise on the 'Elements of Architecture,' which has never been published, but which was highly spoken of by those to whom it was shown. He became a careful student of Shakespeare; Malone tells us that 'the notes which he gave me on Shakespeare show him to have been a man of excellent taste and accuracy, and a good critick' (Prior, *Life of Malone*, 431. The notes are initialed '—E' in Malone's supplement). Even verse was not abandoned, though he had to write in secret. His friends particularly admired a poem written by him in 1751 on the death of Frederick, prince of Wales; but it has now little interest except to collectors of literary parallels, who will compare with 'the cock's shrill clarion' of Gray's 'Elegy' (published in the same year)

> The bird of day
> 'Gan morn's approach with clarion shrill declare.

It appeared under the name of Blackstone's brother-in-law, Clitherow, and is reprinted in 'Gent. Mag.' li. 335. This interest in literature never left him. Thus in his last years, when he sat on the bench, we find him carefully discussing, as if it were an important legal case, the quarrel between Pope and Addison, and criticising by the light of Pope's letters the account of the quarrel given in Ruffhead's 'Life.'

He had already been elected a fellow of All Souls (1744) and had taken the degree of B.C.L. (1745), when, after the usual period of probation, then five years, he was called to the bar in 1746. For a long time he made little way, 'not being,' it is said, 'happy in a graceful delivery or a flow of elocution (both of which he much wanted),

nor having any powerful friends or connections to recommend him.' Perhaps his lack of friends is exaggerated, for only three years after his call he succeeded one of his uncles as recorder of Wallingford. Still his practice must have been small. He attended the courts assiduously, but in the notes which he took of important cases his own name occurs only twice in the period from 1746 to 1760. He was busy, however, at Oxford. He assisted in bringing to completion the Codrington Library, and as bursar of his college and steward of its manors, he had an opportunity of exercising his almost excessive love of order and regularity, 'applying his legal mind,' says Professor Burrows, 'to the examination of all the documents bearing on the college property, re-arranging its archives, and leaving . . . a characteristic record of the labour he had bestowed on its accounts in a special manuscript book for the benefit of his successors' (*Worthies of All Souls*, p. 400; CHALMERS, i. 179). With the same earnestness he entered into the question of founder's kin, which then agitated the college. Claims had been made by remote collateral descendants to the privileges which Archbishop Chichele declared in favour of his kin. The college held that some bounds should be put to the meaning of kindred, but their decisions in particular cases were uniformly overruled by the visitors. Blackstone defended the college in a tract on 'Collateral Consanguinity' (1750, reprinted in 'Law Tracts'), arguing that if there were no collateral limit all men would be founder's kin, and concluding in favour of the limit of the canon law, namely the seventh degree. It was probably due in great part to the assistance which he thus gave that in his lifetime a regulation was made limiting the number of privileged fellows. He found fresh work in an attempt to reform the administration of the Clarendon Press. On being appointed a delegate in 1755 he saw the Press 'languishing in a lazy obscurity,' and set himself to discover the cause. He studied the charters, statutes, and registers relating to it, and 'had repeated conferences,' he says, 'with the most eminent masters, in London and other places, with regard to the mechanical part of printing.' His recommendations, many of which were carried into effect, he set out in a letter to Dr. Randolph, the vice-chancellor, which still retains some interest from its details as to the cost of printing. Blackstone himself gave an example of admirable printing in his edition of 'Magna Charta,' published by the Clarendon Press in 1758, under the direction of Dr. Prince (THOMSON, *Magna Charta*).

He had meanwhile been led to the chief work of his life. Murray, the solicitor-general (afterwards Lord Mansfield), had recommended him to the Duke of Newcastle for the professorship of civil law at Oxford, which fell vacant in 1752; but owing, it is said, to his want of readiness to promise that he would give the duke his political support at the university, he was passed over (see an account of his interview with the duke in HOLLIDAY'S *Life of Mansfield*, i. 88). The disappointment was great, but Murray, who seems even then to have understood where Blackstone's strength lay, advised him to go to Oxford and read lectures on English law. As it turned out, he could not have had better advice. Not only were his lectures received with great favour, but they suggested to Mr. Viner the idea of founding a chair of English law (HOLLIDAY, p. 89). Mr. Viner, who had himself done useful work in compiling his 'Abridgment of Law and Equity,' bequeathed a sum of 12,000*l.* for the purpose; and so clear were his directions that in 1758, only two years after his death, his scheme was carried to completion, and Blackstone, as the first professor, began his lectures (see an account of Viner's benefaction in BLACKSTONE'S *Commentaries*, i. 28*n*). Among his hearers at one time was Bentham, who claims to have even then detected the fallacies that were to appear in the 'Commentaries,' and who describes him as 'a formal, precise, and affected lecturer—just what you would expect from the character of his writings; cold, reserved, and wary—exhibiting a frigid pride' (BOWRING, *Bentham*, x. 45). The subject was a novel one in an English university; and Blackstone's lectures, which showed the skill of the man of letters quite as much as the learning of the lawyer, attracted considerable attention, and quickly led to a bettering of his own prospects. He took up law once more, and for several years lived a twofold life: in London, practising at Westminster, and sitting in parliament as member for the rotten borough of Hindon in Wiltshire (1761); and at Oxford, holding not only his professorship, but also the principalship of New Inn Hall, to which he was appointed in 1761. From this time onward his name occurs frequently in his own reports of cases; and, seeing that in 1761 he was offered and that he declined the chief justiceship of the Common Pleas in Ireland, and that two years later he was made solicitor-general to the queen, he must have rapidly risen to a high place in his profession. Through his published works, too, he was becoming known as a careful student of legal history. He had been counsel in the

case of the Oxfordshire election in 1754, when one of the questions raised was whether tenants holding by copy of court roll according to the custom of the manor, though not at the will of the lord, were freeholders qualified to vote in elections for knights of the shire. The case exciting great interest, Blackstone elaborately discussed the question in his 'Considerations on Copyholders,' tracing the history of the tenures in dispute, and arguing that they could not confer the freehold vote. The matter was settled by the passing of the act 31 Geo. II, cap. 14, which declared all tenants holding by copy of court roll incapable of voting. Apart from its own value, Blackstone's tract shows that he had made a far more careful study of the history of English tenures than his 'Commentaries' would lead one to imagine. But here, as elsewhere, he accepted too readily the conclusions of previous writers, never questioning, for instance, the theory, afterwards repeated in a balder form in the 'Commentaries,' and still almost universally received as true, that copyholders were originally villeins in a state of bondage, who after the Conquest, by the 'good-nature and benevolence' of their lords, had been permitted to hold their lands without interruption till finally they got fixity of tenure according to the custom of the manor. (Blackstone is not to blame for originating the theory; see Coke's *Compleat Copyholder*, sect. xxxii.; Bacon's *Use of the Law*; Wright's *Tenures*, 3rd ed. p. 220; Gilbert's *Tenures*, p. 155. A great part of the passage in the 'Commentaries,' in fact, is in Wright's words). In 1759 Blackstone brought out his first important work, an edition of the Great Charter and the Charter of the Forest. It contains the Articles of the Barons, the issues of the Great Charter in 1215, 1216, and 1217, with several charters of confirmation, the Charter of the Forest, and the Statute of Marlebridge. In a long introduction he traces the history of the charter up to the 29 Edw. I, and gives an account of the various manuscripts known to him, most of which he had himself examined (see in the Introd. to *Statutes of the Realm* the results of later research compared with Blackstone's work).

Some imperfect reports of his lectures having been circulated, and some having 'fallen,' as he says, 'into mercenary hands, and become the object of clandestine sale,' Blackstone determined to prepare them for publication in the form of a general survey of English law. The manuscript notes of his lectures, in his own handwriting, are in the library of the Incorporated Law Society. They are in four volumes, written with great neatness, and with scarcely a single erasure. He produced the first volume of the 'Commentaries' in 1765, and the other three volumes at intervals during the next four years. The work begins with his first Vinerian lecture on the study of the law, an elegant plea, once much admired, 'that a competent knowledge of the laws of that society in which we live is the proper accomplishment of every gentleman and scholar' (cf. the preface to Wood's *Institutes*). He goes on, by way of introduction, to discuss the nature of laws in general (in a chapter which, says Sir H. Maine, 'may almost be said to have made Bentham and Austin into jurists by virtue of sheer repulsion'), the sources of English law, the countries subject to that law, and the legal divisions of England. In the exposition of the law he follows the arrangement of which he had published the outline on beginning his lectures (*Analysis of the Law*, 1754), and which in substance he adopted from Hale's 'Analysis of the Civil part of the Law.' He treats first of the rights commanded or recognised by the law, and secondly of the wrongs which it prohibits; rights again he divides, accepting Hale's unfortunate translation from Roman law, into rights of persons and rights of things (or property), and wrongs into private wrongs, or civil injuries, and public wrongs, or 'crimes and misdemeanors.' To each of these four divisions is allotted a volume (see a table representing in detail 'the arrangement which seems to have been intended by Sir William Blackstone' in Austin, ii. 1018). The work closes with a chapter on the rise, progress, and gradual improvements of the laws of England, which is interesting as having suggested to Reeves the utility of a history of English law filled up with some minuteness upon the outline there drawn. The work thus covers the field of law, and though its critics have remarked some disproportion in its parts, such subjects as public law, equity, ecclesiastical law, and the constitution and jurisdiction of the courts receiving less than their due attention, yet there is a singular completeness in the whole.

Few books have been more successful than the 'Commentaries.' From his lectures, and from the sale of the work, he is said to have made altogether about 14,000*l.* (Prior, *Malone*, p. 431; in Böhmer's *Litteratur des Criminal-Rechts* the sum is said to have been 16,000*l.*) Eight editions appeared in the author's lifetime, and the ninth edition was ready for publication. For sixty years after his death editions continued to follow

one another almost as quickly; editors were found in men like Burn, Christian, Coleridge, and Chitty, who felt that they were rendering a service to their profession in annotating Blackstone with minute and almost tender care; and laymen turned to him to find for the first time English law made readable. So great have been the growth and the changes of law during the last century that to keep the work up to date by means of footnotes is now an almost hopeless task. The attempt is not abandoned in America (see Cooley's edition, 1884), but Blackstone's text has not been reprinted in England since the edition of 1844. As an institutional treatise, however, it still stands alone. When annotation grew too cumbersome, less reverent editors came who laid hands on the text itself, and by mechanically inserting corrections and additions adapted it to modern use. In most cases, from a strange desire for uniformity, they have even removed from the lecture on the study of the law the form of oral address and all the references which it contains to the circumstances of its delivery, and have given it thus maimed as a formal introductory chapter; while Blackstone's worn-out theories on the origin and nature of law and government have been considered to need only abridgment and not revision. The best known of the adaptations, in point of arrangement and otherwise composed with a freer hand than the rest (the poor laws, for example, being no longer treated under the head of overseers of the poor), is Stephen's 'New Commentaries on the Laws of England,' first published in 1841. It reached a ninth edition in 1883, and is now the recognised text-book by which solicitors are introduced to law. It is still to Blackstone, in some form or other, that English law students turn who seek a general view of the subject. The 'Commentaries has had a yet higher legal fame, having almost, but not quite, reached the distinction accorded to those treatises which, as Blackstone himself says, 'are cited as authority . . . and do not entirely depend on the strength of their quotations from older authors.' (But see Lord Redesdale's protest against the citing of the 'Commentaries' as an authority, 1 Sch. and Lef. 327.) His name is constantly heard in our courts, and to this day judges fortify their decisions by quoting his statement of the law. 'If he has fallen into some minute mistakes in matter of detail,' said Lord Campbell, in the famous case of the Queen *v.* Mills, 'I believe that upon a great question like this, as to the constitution of marriage, there is no authority to be more relied upon' (10 *Cl. and Fin.* 767). How wide his influence has been may be judged on the one side from the fact that throughout Digby's 'History of the Law of Real Property' his work is referred to 'as at once the most available and the most trustworthy authority on the law of the eighteenth century,' and on the other side from the publication in 1822 of Sir J. E. Eardley-Wilmot's Abridgment, 'intended for the use of young persons, and comprised in a series of letters from a father to his daughter,' and from the existence of a 'Comic Blackstone.' His reputation is not confined to England. (See translations in bibliography.) It was made, indeed, matter of reproach to French jurists that they incessantly cited Blackstone as a great authority, rating him even higher than did his own countrymen; and it is still to the 'Commentaries' that most continental writers refer on points of English law. Nowhere has his work been more widely read than in America. 'I hear,' said Burke, in 1775, 'that they have sold nearly as many of Blackstone's Commentaries in America as in England.' It has been edited and abridged in America nearly as often as in England; it suggested to Chancellor Kent the idea of writing his 'Commentaries on American Law;' and there, as here, it has shaped the course of legal education.

Yet while edition after edition was appearing the work had many hard things said about it. There were some who looked with apprehension on an attempt to make smooth the path of the student of law. President Jefferson is reported to have doubted the propriety of citing in America English authorities after the period of emigration, and still more after the declaration of independence, and to have said that the consequence of excluding them would be 'to uncanonise Blackstone, whose book, although the most eloquent and best digested of our law catalogue, has been perverted more than all others to the degeneracy of legal science. A student finds there a smattering of everything, and his indolence easily persuades him that if he understands that book he is master of the whole body of the law' (Tucker, *Life of Jefferson*, ii. 361. See a similar opinion in Ritso's *Introduction to the Science of Law*). Blackstone sustained more vigorous attacks at home. In 1769, when the publication of the first edition was completed, Dr. Priestley wrote what Blackstone called 'a very angry pamphlet' on some passages in the 'Commentaries' relating to dissenters. Blackstone replied in a conciliatory tone, admitting that the passages needed some revision in point of expression, but confessing to no material change of opinion; and Priestley wrote a second letter of explanation, in which,

as one of his friends said, 'there is rather too much submission for the honour of having been noticed' (Rutt, *Memoirs of Priestley*, i. 73). The same part of the work was subjected to a more careful examination in certain letters on the Toleration Act, addressed to Blackstone by Dr. Furneaux, who not only condemned its illiberal spirit, but found grave fault with it as an incomplete statement of the law. These criticisms were so far successful that in subsequent editions the obnoxious passages were considerably modified; the doubt, for example, being no longer expressed whether, as compared with those of the papists, 'the spirit, the doctrines, and the practice of the sectaries are better calculated to make men good subjects.' A few years later (1776) came Bentham's famous 'Fragment on Government,' directed against the digression on the legislative power of government which occurs (pp. 47–50) in Blackstone's chapter on the nature of laws in general, where he states his quaint proof of the perfection of the British constitution. Bentham did not notice, nor did Blackstone acknowledge, that much of this chapter comes from Burlamaqui, the very words being sometimes reproduced. Even the digression, which to Bentham seemed to be made without any reason, occurs in Burlamaqui with the same context (*Droit de la Nature*, part i. ch. 8. Evidently Blackstone had before him Nugent's translation published in 1748). In the preface to the tract Bentham summed up his opinion of the 'Commentaries' as a whole, and while frankly recognising Blackstone's merits, 'who, first of all institutional writers, has taught jurisprudence to speak the language of the scholar and the gentleman,' urged that the work is thoroughly vitiated by its tone of intolerance and of blind admiration. We have only Bentham's own account of the way in which Blackstone received the criticism; when asked if he would answer it, he said, 'No, not even if it had been better written.' (For Bentham's opinion of Blackstone see also the very strongly worded remarks extracted from his commonplace book in Bowring's *Bentham*, x. 141.) The judgment of Austin was not less severe. To him Blackstone's arrangement is a slavish and blundering copy of Hale's; in the whole work ('the far too celebrated Commentaries' he calls it) there is not a single particle of original or discriminating thought; its flattery of English institutions is 'a paltry but effectual artifice' which has made it popular; and its style, for which other critics have only one voice of admiration, is 'a style which is fitted to tickle the ear, though it never or rarely satisfies a severe and masculine taste' (i. 71). There should be mentioned one other critic, long ago forgotten, Sedgwick, the editor of Gilbert's 'Law of Evidence,' who, with strong dissent, yet in a spirit of great fairness and with minute care, discusses Blackstone's first volume, chapter by chapter (*Remarks Critical and Miscellaneous on the Commentaries of Sir W. Blackstone*, 1800; 2nd ed. 1808). A weak reply to Sedgwick was made by W. H. Rowe in a 'Vindication of Blackstone's Commentaries' (1806).

The criticisms of Bentham and of Austin had weight enough to bring Blackstone into undue discredit. To read the 'Commentaries' ceased to be considered an essential part of the liberal education of gentlemen and scholars, and it grew the fashion to speak lightly of the work. There seems now to be the beginning of a more just appreciation. Most of the specific charges against Blackstone were indeed well founded. His was not a mind of much analytical power, nor in any high sense was he an original thinker. His philosophy of law was but a confused mingling of the theories of Puffendorf, Locke, and Montesquieu; and its importance now consists only in its having created, by repulsion, the later English school of jurisprudence. Of the spirit of intellectual independence he had very little. Partly by nature, partly through his political sympathies, partly also, it must be remembered, from a truly worthy admiration of a great system of law and government, he was conservative almost to rigidity. In a characteristic passage he declared that the legal restraints to which Englishmen were subject in his day were 'so gentle and moderate . . . that no man of sense or probity would wish to see them slackened' (i. 144); and, with not less boldness, speaking of the time of Charles II, and drawing a distinction between the theoretical perfection of law and its practical working, he said that '*by the law*, as it then stood, . . . the people had as large a portion of real liberty as is consistent with a state of society' (iv. 439; see Amos's *The English Constitution in the Reign of Charles II*, which is a detailed examination of this opinion; it is discussed also in Fox's *History*, in Rose's *Observations*, and in Heywood's *Vindication*; and see also how Blackstone himself explains his habit of defending legal anomalies, i. 172). The extent of his learning, moreover, has been often exaggerated. He never knew the civil law otherwise than superficially, and frequently states it inaccurately; and even in English law his work is not more remarkable for original research than for the singular skill which it shows in making a happy use of the labours of previous text-writers.

As Lord Ellenborough suggested, he made himself a learned lawyer by writing the 'Commentaries' (see the discussion on Blackstone's merits in 23 *Parl. Hist.* 1078). But within his own sphere of exposition his merits are very great. 'It requires, perhaps,' says Coleridge, in the preface to his edition of the 'Commentaries,' 'the study necessarily imposed upon an editor to understand fully the whole extent of praise to which the author is entitled; his materials should be seen in their crude and scattered state; the controversies examined, of which the sum only is shortly given; what he has rejected, what he has forborne to say should be known; before his learning, judgment, taste, and, above all, his total want of self-display can be justly appreciated.' To this just eulogy one need only add that Blackstone had formed the true conception of an institutional work, which not merely should state the principles of existing law, but by means of 'the learning out of use' should explain their growth. And so well did he carry out his plan that in the 'Commentaries' there is still to be found the best general history of English law, needing comparatively little correction, and told with admirable clearness and spirit. To his style Austin did less than justice. It lacks variety and restraint; but, except amid the loose generalities of the introductory chapters, it is never obscure, and at its best it rises to considerable dignity. Fox thought it 'the very best among our modern writers, always easy and intelligible; far more correct than Hume, and less studied and made up than Robertson' (Trotter, *Memoirs*; see also Fox's speech on Lord Ellenborough's admission to the cabinet).

In 1766 Blackstone, with a growing practice and failing health, resigned both his professorship and his principalship. He still continued to sit in the House of Commons, being returned for the new parliament of 1768 as member for Westbury, in Wiltshire. But beyond a slight connection with Dr. Musgrave's report on the peace of 1763 (16 *Parl. Hist.* 763), his political career was marked by only a single incident. In the exciting debates on Wilkes he played an unfortunate part. On the motion to declare Luttrell elected, Blackstone gave it as his opinion that Wilkes was by common law disqualified from sitting in the house. Grenville retorted by quoting from the 'Commentaries' (i. 162) the causes of disqualification, none of which applied to Wilkes. 'It is well known,' says Philo-Junius, describing the scene, 'that there was a pause of some minutes in the house, from a general expectation that the doctor would say something in his own defence; but it seems his faculties were too much overpowered to think of those subtleties and refinements which have since occurred to him.' The matter gave rise to a prolonged paper controversy, in which Sir W. Meredith, Blackstone, Junius, Dr. Johnson, and others took part. Blackstone, who argued that the expulsion of a member creates in him an incapacity of being re-elected, had certainly the worst of the controversy, maintaining without great dignity an indefensible position (see May's *Parliamentary Practice*, p. 63). Without allowing himself to have been in the wrong, he took pains in his next edition to state the causes of disqualification so as to include such a case as that of Wilkes (i. 162–3; the last sentence of the paragraph does not occur in the first edition). Hence came the toast at opposition banquets: 'The first edition of Dr. Blackstone's "Commentaries on the Laws of England"' (Mahon, *Hist.* v. 352).

After this experience, Blackstone was no doubt glad to retire from parliament. He was invited to be solicitor-general, but he declined the office, as hopes of a judgeship were at the same time held out to him. In February 1770 he was made a justice of the Common Pleas, but he immediately exchanged places with Mr. Justice Yates, and for a few months sat with Lord Mansfield in the court of King's Bench. On Yates's death in the same year he returned to the Common Pleas. He acquired the reputation of being a painstaking judge, and nothing more. Although he had now unquestionably made himself a learned lawyer, his excessive caution and a scrupulous adherence to formalities stood sadly in his way. What Malone tells us of him is in keeping with his general character: 'There were more new trials granted in causes which came before him on circuit than were granted on the decisions of any other judge who sat at Westminster in his time. The reason was that, being extremely diffident of his opinion, he never supported it with much warmth or pertinacity in the court above if a new trial was moved for' (Prior, *Malone*, p. 432; see the chief cases in which he took part in his own reports, vol. ii., also in Burrow's and in Wilson's reports. His most famous judgment is that delivered in Perrin *v.* Blake, in which he discussed the reason, the antiquity, and the extent of the rule in Shelley's case. He took part also in the leading case of Scott *v.* Shepherd, where he differed from the rest of the court in holding that the action was not maintainable; and in the case of Crosby, the lord mayor, reported also in 8 *St. Tr.* 31, and 19 *St. Tr.* 1137). In his later years he suc-

ceeded in procuring an increase in the salaries of judges; and he devoted much of his time to advocating a reform in the system of criminal punishment. He strongly supported the penitentiary system, and it was mainly owing to him and Eden (Lord Auckland) that the act 19 George III c. 74 was passed.

He died 14 Feb. 1780, and was buried in the parish church of Wallingford, where he had spent much of the latter part of his life. He had married in 1761 Sarah Clitherow, and of his nine children one followed so far in his footsteps as to become a fellow of All Souls, principal of New Inn Hall, Vinerian professor, and assessor in the vice-chancellor's court. Henry Blackstone, the law reporter, was his nephew.

In personal character he ever showed that almost oppressive spirit of orderliness which kept him busy at Oxford, and which exhibited itself throughout his life in habits of scrupulous punctuality. He was both languid and hot-tempered. So languid was he, it is said, that in writing the 'Commentaries' he required a bottle of port before him, being 'invigorated and supported in the fatigue of his great work by a temperate use of it' (Croker, *Boswell*, iv. 465); and Lord Stowell, who is the authority for the story, also said that Blackstone was the only man he had ever known who acknowledged and lamented his bad temper. Physically as well as mentally he was lethargic; he grew stout, and came more and more to dislike all forms of exercise, and he seems really to have died from the want of it.

His statue by Bacon, representing him with his right hand on the 'Commentaries,' and with Magna Charta in his left, stands in the Codrington Library. His works are: 1. 'Essay on Collateral Consanguinity,' 1750 (reprinted in 'Law Tracts'). See the other side of the question put in 'An Argument in favour of Collateral Consanguinity' in Wynne's 'Law Tracts.' 2. 'Analysis of the Laws of England,' 1754; 6th ed. 1771; 3rd, 4th, and 5th editions contain the discourse on the study of the law (reprinted in 'Law Tracts'). 3. 'Letter to the Rev. Dr. Randolph, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford,' 1757. 4. 'Considerations on Copyholders, &c.,' 1758 (reprinted in 'Law Tracts'). 5. 'A discourse on the study of the law,' 1758. 6. 'The Great Charter and Charter of the Forest, with other authentic instruments, to which is prefixed an introductory discourse, containing the history of the Charters,' 1759 (reprinted in 'Law Tracts'). 7. 'A treatise on the law of descents in fee-simple,' 1759. 8. 'Reflections on the opinions of Messrs. Pratt, Morton, and Wilbraham, relating to Lord Leitchfield's disqualifications,' 1759. 9. 'A case for the opinion of counsel on the right of the university to make new statutes,' 1759. (For these two pamphlets see life by Clitherow; they are not mentioned elsewhere.) 10. 'Tracts, chiefly relating to the antiquities and laws of England,' 2 vols. 8vo, 1762 (tracts on collateral consanguinity, copyholders, laws of descent, and a reprint of his Great Charter); 3rd ed. 1771, 1 vol. 4to (same tracts, except that on laws of descent; in addition his 'Analysis' and the letter to Dr. Randolph); German translation, 1779. 11. 'Commentaries on the Laws of England,' 4 vols. Editions: 1st, 1765–9, 4to; 2nd, 1768, 4to (see Lowndes); 3rd, 1768, 4to (the 2nd and 3rd seem to be editions of only vols. i. and ii.); 4th, 1770, 4to; 5th, 1773; 6th, 1774, 4to (Dublin edition, 1775, 12mo); 7th, 1775 (this edition and all the subsequent ones are 8vo); 8th, 1778; 9th (by Burn), 1783; 10th and 11th (Burn and Williams), 1787, 1791; 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th (Christian), 1793–5, 1800, 1803, 1809 (the 12th edition was published in numbers, with portraits of sages of the law, which were inserted by the bookseller without the editor's sanction); 'a new edition' (Archbold), 1811; another edition not numbered (J. Williams), 1822; 16th (Coleridge), 1825; 'a new edition' (Chitty), 1826; 17th ('enlarged and continued by the editor of "Warton's History of English Poetry,"' Price, 1830); 18th (Lee, Hovenden, and Ryland), 1829; 19th (Hovenden and Ryland), 1836; 20th (adapted by Stewart), 1837–41; 21st (Hargrave, Sweet, Couch, and Welsby), 1844; 22nd (adapted by Stewart), 1844–9; 23rd (adapted by Stewart), 1854. Other adaptations: (by Stephen, 'partly founded on Blackstone') 1st ed. 1848–9; 9th ed. 1883; (by Kerr) 1st ed. 1857, 4th ed. 1876; (by Broom and Hadley) 1869. The abridgments and volumes of selections are numerous. Among them are Curry's, 1796 and 1809; Gifford's, 1821; Bayly's, 1840; Warren's, 1855 and 1856. Also 'The Comic Blackstone,' by G. A. à Beckett, 1867. The American editions nearly equal in number the English. The first edition is the Philadelphia reprint of 1771–2; the last and best are Sharswood's, 2 vols. 1878, and Cooley's, 2 vols. 1884. There are also American adaptations, including an edition of Broom and Hadley, by Wait (1875), and abridgments, the last being Ewell's (1883). Translations (French): From the 4th ed. by D. G . . . (de Gomicourt), 6 vols. 1774–6, a translation 'qui n'est ni exacte ni française' (Camus, *Biblioth. des livres de droit*); it omits the notes and references. From the 15th ed. by N. M. Chompré, 6 vols. 1822. 'Commentaires sur le code criminel,' by the

Abbé Coyer, 2 vols. 1776, is a free translation of Blackstone's 4th volume. Other translations of parts of the same volume appeared at the end of the century (see QUÉRARD's *La France Littéraire*). (German): A translation of Giffard's abridgment by H. F. C. von Colditz, with preface by Falck, 2 vols. 1822–3. (Italian): The first 2 vols. of 'Classici Criminalisti' (1813) contain Blackstone's 4th vol. (Russian): Catherine II is said to have caused a Russian translation to be made (NICHOLS, *Lit. Anecd.* ii. 553), but it is mentioned in no catalogue of foreign law-books. (See bibliographies of MARVIN, SOULE, LOWNDES, BRUNET, &c. and *Cat. of Brit. Mus.*) 12. 'A Reply to Dr. Priestley's Remarks on the fourth volume of the "Commentaries on the Laws of England." By the author of the Commentaries, 1769 (reprinted in a volume called 'An interesting Appendix to Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries, &c.,' Philadelphia, 1773, another edition of which appeared in 1774 with the further title of the 'Palladium of Conscience.' Besides Blackstone's reply, it contains Priestley's and Furneaux's letters, and 'The case of the late election, &c.') 13. The Wilkes Case. 'An answer to the question stated,' 1769; published anonymously in answer to 'The question stated,' a pamphlet attributed to Sir W. Meredith. To a new edition Blackstone added 'A Postscript to Junius' (see JUNIUS's letters of 29 July and 8 Aug. 1769). 'The case of the late election of the County of Middlesex considered on the principles of the constitution and the authorities of law,' probably by Blackstone (reprinted in 'The Interesting Appendix, &c.'). 'A speech without-doors upon the subject of a vote given on the 9th day of May, 1769;' it appeared in the 'Public Advertiser' of 28 July 1769 (see letter of PHILO-JUNIUS of 1 Aug. 1769). 14. 'Reports of cases determined in the several courts of Westminster Hall from 1746 to 1779,' 2 vols. fol. 1781; Dublin edition, 2 vols. 8vo, 1781; with notes by Elsley, 2 vols. 8vo, 1828. His reports have never been held in high esteem (see WALLACE's *Reporters*, but see the testimony of Best, C. J., to their accuracy, 1 *Moore and Payne*, 553). 15. 'A memoir in answer to the late Dean of Exeter, now Bishop of Carlisle;' read before Society of Antiquaries in 1762. When Blackstone was preparing his edition of the Great Charter, Dean Lyttelton lent him an ancient parchment roll containing the Great Charter and Charter of the Forest of 9 Henry III. Blackstone considered it a copy, and now, in answer to a communication made by the dean to the society, he gives his reasons in detail (in GUTCH's *Collect. Cur.* ii. 357, and in *Biog. Hist. of Blackstone*). 16. 'A letter from Sir William Blackstone Knt., to the Hon. Daines Barrington, describing an antique seal, &c.;' read before Society of Antiquaries in 1775. He discusses the seals directed by 1 Edward VI, cap. ii. to be used by persons having ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and the circumstances of their disuse (in *Archæol.* iii. 414, and in *Biog. Hist.* of BLACKSTONE). 17. 'Account of the Quarrel between Pope and Addison' (in *Biog. Brit.* 2nd ed. i. 56 n.). 18. 'An Argument in the Exchequer Chamber on giving judgment in the case of Perrin and another *v.* Blake' (in HARGRAVE's *Law Tracts*, p. 487).

[Life by Clitherow, prefixed to reports; The Biographical History of Sir W. Blackstone, &c., by a gentleman of Lincoln's Inn (Dr. Douglas), 1782—a rambling expansion of Clitherow's Life; Life in Law. Mag. vol. xv., reprinted in Welsby's Judges; article by Marquardsen in Bluntschli-Brater's Staats-Wörterbuch; Glasson's Hist. du Droit et des Instit. de l'Angleterre; Burrow's Worthies of All Souls; Prior's Malone; Chalmers's Oxford; Junius.]

G. P. M.

BLACKWALL, ANTHONY (1674–1730), classical scholar, was born at Blackwall, a hamlet for many generations the seat of his family in the parish of Kirk Ireton, and the hundred of Wirksworth, Derbyshire, in 1674, educated at Derby grammar school, admitted sizar at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, on 30 Sept. 1690, took the degree of B.A. in 1694, and that of M.A. in 1698, and was shortly afterwards appointed headmaster of the Derby School, and lecturer of All Saints' Church, Derby.

In 1706 he distinguished himself in his first literary venture by the publication of 'Θεόγνιδος Γνῶμαι: Theognidis Megarensis Sententiæ Morales'—the original Greek, with a Latin translation, notes, &c., 8vo, to which was prefixed an address in Greek to Joshua Barnes [q.v.], the well-known Greek professor. In 1718 he published 'An Introduction to the Classics, containing a short discourse on their Excellencies, and Directions how to study them to advantage; with an Essay on the Nature and use of those Emphatical and beautiful figures which give strength and ornament to Writing,' London, 12mo. This work gives the beauties of the ancient writers in a clear and concise manner, illustrated from the author's rich stores of knowledge, and with sound criticism. In 1719 appeared the second edition, with additions and an index, London, 12mo, and there were other London editions in 12mo (3rd ed. 1725, 4th ed., 5th ed. 1737, 6th ed. 1746), issued both be-

fore and after the author's death in 1730; and Dr. William Mavor, while at Woodstock in 1809, reissued the work as 'Blackwall's Introduction to the Classics,' London, 12mo, with an 'Essay on Rhetoric,' and a 'Bibliography of the best English Translations of Greek and Roman Classics,' and describes it as a work most invaluable to those who have not received a sound education.

In 1722 Blackwall was appointed head master of the grammar school of Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, a school founded in the time of Henry VIII, but much increased in revenue by endowments of the Dixie family. Here, in the quiet of a thoroughly pastoral district, he produced his most celebrated work, 'The Sacred Classics defended and illustrated, or an Essay humbly offered towards proving the Purity, Propriety, and True Eloquence of the Writers of the New Testament;' in two parts, 4to, London, 1725; 2nd ed. 8vo, London, 1727. 'Not without very great labour and pains, though accompanied with pleasures,' as he says, he completed the second and last volume of this work a few weeks before his death in 1730, and it was published under the same title in 1731, London, 8vo, with his portrait by Vertue. The two volumes were reprinted at Leipsic by Christopher Wollius, 4to, 1736, with Bernigeroth's copy of the portrait. The third London edition appeared in 2 vols. 8vo, 1737. This work is chiefly on the plan of Raphelius, and is of very fair merit in its fund of general learning and its useful observations. Words and phrases in the New Testament long considered to be barbarisms or solecisms are shown to have been used by the old Greek writers of the best reputation, but the critics thought he had failed to prove the general purity and elegance of the language of the Testament. Orme, Bickersteth, Dr. Williams, and especially his great opponent, Dr. Clarke, make light of his work; while, on the other hand, Dr. Doddridge and T. H. Horne speak highly of its value. In any case, his work can claim the merit of leading the way to sounder biblical criticism.

At both Derby and Bosworth he had the happiness to bring up a number of excellent scholars, among whom were the well-known Richard Dawes, author of 'Miscellanea Critica,' and Budworth, the master of Bishop Hurd. One of his pupils, Sir Henry Atkins, presented him to the rectory of Clapham, Surrey, on 12 Oct. 1726. About this time he went up for ordination and waited upon Dr. Gibson, then bishop of London, when a young chaplain of the bishop began to examine Blackwall in the Greek Testament. The bishop, whom Blackwall had known well in the see of Lincoln, on entering the room, good-naturedly asked what the chaplain was about. 'Mr. B. knows more of the Greek Testament than you do, or I to help you.' The Latin grammar which Blackwall made use of in the Derby and Market Bosworth schools was of his own composition, and he was prevailed upon to publish it, but anonymously, as he did not wish to appear to prescribe rules to other instructors of youth. It was entitled 'A new Latin Grammar, being a short, clear, and easy introduction of young Scholars to the Knowledge of the Latin Tongue, &c.,' London, 12mo, 1728.

Although the Clapham living was the only preferment received by 'the good old schoolmaster,' as Gilbert Cooper calls him in his 'Letters on Taste,' he relinquished it by 1729, when he was again master of Bosworth grammar school, with an income of less than a third of that yielded by the clerical living. About this time Samuel Johnson became his 'usher,' but the dates of the association are very difficult to unravel. Blackwall returned to Bosworth early in 1729; Johnson left college about December 1729, and even if he went direct to assist Blackwall it could only have been for a few months, as the latter died at the schoolhouse on 8 April 1730. After the master's death, the usher may have continued to teach, and when we study Johnson's history, and read of his going on foot to the school in a forlorn state of circumstances on 16 July 1732, that can only refer to his last attendance at Bosworth, probably at the close of the summer holidays. He left the house of Sir Wolstan Dixie, a patron of the school, eleven days after, and thus we may conclude he taught in the school for two and a half years, of which only a few months were under Blackwall. The distressing experiences of which we read so much in Boswell's memoir and elsewhere must therefore be referred to the time subsequent to Blackwall's death, and when the control of the Dixies as 'patrons of the school' seems to have weighed very heavily upon Johnson. The present writer, when under-master of this school, 1854–1863, was unable to find any records of the association of Johnson with Blackwall.

Blackwall was twice married. The only child by the first wife, named Toplis, was Anthony, who was B.A. of Emmanuel College in 1721; by the second wife, who was widow of — Cantrell, his predecessor in the Derby school, and mother of Henry Cantrell [q.v.], he had four sons: Henry, B.A. Emmanuel College 1721; Robert, a dragoon; John, attorney at Stoke Golding, near Bosworth, who died in 1762; and William, who died

young. He had also one daughter, who married Mr. Pickering. The daughter of John Blackwall married William Cantrell, bookseller, Derby.

[Nichols's Leic. iv. 2, 509; Glover's Derbyshire, i. 106; Boswell's Johnson (Croker's), pp. 18, 20; Cooper's Letters on Taste, p. 119; Horne's Introd. 10th ed. iv. 22; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. i. 130, ii. 551, iii. 332, ix. 809; and Blackwall's works.] J. W.-G.

**BLACKWALL, JOHN** (1790–1881), zoologist, was born at Manchester 20 Jan. 1790. After some years' partnership with his father, an importer of Irish linen, he retired in 1833 to North Wales, settling ultimately at Llanrwst. As early as 1821 he published, in Thomson's 'Annals of Philosophy,' observations on diurnal mean temperature, and in 1822 some notes by him on migratory birds appeared in the 'Memoirs of the Manchester Philosophical Society.' This was followed by observations on the notes of birds. Fifteen of his first twenty-five papers were ornithological. Being attracted to the study of spiders and their webs, he was surprised to find scarcely any available authorities, and this determined his choice of a principal lifework. His first paper on spiders appeared in 1827 in the 'Transactions of the Linnean Society,' on the means by which gossamer spiders effect their aërial excursions. In 1830 he published, in the 'Zoological Journal,' a paper on the manner in which the geometric spiders construct their nets. His papers were collected in 'Researches in Zoology,' 1834; the second edition, 1873, was not brought up to date. Blackwall pursued the study of the spiders of his own neighbourhood and their habits with extreme painstaking, almost wholly unaided by any British or foreign worker. His great work, 'A History of the Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland,' 1861–4, published by the Ray Society, was unfortunately in the hands of the society ten years before its publication. It is full of minute detail, giving an almost photographic picture of the object. Nearly all his work was done without any aid but that of a pocket lens. Some of his type-specimens are lost, owing to their having been kept indiscriminately with others. His writing for the press was most remarkably clear, and scarcely a single correction was needed in his proof-sheets. He died 11 May 1881.

[Obit. notice in the Entomologist, xiv. 145–50, by Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge; see also xiv. 190, and Entomologist's Monthly Mag. xviii. 45.] G. T. B.

**BLACKWELL, ALEXANDER** (*d.* 1747), was an adventurer, whose career is for the most part enveloped in mystery and contradiction. It is admitted that he was born in Aberdeen early in the eighteenth century; Fryxell, the Swedish historian of the intrigue which brought him to the scaffold, says in 1709, but this seems too late. According to a contemporary memoir, his father was a petty shopkeeper; but this production, although professedly written at Stockholm, was to all appearance fabricated in London to serve a political object; and there seems no reasonable doubt that he was the brother of Dr. Thomas Blackwell [q. v.], and consequently the son of another Thomas Blackwell [q. v.] According to the anonymous biography referred to, he studied medicine at Leyden, under Boerhaave, and he may very probably have represented himself to have done so. As, however, we find him practising the trade of a printer in London about 1730, there is far more probability in the statement of an apparently well-informed correspondent of the 'Bath Journal,' abstracted in 'The Gentleman's Magazine' for September 1747, that Blackwell, urged by ambition and restlessness, left the university of Aberdeen without taking a degree, and came up to seek his fortune in the metropolis. Having obtained employment from the printer Wilkins as corrector of the press, he married an excellent wife with a considerable portion, and set up as a printer on his own account. He seemed on the high road to prosperity, when he was ruined by a combination of the London printers, who opposed him as an interloper who had never been apprenticed to the trade. He spent two years in a debtor's prison, from which he was delivered by the enterprise of his wife [see BLACKWELL, ELIZABETH]. He then took up the study of medicine and agriculture, and was frequently consulted respecting the management of estates. Being introduced to the Duke of Chandos, he obtained employment as the director of that nobleman's improvements at Cannons, which situation he forfeited under circumstances not explained, but apparently little to his credit. 'It kept him,' says the editor of the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' annotating the article in the 'Bath Journal,' 'from other employment.' The printer of the magazine was probably one of Blackwell's persecutors, yet this may have been the reason why, as stated in Chalmers's 'Dictionary,' 'Mr. Blackwell's family were not very desirous of preserving his memory,' and allowed the circulation of erroneous statements which have hitherto entirely misled his biographers. In 1741,

while still in the duke's service, he had published 'A New Method of improving Cold, Wet, and Clayey Grounds,' of which there is no copy in the British Museum or the Bodleian. It may have attracted attention abroad, for the indomitable adventurer next turns up in Sweden in 1742. Here he represented himself as a physician, prescribed successfully for the king, and was actually appointed one of his physicians in ordinary, but soon incurred the suspicion of quackery, and fell back upon his old trade of practical agriculturist. He published in 1745 'An Essay on the Improvement of Swedish Agriculture,' which was suspected of being a translation from the English; and was entrusted with the direction of a model farm at Allestad. This was alleged to have deteriorated under his management, and the precariousness of his appointment may perhaps have driven him to engage in political intrigue. Sweden, under the weak rule of King Frederick, was at the time distracted by the contending factions of the 'Hats' and the 'Caps,' the former under French influence, the latter inclining to England. An unquiet spirit like Blackwell would be prone to fish in these troubled waters, and as his political relations were chiefly with the English party, the representatives of his own country might well seek to make a tool of him. In March 1747 he presented himself to the king with a mysterious verbal communication purporting to come from the Queen of Denmark (Louisa, George II's daughter), vaguely hinting at a large sum of money to be bestowed on condition of altering the succession to the exclusion of the infant crown prince. The king at first referred Blackwell to two of his confidants, but on the following day, becoming alarmed, disclosed the incident to his ministers, who immediately arrested Blackwell. The latter admitted making the communication, and declared that he had been prompted to do so by an anonymous letter which he had destroyed, and the source of which was unknown to him. To extract further revelations he was cruelly tortured. He long withstood his sufferings with the greatest constancy, and although he ultimately succumbed, he revoked his confession, and it is difficult to ascertain what it really was. It certainly implicated no other person, for no one else was proceeded against. The sentence of his judges, if correctly cited, condemned him for 'designing to alter the present constitution, and to render the crown absolute; to set aside the present established succession; and to procure large sums of money to enable him to execute these schemes.' It was insinuated that Adolphus Frederick, the next heir, was to have been poisoned, that 'a certain young prince,' the Duke of Cumberland, was to have been set upon the throne, and that Adolphus Frederick's son, afterwards Gustavus III, was to have been indemnified by a principality in Germany. On these charges, of most if not of all of which he was unquestionably innocent, Blackwell was condemned without any public trial to be broken on the wheel, a punishment commuted into decapitation. He met his fate on 9 Aug. 1747 with remarkable fortitude, apologising for laying his head on the wrong side of the block on the ground that it was the first time he had ever been beheaded. The speech he endeavoured to address to the bystanders was drowned in the roll of drums, and a paper published in his name is probably spurious. The real object and secret springs of his intrigue remain a mystery. Some have thought that it was a device of his own to gain the king's favour and magnify his own importance, and that the alleged anonymous letter was a figment. Others deem him the instrument of a foreign court, probably England. The 'Hats' regarded him as an agent of their adversaries; the 'Caps' insisted that he had been made the stalking-horse of a fictitious plot. Not a few suspected that he had been ensnared by the minister Tessin, who was supposed to be jealous of his influence, and certainly took the leading part in his torture and execution. Blackwell is universally represented as meddlesome, pragmatical, and loquacious, and the theory that his plot was wholly concocted by himself would appear the most plausible, but for the evident pains taken by the English government to vindicate itself at his expense. According to the correspondent of the 'Bath Journal' Blackwell was an excellent scholar in his youth. His eminent talents were marred by want of principle and unsoundness of judgment, but he must have possessed enterprise, courage, and versatility.

[Gent. Mag. 1747, pp. 424–6; A Genuine Copy of a Letter from a Merchant in Stockholm to his Correspondent in London (London, 1747); Chalmers's Dictionary, art. 'Blackwell (Elizabeth);' Credercreutz, Sverige under Ulrica, Eleonora, och Fredric I (1821); Fryxell, Berättelser ur Svenska Historien, pt. xxxvii., Stockholm, 1868. The proceedings of the tribunal which condemned Blackwell were sealed up by order of Count Tessin, and remained unexamined for thirty-three years, when Gustavus III deposited them in the public archives. Their contents were first divulged in 1846, in an essay contributed to the newspaper Frey, by N. Arfvidsson, upon which Fryxell's circumstantial and interesting narrative is mainly founded.] R. G.

BLACKWELL, ELIZABETH (*fl.* 1737), wife of Alexander Blackwell [q. v.], is positively asserted by James Bruce (*Lives of Eminent Men of Aberdeen*, p. 307) to have been the daughter of a stocking merchant in Aberdeen, and to have eloped with her husband to London before he found employment as a corrector of the press. No authority is given for these statements. Blackwell's biographer in the 'Bath Journal,' who seems to write with a knowledge of the family, asserts on the other hand that the marriage took place subsequently, and describes Elizabeth as 'a virtuous gentlewoman, the daughter of a worthy merchant,' who gave his daughter a handsome portion. 'Virtuous' and 'worthy' were unquestionably epithets applicable to Elizabeth herself, who extricated her husband from his pecuniary difficulties by applying her talent for painting to the delineation of medicinal plants with the colours of nature. She was encouraged by Sir Hans Sloane, Dr. Mead, and Mr. Rand, curator of the botanical garden at Chelsea. By his advice she took lodgings close by the garden, where she was supplied with plants, which she depicted with extreme skill and fidelity, while Blackwell himself supplied the scientific and foreign nomenclature, and, with the original author's consent, abridged the descriptions in Philip Miller's 'Botanicum Officinale.' After finishing the drawings, Elizabeth engraved them on copper herself, and coloured the prints with her own hands. The work at length appeared in 1737, in 2 vols. folio, under the title of 'A Curious Herbal, containing five hundred cuts of the most useful plants which are now used in the practice of Physic.' It was accompanied by laudatory certificates from the College of Physicians and College of Surgeons, and dedications to Drs. Mead, Pellet, and Stuart. As a monument of female devotion it is most touching and admirable, and its practical value was very great. 'If,' says a writer in Chalmers's 'Dictionary,' 'there is wanting that accuracy which modern improvements have rendered necessary in delineating the more minute parts: yet, upon the whole, the figures are sufficiently distinctive of the subject.' Rousseau complains of its want of method, but it was not designed to accompany treatises on botany. Its merits received the most substantial recognition from the fine republication undertaken by Trew (Nüremberg, 1757–73), with the addition of a sixth century of plants, and a preface pointing out its superiority to the more scientific work of Morandi alike in accuracy and delicacy of colouring and in the copiousness of representations of exotic plants. Having performed her task of delivering her husband and temporarily re-establishing his affairs, Elizabeth Blackwell disappears from observation. According to the contemporary pamphlet on her husband's execution, she was then in England, but had been upon the point of joining him in Sweden. The date of her death is not recorded. She must have left children if, as has been stated, descendants from her exist at the present day.

[Gent. Mag. vol. xvii.; Chalmers's Dict.; Bruce's Eminent Men of Aberdeen, 1841.]

R. G.

BLACKWELL, GEORGE (1545?-1613), archpriest, was born in Middlesex in or about 1545. A secular priest, in a controversial letter addressed to him, says: 'Your father was indeed a pewterer by Newgate in London, a man of honest occupation it is most true, but not the best neighbour to dwell by.' He was admitted scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, 27 May 1562, graduated B.A. in 1563, became probationer of his college in 1565, perpetual fellow in the following year, and M.A. in 1567. 'But his mind being more addicted to the catholic than to the reformed religion he left his fellowship and retired to Gloucester Hall for a time, where he was held in good repute by Edm. Rainolds and Thomas Allen, the two learned seniors' (Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, ii. 122). Leaving the university he went over to the English college at Douay, where he was admitted in 1574, and being already far advanced in learning was ordained priest in 1575. He took the degree of B.D. the same year in the university of Douay, and returned to England upon the mission in November 1576.

As early as 1578 he was in prison (*Douay Diaries*, 147). To this occasion perhaps the secular priest already mentioned refers when he says: 'About twenty years since, to my remembrance, you were imprisoned in London: but your brother, being the bishop of London's register, procured your release very shortly after.' Blackwell lodged for seven or eight years in the house of Mrs. Meany in Westminster, and was constantly in fear of arrest and imprisonment. Once he owed his deliverance from impending danger to the intervention of the Countess of Arundel and Surrey, whose anonymous biographer informs us that 'he being forced for his own and the gentlewoman's security he liv'd with to hide himself in a secret place of the house when search was made after [him] by the hereticks: and being in great danger of being taken or famish'd by reason that all the catholicks of the house were carry'd away to prison, and heretick watchmen put into the house to keep it and hinder any from helping him. She

haveing notice of his distress dealt so with the officer who had the principal charge of that business that after three dayes he was content two of her servants should come to that house at the time when the guard was chang'd, take Mr. Blackwell out of the hideing-place, and convey him away, as they speedily did, bringing him betwixt them, he not being able to go alone, to their lady's house, where, after some dayes for refreshing he had stay'd, she sent him safe to the place he desir'd to go' (*Lives of Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, and of Anne Dacres, his wife*, 216, 217). It would seem that he sometimes visited the continent, as he is said to have formed a personal acquaintance with Cardinal Bellarmin and other eminent writers, who give an excellent character of his learning and capacity which they discovered while he had occasion to reside in Rome (Dodd, *Church Hist.* ii. 380).

After the decease of Cardinal Allen the affairs of the English catholic clergy fell into a state of confusion, owing to the absence of any means of enforcing regular discipline. The petitions for the appointment of a bishop were not favourably received at Rome, but on 7 March 1597-8 Cardinal Cajetan, the protector of the English nation, addressed a letter to Blackwell, announcing to him the command of the pope, Clement VIII, that he should be archpriest over the secular clergy. Unlimited power was given to Blackwell to restrain or revoke the faculties of the clergy, to remove them from place to place at his pleasure, and to punish the refractory by deprivation or censures. The cardinal named six persons to be his assistants, and empowered him to appoint six others. 'The Jesuits,' the cardinal continues, 'neither have nor pretend to have any jurisdiction or authority over the clergy, or seek to disquiet them; it seemeth, therefore, a manifest subtlety and deceit of the devil, complotted for the overthrow of the whole English cause, that any catholic should practice or stir up emulation against them.' This letter was accompanied by private instructions, which prohibited the archpriest and his twelve assistants from determining any matter of importance without advising with the superior of the Jesuits and some others of the order.

The appointment of Blackwell gave rise to serious and protracted dissensions among the clergy, which were secretly fomented by the English government (Foley, *Records*, i. 12 et seq.) Thirty-one secular priests, headed by Dr. Bishop, sent an appeal to Rome, and on 6 April 1599 the pope issued a bull, fully recognising and sanctioning the letter of Cardinal Cajetan, and the appointment of the archpriest and his acts, declaring the letter to have been valid from the first, and explicitly ordering it to be obeyed and its regulations to be complied with. The appellant priests at once submitted to the bull without any limitation. It was contended, however, that the actual submission of the appellants did not undo or atone for the criminality of their former appeal, and on this ground the archpriest and his adherents continued to treat them as schismatics. They again appealed to Rome, and the pope addressed to the archpriest a brief (17 Aug. 1601), recommending him to temper severity with mildness, and exhorting all parties to a general oblivion of the offence. This letter, however, did not entirely pacify the troubles; the clergy sent a third deputation to Rome, and a second letter was addressed by the pope to the archpriest (6 Oct. 1602). His holiness blamed him for proceeding by suspension and censures against the appellant priests, and commanded him to communicate no business of his office to the provincial of the Society of Jesus, or to any members of the society in England, lest it should be a cause of animosity and discord between the society and the appellants; and with the same view he revoked the contrary injunctions given by Cardinal Cajetan. Thus the matters in dispute were finally settled by papal authority.

For some time after this Blackwell exercised his authority as archpriest without opposition; but he eventually got entangled in a controversy of another kind, and drew upon himself the censures of the holy see. In 1606 the government of King James I imposed on catholics a new oath, which was to be the test of their civil allegiance. The wording of the oath was entrusted to Archbishop Bancroft, who, with the assistance of Sir Christopher Perkins, a 'renegado Jesuit,' so framed it as to give to the designs of the ministry the desired effect, 'which was first to divide the catholics about the lawfulness of the oath; secondly, to expose them to daily prosecutions in case of refusal, and, in consequence of this, to misrepresent them as disaffected persons, and of unsound principles in regard of civil government' (Dodd, *Church Hist.* ii. 366). Blackwell told his clergy by a circular letter, dated 22 July 1606, that it was his holiness's pleasure that they should behave themselves peaceably with regard to all civil matters. 'Sua sanctitas nullo modo probat, tales tractatus agitari inter catholicos: imò jubet, ut hujusmodi cogitationes deponantur.' Previously, on 28 Nov. 1605, he had written a similar letter to the catholic laity. At several meetings of the secular and regular clergy, convened to consider the oath, Blackwell advised them to take it. Cardinal

Bellarmin wrote to him an admonitory letter on this subject, to which he replied. Being apprehended near Clerkenwell on 24 June 1607, he was committed prisoner to the Gatehouse in Westminster, and thence was removed to the Clink prison in Southwark, where he was frequently examined upon several articles, especially concerning the oath of allegiance. In fine, he took the oath, and several of the clergy and laity followed his example, notwithstanding the fact that the oath had twice been formally condemned by Pope Paul V in 1606 and 1607. Blackwell's conversion being despaired of, the sovereign pontiff deprived him of the office of archpriest in 1608, and appointed George Birket [q. v.] to supply his place.

Blackwell died on 12 Jan. 1612-13, persisting to the last in his approbation of the oath. On being taken suddenly ill some priests attended him, and he assured them that he deemed it to be a lawful oath, and that in taking it he had done nothing contrary to conscience (Widdrington, *Disputatio Theologica de Juramento Fidelitatis*, 393–5).

A large number of books were published against him, chiefly by Watson, Colleton, Dr. Bishop, Dr. Champney, and other catholic divines. The principal other works relating to the controversies in which he was engaged are: 1. 'The Hope of Peace, by laying open such doubts and manifest untruthes as are devulged by the Archpriest in his letter or answere to the Bookes which were published by the priestes,' Frankfort, 1601, 4to. 2. 'Mr. George Blackwel (made by Pope Clement 8, Archpriest of England), his Answeres vpon sundry his Examinations: together with his Approbation and taking of the Oath of Allegeance: and his Letter written to his assistants and brethren, moouing them not onely to take the said Oath, but to aduise all Romish Catholikes so to doe,' London, 1607, 4to. 3. 'A large Examination taken at Lambeth, according to his Maiesties direction, point by point, of M. George Blakwell, made Archpriest of England, by pope Clement 8. Vpon occasion of a certaine answere of his, without the priuitie of the State, to a Letter lately sent vnto him from Cardinall Bellarmine, blaming him for taking the Oath of Allegeance. Together with the Cardinals Letter, and M. Blakwels said answere vnto it. Also M. Blakwels Letter to the Romish Catholickes in England, as well Ecclesiasticall as Lay,' London, 1607, 4to; also printed in French at Amsterdam, 1609. 4. 'In Georgium Blackvellum Angliæ Archipresbyterum à Clemente Papa Octavo designatum Quæstio bipartita: Cuius Actio prior Archipresbyteri iusiurandum de Fidelitate prestitum, Altera eiusdem iuramenti Assertionem, contra Cardinalis Bellarmini Literas, continet,' London, 1609, 4to. 5. 'Relatio compendiosa turbarum quas Iesuitæ Angli, vna cum D. Georgio Blackwello Archipresbytero, Sacerdotibus Seminariorum populoq; Catholico cõciuêre ob schismatis & aliorum criminum inuidiam illis iniuriosè impactam sacro sanctæ inquisitionis officio exhibita, vt rerum veritate cognitâ ab integerrimis eiusdem iudicibus lites & causæ discutiantur et terminentur,' Rouen, 4to.

[Dodd's Church Hist. (1737), ii. 251–65, 366, 380, also Tierney's edit. iv. 70 et seq., App. 110, 142, 147, 148, 157, v. 8, 12; Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 122, Fasti, i. 162, 179; Berington's Memoirs of Panzani; Ullathorne's Hist. of the Restoration of the Cath. Hierarchy, 7; Flanagan's Hist. of the Church in England, ii. 265–69, 299, 301; Anatomie of Popish Tyrannie (1603), 177; Diaries of the English College, Douay; Morris's Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers, 2nd ser. 23, 153, 154, 3rd ser. 116; MS. Harl. 6809, art. 190; MS. Lansd. 983 f. 123; MS. Cotton. Titus B. vii. 468; MS. Addit. 30, 662 f. 72*b*.; Butler's Hist. Memoirs of the English Catholics (1822), ii. 204 et seq. 254; Lingard's Hist. of England (1849), vii. 91–95 Foley's Records; Calendars of State Papers.] T. C.

**BLACKWELL, JOHN** (1797–1840), Welsh poet and prose writer, was born at Mold, in Flintshire, in 1797, and for many years followed the trade of a shoemaker in his native town. From an early age he showed the greatest avidity for books, and he carried off several prizes offered for poems and essays in the Welsh language. By the liberality of friends he was enabled to enter Jesus College, Oxford, in 1824, and he took the degree of B.A. in 1828. In the autumn of the latter year, at the Royal Denbigh Eisteddvod, a prize was adjudged to him for his beautiful Welsh elegy on the death of Bishop Heber. In 1829 he was ordained to the curacy of Holywell. During his residence there he contributed largely to the columns of the 'Gwyliedydd,' a periodical conducted on the principles of the established church, and in 1832 he was presented with a prize medal at the Beaumaris Eisteddvod. In 1833 he was presented by Lord-chancellor Brougham to the living of Manor Deivy, in Pembrokeshire. Soon afterwards he became editor of an illustrated magazine in the Welsh language, entitled 'Y Cylchgrawn,' and he conducted this periodical with remarkable ability. He died on 14 May 1840, and was buried at Manor Deivy. His poems and essays, with a memoir of his life, were edited by the Rev. Griffith Edwards of Minera, in a volume entitled 'Ceinion Alun,' Ruthin, 1851, 8vo.

[Williams's Eminent Welshmen, 554; Gent. Mag. (New Ser.), xiv. 100.] T. C.

**BLACKWELL, THOMAS**, the elder (1660?–1728), a learned Scotch minister, is sometimes confounded with his more celebrated son of the same name. He was called to the charge as presbyterian minister at Paisley, Renfrewshire, on 5 April 1693, but his ordination was delayed to 28 Aug. 1694 for various reasons, one being his own 'unclearness' about accepting the call. He was translated to Aberdeen on 9 Oct. 1700, and in 1710 he was elected professor of divinity in the Marischal College of the university of Aberdeen. In the same year he published 'Ratio Sacra, or an appeal unto the Rational World about the reasonableness of Revealed Religion . . . directed against the three grand prevailing errors of Atheism, Deism, and Bourignonism,' Edin. 12mo. The same year his second work appeared: 'Schema Sacrum, or a Sacred Scheme of Natural and Revealed Religion, making a Scriptural-Rational Account of these Three Heads . . . of Creation . . . of Divine Predestination . . . and of the Wise Divine Procedure in accomplishing the Scheme,' Edin. 8vo, pp. 340. A second edition in 12mo was published at Paisley in 1800. An American edition was brought out by a New Hampshire minister, with a list of over 700 names of subscribers, under the altered title of 'Forma Sacra, or a Sacred Platform of Natural and Revealed Religion . . . by the pious and learned Thomas Blackwell' (with a lengthy introduction on the position and prospects of religion in America), by Simon Williams, M.A., 12mo, Boston, 1774. The latter was minister of the gospel at Wyndham, New Hampshire, and he speaks of Blackwell as 'a minister much esteemed in Peasley, North Britain,' his informant, the Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, then president of the college in the Jerseys, having been one of his successors in the church at Paisley. Blackwell appears to have taken a prominent part in the disturbed affairs of the Scottish church. The first of the 'Tracts concerning Patronage by some eminent Lairds; with a candid inquiry about the constitution of the Church of Scotland in relation to the Settlement of Ministers,' 8vo, Edin. 1770, is entitled, 'Representation by Mr. William Carstairs, Thomas Blackwell, and Robert Baillie, Ministers of the Church of Scotland, offered by them in the name and by appointment of the General Assembly against the bill for restoring patronages,' 1712. Another work of his was published in 1712 entitled 'Methodus Evangelica,' 8vo, London.

Blackwell's appointment as professor of divinity in the Marischal College was by presentation vested in the Marischal family—George Keith, fifth Earl Marischal, being the founder—but on the forfeiture of their rights consequent upon their adherence to the cause of the Stuarts, the patronage in 1715 was vested in the crown; and the office of principal being vacant in 1717, George I recognised the merits of Blackwell by appointing him to the same, a position which, along with his previous professorship, he held until his death in 1728. The names associated with this famous institution in Blackwell's time and during his son's career, or early in the eighteenth century, are of great eminence. Among many others, there occur to us those of Bishop Burnet, Dr. Arbuthnot, Dr. Reid, the poet Beattie, Bishop Keith, Dr. Turnbull, the Fordyces (his grandsons), Gibbs the architect, and Professors Maclaurin, Duncan, Stewart, Gerard, and George Campbell.

Blackwell married a sister of Dr. Johnston, many years professor of medicine in the university of Glasgow, and by her had two sons, Alexander [q. v.] and Thomas [q. v.]; and one daughter, married to Provost Fordyce of Aberdeen, by whom she had nineteen children, some of whom became well known: David Fordyce the professor, James Fordyce the popular preacher, and Sir William Fordyce the physician.

[Blackwell's works; Williams's Forma Sacra; New Statist. H. of Scotland, vii. 235, xii. 11, 1190; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ii. 93] J. W.-G.

**BLACKWELL, THOMAS**, the younger (1701–1757), classical scholar, born on 4 Aug. 1701 in the city of Aberdeen, was the son of the Rev. Thomas Blackwell [see BLACKWELL, THOMAS, the elder]. He was educated at the grammar school of Aberdeen, and studied Greek and philosophy in the Marischal College of the university of the same city, of which his father occupied the chair of divinity from 1710, and had become principal in 1717. He took the degree of M.A. in 1718, a remarkable instance of proficiency in a young man of seventeen, and in recognition of his ability he was presented on 28 Nov. 1723 to the professorship of Greek in the same college, and took office on 13 Dec. following. He soon made his mark as a successful teacher of the Greek language. It was not in his favourite Greek literature only, but also in the Latin classics, that he exerted himself. He was held in high estimation by the celebrated Berkeley, who selected him as a professor in the projected college at Bermuda.

In 1735 Blackwell published in London an octavo volume, without bookseller's or

author's name, 'An Enquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer,' arranged in twelve sections, as an answer to the question, 'By what fate or disposition of things it has happened that no poet has equalled him for 2,700 years, nor any that we know ever surpassed him before?' A second London edition in octavo, and also anonymous, came out in 1736, followed soon after by 'Proofs of the Enquiry into Homer's Life and Writings, translated into English; being a Key to the Enquiry . . . .' With a curious Frontispiece, 8vo, London, 1747. This was merely a translation of the learned and copious notes originally given in Greek, Latin, Spanish, Italian, and French. The 'Enquiry' was considered a remarkable book at the time, and opinions on its merits have varied considerably. Gibbon, without any explanation of his assertion, speaks of it as 'by Blackwell of Aberdeen, or rather by Bishop Berkeley, a fine, though sometimes fanciful, effort of genius!'

In 1748 appeared another work by Blackwell, 'Letters concerning Mythology,' 8vo, London, without his name or the bookseller's (Andrew Millar) imprint. The preface intimates that some of the first letters 'passed in correspondence written by a learned and worthy man, whose death prevented his prosecuting his plan,' the additions to the seventh and eighth letters, and all following, being by the author of 'An Enquiry . . . . Homer,' &c. No clue is afforded to the original writer, whose letters are given in a very pleasant and lively style, and chiefly refer to the Homeric 'Enquiry.' The later writer continues throughout in the same vein, and makes a very readable book. The second edition, 8vo, London, 1757, appeared soon after the author's death, and gives his name. In the first volume of the 'Archæologia' there is a letter, dated 18 Aug. 1748, addressed by Dr. T. Blackwell to Mr. Ames, with an explanation of an ancient Greek inscription on a white marble found in the Isle of Tasso by Captain Hales.

On 7 Oct. 1748 George II appointed Blackwell principal of the Marischal College in Aberdeen, a position which he held, along with the Greek chair, till his death. Blackwell is the only layman ever appointed principal of this college since the patronage was vested in the crown. When the well-known Glasgow printers, Robert and Andrew Foulis, projected an edition of Plato, Blackwell proposed to furnish them with critical notes, together with an account of Plato's life and philosophy; his terms being too high, the design was relinquished. He then published in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for 1751 a Latin advertisement of a similar venture of his own. This work was never published, however, and his manuscripts, after death, offered no traces of such a scheme.

On 30 March 1752 he took the degree of doctor of laws, and in the following year appeared the first volume of his 'Memoirs of the Court of Augustus,' 4to, Edinburgh. The second volume was published, 4to, Edinburgh, in 1755, and the third volume, which was posthumous and left incomplete by the author (whose text reached to p. 144 only), was prepared for the press, with additional pages, by Mr. John Mills, and published in 4to, London, 1764 (seven years after his death), along with the third edition of the two former volumes. This work contains fine impressions of heads of great personages from genuine antiques. It had a good reception, but unfortunately it was written with so much parade and in such a peculiar style that it offered a wide field for adverse criticism. Johnson reviewed it sarcastically in the Literary Magazine,' 1756, but concludes: 'This book is the work of a man of letters; it is full of events displayed with accuracy and related with vivacity.' A French translation by M. Feutry of this work was published in 12mo, 3 vols., Paris, 1781.

Several years before his death Blackwell's health began to decline, and compelled him to take assistance in his Greek class. Eventually he was forced to travel, and in February 1757 he reached Edinburgh, but could proceed no further. In that city he died on 8 March, in his fifty-sixth year. During a protracted illness he had displayed an equable flow of temper, endearing him to all. Before he started on his journey he drew together all the professors of the college and spent two hours of pleasant conference with them, and on the day of his death he wrote letters to several of his friends, and took leave of them in a cheerful and contented strain. In private life his habits were very agreeable; his conversation ever instructive and affable, accompanied with a flow of good humour, even when provoked to some display of passion.

Soon after his appointment as principal of his college he married Barbara Black, daughter of an Aberdeen merchant, by whom he had no children. This lady survived him many years and died in 1793. She bequeathed her estates, partly to found a chair of chemistry in the college with which the names of her husband, her father-in-law, and the Fordyces (her nephews) had been so long associated, and partly for the premium of an English essay and for the augmentation of the professorial salaries.

[Nichols's Lit. Illust. ii. 35, 69, 814, 820, 851, iv. 84; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. v. 641; Kames's H. of Man; Beattie's Dissertations; Stat. H. of Scot. xii. 1169; Archæologia, i.; Gent. Mag. xvii. 298, xxi. 283; Lit. Mag. 1756; Johnson's Works, 1835, vi. 9; Warburton's Pamphlets; Blackwell's Works, &c.] J. W.-G.

**BLACKWOOD, ADAM** (1539–1613), Scottish writer, was descended from a family in good circumstances, and was born at Dunfermline in 1539. His father, William Blackwood, was slain in battle before the son reached his tenth year, and his mother did not long survive the loss of her husband. Thereupon he was taken in charge by her uncle, Robert Reid, bishop of Orkney, who, recognising his exceptional abilities, sent him to the university of Paris, where he enjoyed the tuition of the two celebrated professors, Turnebus, and Auratus or Dorat, from the latter of whom he acquired an ambition to excel in Latin poetry. After the death of Bishop Reid in 1558, Blackwood went to Scotland; but finding, on account of the disquiet of the times, no prospect of continuing his studies, he returned to Paris, where, through the munificence of Queen Mary, then residing with her first husband, the dauphin, at the court of France, he was enabled to resume his university course. After prosecuting the study of mathematics, philosophy, and oriental languages, he passed two years at Toulouse, reading civil law. On his return to Paris he began to employ himself in teaching philosophy. In 1574 he published at Paris a eulogistic memorial poem on Charles IX of France, entitled 'Caroli IX Pompa Funebris versiculis expressa per A. B. J.C.' (Juris Consultum), and in 1575, also at Paris, a work on the relation between religion and government, entitled 'De Vinculo; seu Conjunctione Religionis et Imperii libri duo, quibus conjurationum traducuntur insidiæ fuco religionis adumbratæ.' A third book appeared in 1612. The work was dedicated to Queen Mary of Scotland, and, in keeping with his poem commemorating the author of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, was intended to demonstrate the necessity laid upon rulers to extirpate heresy as a phase of rebellion against a divinely constituted authority. The work was so highly esteemed by James Beaton, archbishop of Glasgow, that he recommended Queen Mary to bestow on him the office of counsellor or judge of the parliament of Poictiers, the province of Poitou having by letters patent from Henry III been assigned to her in payment of a dowry. Some misunderstanding regarding the nature of this office seems to have given rise to the statement of Mackenzie and others that Blackwood was professor of civil law at Poictiers. He now collected an extensive library, and, encouraged by the success of his previous work, he set himself to the hard and ambitious task of grappling with George Buchanan, whose views he denounced with great bitterness and severity in 'Apologia pro Regibus, adversus Georgii Buchanani Dialogum de Jure Regni apud Scotos,' Pictavis, 1581; Parisiis, 1588. During Queen Mary's captivity in England he paid her frequent visits, and was untiring in his efforts to do her all the service in his power. After her death he published a long exposure of her treatment in imprisonment, interspersed with passionate denunciations of her enemies, especially Knox and Elizabeth. The work bears to have been printed 'à Edimbourg chez Jean Nafield, 1587,' but the name is fictitious, and it was in reality printed at Paris. It was reprinted at Antwerp in 1588, and again in 1589, and is also included in the collection of Jebb 'De Vita et Rebus gestis Mariæ Scotorum Reginæ Autores sedecim,' tom. ii., London, 1725. The title of the work is 'Martyre de la Royne d'Escosse, Douairiere de France; contenant le vray discours des traisons à elle faictes à la suscitation d'Elizabet Angloise, par lequel les mensonges, calomnies, et faulses accusations dressées contre ceste tresvertueuse, trescatholique et tresillustre princesse son esclarcies et son innocence averée.' At the end of the volume there is a collection of verses in Latin, French, and Italian, on Mary and Elizabeth. A fragment of a translation of the work into English, the manuscript of which belongs to the end of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century, was published by the Maitland Club in 1834. The work contains no contribution of importance towards the settlement of the vexed question regarding the character of the unhappy queen, but is of special interest as a graphic presentment of the sentiments and feelings which her pitiable fate aroused in her devoted adherents. In 1606 Blackwood published a poem on the accession of James VI of Scotland to the English throne, entitled 'Inauguratio Jacobi Magnæ Britanniæ Regis,' Paris, 1606. He was also the author of pious meditations in prose and verse, entitled 'Sanctarum Precationum Proœmia, seu mavis, Ejaculationes Animæ ad Orandum se præparantis,' Aug. Pict. 1598 and 1608; of a penitential study, 'In Psalmum Davidis quinquagesimum, cujus initium est *Miserere mei Deus*, Adami Blacvodæi Meditatio,' Aug. Pict. 1608; and of miscellaneous poems, 'Varii generis Poemata,' Pictavis, 1609. He died in 1613, and was buried in the St. Porcharius church at Poictiers, where a marble monument was erected to his memory. By his marriage to Catherine

Courtinier, daughter of the 'procureur de roi' of Poictiers, he left four sons and seven daughters. His collected works in Latin and French appeared at Paris in 1644, with a life and eulogistic notice by Gabriel Naudé. The volume contains a portrait of the author by Picart, in his official robes.

[Life by Naudé in collected ed. of his Works; Mackenzie's Writers of the Scots Nation, iii. 487–513; Irving's Scottish Writers, i. 161–9; Chambers's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, i. 142–3.] T. F. H.

**BLACKWOOD**, GEORGE FREDERICK (1838–1880), major, was second son of Major William Blackwood, of the Bengal army, and grandson of the founder of the publishing firm [see BLACKWOOD, WILLIAM]. He was born in 1838; was educated at the Edinburgh academy and at Addiscombe; and was gazetted a second lieutenant in the Bengal artillery on 11 Dec. 1857. He arrived in India in the midst of the Indian mutiny, and was at once appointed to command two guns in Colonel Wilkinson's Rohilcund movable column. He was promoted first lieutenant on 27 Aug. 1858, and filled the post of adjutant first to the Bareilly and Gwalior divisions, and then to the twenty-second and nineteenth brigades of royal artillery from 1859 to 1864. He was promoted captain on 20 Feb. 1867, and in 1872 was appointed to command the artillery attached to General Bourchier's column in the Looshai expedition. In that capacity he was present at the attacks on Tipar-Mukh, Küng-Nüng and Taikooni, and he gave such satisfaction that his services were specially mentioned in the general's despatch of 19 March 1872, and he was promoted major by brevet on 11 Sept. following. He gave further evidence of his ability as an artillery officer by his very able report on the use of guns in such country as that in which he had been recently engaged, with hints on the calibre best suited for mountain guns, which was printed by the Indian government and circulated by it among its officers. Blackwood was promoted major on 10 Feb. 1875, and after temporarily commanding a battery of royal horse artillery came to England on sick leave. He thus missed the first Afghan campaign of 1878–79, but was in India when on the news of Cavagnari's death it was determined to once more occupy both Cabul and Candahar. Blackwood was posted to the command of the E battery B brigade of royal horse artillery, and ordered to join the force destined for Candahar. While stationed there the news arrived of the advance of Ayoub Khan, and a column was ordered out under the command of Brigadier-general Burrows to assist the wali placed in command by Abdur-rahman Khan, and to investigate the strength of the enemy. To that column Blackwood's battery was attached; the column was cut to pieces in the terrible battle of Maiwand on 27 July 1880, where Blackwood was killed and two of his guns lost.

[Times, 2 Oct. 1880.] H. M. S.

**BLACKWOOD**, HENRY, M.D. (*d.* 1614), physician, was descended from a family of good position in Fifeshire, and was a brother of Adam Blackwood [q. v.], judge of the parliament of Poitiers. He was born at Dunfermline, and after studying belles lettres and philosophy was sent by his uncle, Robert Reid, bishop of Orkney, to the university of Paris, where he taught philosophy about the year 1551. Having afterwards studied medicine he graduated M.D., was incorporated a member of the College of Physicians of Paris, and ultimately became dean of the faculty. He died in 1614. He edited 'In Organum Aristotelis Commentaria,' 'Collatio Philosophiæ atque Medicinæ,' and 'De Claris Medicis;' and left in manuscript 'Animadversio in omnes Galeni libros,' 'Hippocratis quædam cum MSS. collata,' 'In Alexandrum Trallianum Comment.,' and 'Locorum quorumdam Plinii explicatio.' Mackenzie also attributes to him 'Hippocratis Coi Prognosticorum libri tres, cum Latina interpretatione, ad veterum exemplarium fidem emendati et recogniti,' Paris, 1625, but the work was really edited by his son Henry, who was also a professor of medicine and surgery at Paris, and who died at Rouen, 17 Oct. 1634. George Blackwood, a brother of the father, taught philosophy at Paris about the year 1571, but subsequently took holy orders, and obtained considerable preferment in the French Church.

[Dempster's Hist. Eccles. Scot. Gent. (1627), 116–17; Biographie Universelle, iv. 549; Moreri's Dictionnaire Historique, ii. 489; Mackenzie's Writers of the Scots Nation, iii. 479–87; Irving's Scottish Writers, i. 168–9.] T. F. H.

**BLACKWOOD**, SIR HENRY (1770–1832), vice-admiral, fourth son of Sir John Blackwood, bart., of Ballyleidy, co. Down, and of Dorcas, Baroness Dufferin, and Claneboye, was born on 28 Dec. 1770. In April 1781 he entered the navy as a volunteer on board the Artois frigate, with Captain Macbride, and in her was present at the battle on the Doggerbank. He afterwards served with Captains Montgomery and Whitshed, and for four years in the Trusty with Commodore Cosby in the Mediterranean. In 1790 he

was signal midshipman on board the Queen Charlotte with Lord Howe, by whom he was made lieutenant 3 Nov. 1790. In 1791 he was in the Proserpine frigate with Captain Curzon, and towards the close of that year obtained leave to go to France in order to improve himself in the French language. During the greater part of 1792 he was in Paris, and on one occasion was in considerable danger, having been denounced as a spy, and eventually had to fly for his life. He was almost immediately appointed to the Active frigate, from which, a few months later, he was transferred to the Invincible at the special request of Captain Pakenham. Of this ship Blackwood was first lieutenant on 1 June 1794, and as such was promoted, along with all the other first lieutenants of the ships of the line, on 6 July. He was immediately appointed to the Megæra, and continued in her, attached to the fleet under Lord Howe and afterwards Lord Bridport, until he was promoted to the rank of captain 2 June 1795. After a few months in command of the guardship at Hull he was appointed to the Brilliant frigate, of 28 guns, which for the next two years was attached to the North Sea fleet under the command of Admiral Duncan. Early in 1798 the Brilliant was sent out to join Admiral Waldegrave on the Newfoundland station; and on 26 July, whilst standing close in to the bay of Santa Cruz in quest of a French privateer, she was sighted and chased by two French frigates of the largest size. By admirable seamanship, promptitude, and courage, Blackwood succeeded in checking the pursuit and in escaping (James, *Naval History*, ed. 1860, ii. 250). His conduct at this critical time was deservedly commended. Early in 1799 the Brilliant returned to England, and Blackwood was appointed to the Penelope frigate, of 36 guns, in which, after a few months of Channel service, he was sent out to the Mediterranean, and employed during the winter and following spring in the close blockade of Malta. On the night of 30 March 1800 the Guillaume Tell, of 80 guns, taking advantage of a southerly gale and intense darkness, weighed and ran out of the harbour. As she passed the Penelope, Blackwood immediately followed, and, having the advantage of sailing, quickly came up with her: then—in the words of the log—'luffed under her stern, and gave him the larboard broadside, bore up under the larboard quarter and gave him the starboard broadside, receiving from him only his stern-chase guns. From this hour till daylight, finding that we could place ourselves on either quarter, the action continued in the foregoing manner, and with such success on our side that, when day broke, the Guillaume Tell was found in a most dismantled state' (*Log of the Penelope*, kept by Lieutenant Charles Inglis). At five o'clock the Lion, of 64 guns, and some little time afterwards the Foudroyant, of 80 guns, came up, and after a determined and gallant resistance the Guillaume Tell surrendered; but that she was brought to action at all was entirely due to the unparalleled brilliancy of the Penelope's action. Nelson wrote from Palermo (5 April 1809) to Blackwood himself: 'Is there a sympathy which ties men together in the bonds of friendship without having a personal knowledge of each other? If so (and I believe it was so to you), I was your friend and acquaintance before I saw you. Your conduct and character on the late glorious occasion stamps your fame beyond the reach of envy. It was like yourself; it was like the Penelope. Thanks; and say everything kind for me to your brave officers and men' (*Blackwood's Magazine*, xxxiv. 7).

On the peace of Amiens the Penelope was paid off; and in April 1803, when war again broke out, Blackwood was appointed to the Euryalus, of 36 guns. During the next two years he was employed on the coast of Ireland or in the Channel, and in July 1805 was sent to watch the movements of the allied fleet under Villeneuve after its defeat by Sir Robert Calder. On his return with the news that Villeneuve had gone to Cadiz, he stopped on his way to London to see Nelson, who went with him to the Admiralty, and received his final instructions to resume the command of the fleet without delay. Blackwood, in the Euryalus, accompanied him to Cadiz, and was appointed to the command of the inshore squadron, with the duty of keeping the admiral informed of every movement of the enemy. He was offered a line-of-battle ship, but preferred to remain in the Euryalus, believing that he would have more opportunity of distinction; for Villeneuve, he was convinced, would not venture out in the presence of Nelson. When he saw the combined fleets outside, Blackwood could not but regret his decision. On the morning of 21 Oct., in writing to his wife, he added: 'My signal just made on board the Victory—I hope to order me into a vacant line-of-battle ship.' This signal was made at six o'clock, and from that time till after noon, when the shot were already flying thickly over the Victory, Blackwood remained on board, receiving the admiral's last instructions, and, together with Captain Hardy, witnessing the so shamefully disregarded codicil to the admiral's will

(*Nelson Despatches*, vii. 140). He was then ordered to return to his ship. 'God bless you, Blackwood,' said Nelson, shaking him by the hand; 'I shall never speak to you again.' 'He' (and it was Blackwood himself that wrote it) 'not only gave me the command of all the frigates, for the purpose of assisting disabled ships, but he also gave me a latitude seldom or ever given, that of making any use I pleased of his name in ordering any of the sternmost line-of-battle ships to do what struck me as best' (*ibid.* vii. 226).

Immediately after the battle Collingwood hoisted his flag on board the Euryalus, but after ten days removed it to the Queen, and the Euryalus was sent home with despatches and with the French admiral. Blackwood was thus in England at the time of Lord Nelson's funeral (8 Jan. 1806), on which occasion he acted as train-bearer of the chief mourner, Sir Peter Parker, the aged admiral of the fleet.

After this Blackwood was appointed to the Ajax, of 80 guns, in which he joined Lord Collingwood off Cadiz on the first anniversary of Trafalgar, and early in the following year was detached with the squadron under Sir John Duckworth in the expedition up the Dardanelles. At the entrance of the straits, on the night of 14 Feb., the Ajax caught fire through the drunken carelessness of the purser's steward, and was totally destroyed, with the loss of nearly half the ship's company. Blackwood himself was picked up hanging on to an oar, well nigh perished with the cold, after being nearly an hour in the water. During the following operations in the straits he served as a volunteer on board the flagship, and arrived in England in May. He was now offered the situation of pay-commissioner at the navy board, which he declined, preferring to be appointed to the command of the Warspite, of 74 guns. In this, after some uneventful service in the North Sea, he again went out to the Mediterranean, where the principal duty of the fleet was the very harassing blockade of Toulon. Here, for some time during the summer of 1810, Blackwood had command of the inshore squadron, and on 20 July had the credit of driving back a sortie made by a very superior French force. He returned to England at the end of 1812, but remained in command of the Warspite for another year. In May 1814, on the occasion of the visit of the allied sovereigns, he was appointed captain of the fleet under the Duke of Clarence, a special service which was nominally rewarded by a baronetcy. On 4 June 1814 he attained the rank of rear-admiral, and in August 1819 was nominated a K.C.B., and appointed commander-in-chief in the East Indies, from which station he returned in December 1822. He became vice-admiral on 19 July 1821, and from 1827 to 1830 he commanded in chief at the Nore; and still in the full vigour of life he died after a short illness, differently stated as typhus or scarlet fever, on 17 Dec. 1832, at Ballyleidy, the seat of his eldest brother, Lord Dufferin and Clanboye.

He was married three times, and left a large family, the descendants of which are now numerous. His portrait, presented by one of his sons, is in the Painted Hall at Greenwich.

[Blackwood's Magazine, xxxiv. 1; Marshall's Royal Naval Biog. ii. (vol. i. part ii.) 642.]

J. K. L.

**BLACKWOOD, JOHN** (1818–1879), publisher, editor of 'Blackwood's Magazine,' sixth surviving son of its founder [see BLACKWOOD, WILLIAM], was born at Edinburgh on 7 Dec. 1818. Educated at the high school and university of Edinburgh, he early displayed literary tastes, which procured for him the nickname of 'the little editor.' At the close of his college career he spent three years in continental travel. Soon after his return, his father having meanwhile died and been succeeded by two of his elder brothers, he entered, in 1839, to learn business, the house of a then eminent London publishing firm. In 1840 he was entrusted with the superintendence of the branch which his brother's Edinburgh house was establishing in London. He occupied this position for six years, during which his office in Pall Mall became a literary rendezvous, among his visitors being Lockhart of the 'Quarterly Review,' Delane of the 'Times,' and Thackeray, with the last two of whom he formed an intimate friendship. One of his functions was to procure recruits for 'Blackwood's Magazine,' then edited by his eldest brother, and to him was due the connection formed with it by the first Lord Lytton, who began in 1842 to contribute to it his translation of the poems and ballads of Schiller. In 1845 he returned to Edinburgh on the death of his eldest brother, whom he succeeded in the editorship of 'Blackwood's Magazine.' In 1852, by the death of another elder brother, he became virtual head of the publishing business also, and he retained both positions until his death. As an editor he was critical and suggestive, as well as appreciative. As a publisher he preferred quality to the production of quantity; in both capacities he displayed hereditary acumen and liberality. He quickly discerned the genius of George Eliot, forthwith

accepting and publishing in his magazine the first instalment of her earliest fiction the 'Scenes of Clerical Life,' which had been sent to him without the name of the author, for whom thus early he predicted a great career as a novelist. This commencement of a business connection was soon followed by a personal acquaintance between author and publisher, which ripened into intimacy. In her husband's biography of George Eliot there are many indications of her readiness to accept Blackwood's friendly criticisms and suggestions, and of her grateful regard for him. On hearing of the probably fatal termination of his last illness she wrote: 'He will be a heavy loss to me. He has been bound up with what I most cared for in my life for more than twenty years, and his good qualities have made many things easy to me that without him would often have been difficult.' All her books, after the 'Scenes of Clerical Life,' were, with one exception, first published by his firm. Although Blackwood was a staunch conservative and the conductor of the chief monthly organ of conservatism, he always welcomed, whether as editor or publisher, what he considered to be literary ability, without regard to the political or religious opinions of its possessors. A genial and convivial host and companion, he delighted to dispense, at his house in Edinburgh, and his country house, Strathtyrum, near St. Andrews, a liberal hospitality to authors with whom he had formed a business connection. To his magazine he contributed directly only occasional obituary notices of prominent contributors. A fragmentary paper of his, entitled 'Sutherlandia,' described as 'racy,' was published in Mr. Clark's work on 'Golf,' a game to which he was devoted. He died at Strathtyrum on 29 Oct. 1879.

[A selection from the Obituary Notices of the late John Blackwood, editor of Blackwood's Magazine, printed for private circulation, Edinburgh, 1880; George Eliot's Life, as related in her Letters and Journals, arranged and edited by her husband, J. W. Cross, 1885.] F. E.

**BLACKWOOD, WILLIAM** (1776–1834), publisher, founder of 'Blackwood's Magazine,' was born at Edinburgh in November 1776. The circumstances of his parents were very moderate, but he received a sound education. Intelligent and fond of reading, he was apprenticed at fourteen to a bookselling firm in Edinburgh, and while in their service was a diligent student of the historical and archæological literature of Scotland. At the early age of twenty he was thought worthy by an Edinburgh publishing firm of some eminence to be entrusted with the management of a branch of their business which they were establishing in Glasgow. There he remained a year, and then resumed for another year his connection with his first employers. Entering afterwards into partnership with an Edinburgh bookseller and auctioneer, he found this conjunction of vocations distasteful, and migrating to London he completed his bibliographical education in the antiquarian department of a bookseller noted for his catalogues of old publications. Having acquired through industry and frugality some capital, he returned to Edinburgh in 1804 and began business on his own account, dealing chiefly in old books. He soon became the head of that branch of the trade in Scotland, and his catalogue of old books, published in 1812, is said to have been the first in which classification was attempted, and to have long remained a standard authority. Meanwhile he had begun to exhibit some enterprise and judgment as a publisher. In or about 1810 he took a principal part in founding the elaborate and costly 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia,' edited by Mr. (afterwards Sir) David Brewster. In 1811 he published what remains the standard biography of John Knox by Dr. McCrie, and it was, it is said, at Blackwood's instance that the university of Edinburgh conferred on its author, though not a minister of the Scottish establishment, the degree of D.D. Having become the Edinburgh agent of the first John Murray of Albemarle Street, Blackwood published, in conjunction with him, the first series of Sir Walter Scott's 'Tales of my Landlord.' In this transaction he showed his reliance on his own literary judgment by suggesting an alteration in the finale of the 'Black Dwarf.' Scott indignantly rejected the suggestion, in making which, it must be added, Blackwood had been fortified by the opinion of Murray's chief literary adviser, William Gifford.

In 1816 Blackwood took what was considered the bold step of removing his business from the old town of Edinburgh to Prince's Street, at that time a fashionable thoroughfare of the new town. Soon afterwards he resolved to establish a monthly periodical which would combat the influence, in politics and literature, of the 'Edinburgh Review,' then still published in the city from which it derived its name. On 1 April 1817 he issued No. 1 of the 'Edinburgh Monthly Magazine.' But, probably through precipitancy in his selection of its two editors [see CLEGHORN, WILLIAM; PRINGLE, THOMAS], the tone and tenor of the new periodical were calculated to strengthen instead of to counteract the influence of the 'Edinburgh Review.' The June number accordingly contained an intimation that in

three months from that date it would be discontinued; but on 1 Oct. following was issued as No. 7 'Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.' Its publisher was, and until his death continued to be, its sole editor. John Wilson and John Gibson Lockhart were the chief contributors to the magazine under its new name. Its first issue produced a considerable sensation from the appearance in it of the Chaldee Manuscript, which was chiefly their composition. In style and phraseology a somewhat audacious imitation of the Old Testament, this piece satirised the chief contributors to and the publisher of the 'Edinburgh Review,' and the leading Edinburgh whigs, while giving a glowing description of the parentage and prospects of 'Blackwood's Magazine.' Probably its apparent profanity offended in presbyterian Scotland many who would have relished its personalities. With the caution which, as well as enterprise, characterised him, Blackwood excluded the Chaldee Manuscript from the second edition, immediately called for, of the number in which it had appeared.

With Wilson and Lockhart among its principal contributors, and its sagacious publisher to edit it, 'Blackwood's Magazine' prospered and took a leading position among British periodicals. New contributors of mark or likelihood were always welcomed and liberally treated. Blackwood was the first to recognise the merits of John Galt as a novelist: his 'Ayrshire Legatees,' the earliest published of his prose fictions, was at once accepted, and speedily appeared in the magazine. While encouraging and rewarding his contributors, Blackwood kept in check the exuberance of some of them. The restraining influence which he exercised over Wilson himself, the most powerful and prolific of them all, is shown in those of Blackwood's letters to him published in Mrs. Gordon's 'Christopher North.' Among the latest and most telling of his editorial acquisitions was Samuel Warren's 'Diary of a Late Physician,' the first chapter of which, declined by the editors of the principal London magazines, was at once accepted by Blackwood.

As a publisher Blackwood was largely, but by no means exclusively, occupied with the reissue, in book form, of prominent contributions to his magazine. In 1818 he published 'Marriage,' the earliest of Miss Ferrier's fictions. He lived to see completed in 1830 the publication, begun by him twenty years before, of the 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia.' The publication of the voluminous and valuable 'New Statistical Account of Scotland' he undertook more from patriotic motives than with a view to profit. One of the latest and most spirited of his enterprises he did not live to see completed, Alison's 'History of Europe,' which he at once undertook to publish on a perusal of the first volume in manuscript, though he foresaw that it would be a voluminous work. In spite of his engrossing business avocations he found time to attend, as an active member of the town council of Edinburgh, to the interests of his native city, and, while as a staunch tory opposed to parliamentary reform, he is said to have been a zealous promoter of all civic improvements. He died at Edinburgh on 16 Sept. 1834, after an illness of some months, during which he was attended by D. M. Moir, poet and physician, the 'Delta' of his magazine. To the last John Wilson was a visitor to his sick room. In 'Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk' Lockhart has described him in his prime among the literary loungers in his Prince's Street shop as 'nimble, active-looking, with a complexion very sanguineous.' 'Nothing,' it is added, 'can be more sagacious than the expression of his whole physiognomy—the grey eyes and eyebrows full of locomotion.' He is said to have contributed three papers to his magazine, but their subjects and dates have not been specified.

[Obituary Notice (by Lockhart) in Blackwood's Magazine for October 1834; Christopher North, a Memoir of John Wilson, by his daughter Mrs. Gordon (edition of 1879); Chambers's Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen; Histories of Publishing Houses: the House of Blackwood, in (London) Critic for July-August 1860.] F. E.

**BLADEN, MARTIN** (1680–1746), soldier and politician, was the son of Nathaniel Bladen of Hemsworth, Yorkshire, by Isabella, daughter of Sir William Fairfax of Steeton, and was born in 1680. He is said to have passed a short time at a small private school in the country with the great Duke of Marlborough, and from 1695 to 1697 was at Westminster School. He went into the army, and served in the low countries and in Spain, becoming aide-de-camp to Lord Galway, and rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. When he determined upon adopting a parliamentary career, he contested the Cornish constituency of Saltash in 1713 and 1715 in the whig interest, but was rejected on both occasions. For nineteen years (1715–34) he sat for Stockbridge in Hampshire, from 1734 to 1741 he represented Maldon in Essex, and from the latter year until his death he sat for Portsmouth. In 1714 he was appointed comptroller of the mint, and from 1717 to 1746 he was a commissioner of trade and plantations. So complete a sinecure was the latter post

that when the colonel applied himself to the business, such as it was, of his office, he went by the name of 'trade,' while his colleagues were called the 'board.' He refused in 1717 the appointment of envoy extraordinary to Spain, but accepted the post of first commissary and plenipotentiary to the conference at Antwerp in 1732 for drawing up the tariffs between this country, the Emperor of Germany, and the States General. He ranked among the steadiest supporters of Sir Robert Walpole, and often spoke in the debates on fiscal, naval, or military matters, his adherence being so marked that Horace Walpole says (*Letters*, i. 130) that it was proposed to impeach him for his share in the Antwerp conference. Bladen died 15 Feb. 1746, and was buried in the chancel of Stepney Church, the inscription on the tomb being preserved in Lysons's 'Environs.' His first wife was Mary, daughter of Colonel Gibbs; the second, whom he married in 1728, was Frances, niece and heir of Colonel Joseph Jory, and widow of John Foche of Aldborough Hatch, Essex. With her he acquired a considerable estate, and on it he built a new house, now destroyed, at a considerable cost. She died 14 Aug. 1747. His sister was the mother of Lord Hawke, the great admiral, in whose advancement he materially aided. The colonel composed a dull tragi-comedy, 'Solon, or Philosophy no Defence against Love. With the masque of Orpheus and Euridice' (1705), and translated 'Cæsar's Commentaries of his Wars in Gaul, and Civil War with Pompey, with supplement commentaries and life.' The latter work, which was dedicated to the Duke of Marlborough, originally appeared in 1712, and the seventh edition was published in 1770. To an issue which was brought out in 1750, Bowyer, the learned printer, added many notes signed 'Typogr.' These were included, with many additional observations, in Bowyer's 'Miscell. Tracts' (1785), pp. 189–222. A person of the name of Bladen is satirised in the fourth book of Pope's 'Dunciad,' line 560, and this is sometimes supposed to have referred to Martin Bladen.

[Welch's Westminster Scholars, p. 230; Lysons's Environs, iii. 430–1, iv. 86; Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, ii. 222–3; Morant's Essex, i. 7; Blore's Rutland, 180–1; Burrows's Lord Hawke, 77, 110–32; Notes and Queries, 2nd series, vii. 326, 1865.] W. P. C.

**BLAGDEN**, Sir CHARLES (1748–1820), physician, was born on 17 April 1748. In 1768 he graduated M.D. at the university of Edinburgh, selecting as the subject of his thesis for the occasion 'De Causis Apoplexiæ.' This treatise was afterwards published. Blagden then entered the army as a medical officer, and remained in the service till 1814, in which year he was present in Paris with the allied armies, as a physician of the British forces. During his military career he is said to have acquired a considerable fortune, and this was augmented by a legacy of 16,000*l.* bequeathed to him by the celebrated chemist, Cavendish, with whom he was on intimate terms. Blagden also enjoyed for fifty years the friendship of Sir Joseph Banks, president of the Royal Society, and to this circumstance he owed his election as secretary of the society at a disturbed period in its history. Blagden was elected fellow on 25 June 1772, and was admitted 12 Nov. of the same year. In 1784 arose the quarrel between Banks and his opponents [see Banks, Sir Joseph], in consequence of which Mr. Maty resigned the secretaryship, and Sir Joseph Banks proposed Blagden for the vacant post. In the result he was elected on 5 May 1784 by a large majority in a crowded meeting. Blagden was a careful worker in physical research, and contributed many papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions,' besides publishing several papers on medical subjects. Perhaps the most noteworthy of his physical papers is that on the 'Cooling of Water below its Freezing Point,' read on 31 Jan. 1788.

He would seem also to have interested himself to some extent in antiquarian matters, as we find him mentioned in a letter of the Rev. Sam. Denne (1799) as inspecting, in company with Lord Palmerston, the ancient Clausentum at Southampton (Nichols's *Illustrations of Literature*, vol. vi.) Among the 'Johnsoniana' which Langton communicated to Boswell is the statement that, talking of Blagden's copiousness and precision of communication, Dr. Johnson said: 'Blagden, sir, is a delightful fellow' (Boswell's *Johnson*, vii. 377). Hannah More describes him as so modest, so sensible, and so knowing, that he exemplifies Pope's line: 'Willing to teach, and yet not proud to know' (*Life*, ii. 98).

Blagden travelled a good deal abroad, and for the last six years of his life always passed six months of the year in France. He was elected in 1789 a correspondent of the Académie des Sciences of Paris. He died suddenly on 26 March 1820 at the house of his friend Berthollet, the renowned chemist, at Arcueil, near Paris.

Blagden was author of the following: 1. 'Experiments and Observations in a Heated Room' (Phil. Trans. 1775). 2. 'On the Heat of the Water in the Gulf Stream' (*ib.* 1781). 3. 'History of the Congelation of Quicksilver' (*ib.* 1783). 4. 'An Account of

some late Fiery Meteors' (Phil. Trans. 1784). 5. 'On the Cooling of Water below its Freezing Point' (*ib.* 1788). 6. 'On the Effect of various Substances in lowering the Point of Congelation of Water' (*ib.* 1788). 7. 'Report on the best Method of proportioning the Excise on Spirituous Liquors' (*ib.* 1790). 8. 'On the Tides of Naples' (*ib.* 1793). 9. 'On Vision' (*ib.* 1813). 9. 'Sur la chaleur des rayons solaires' (*Bullet. Soc. Philomat.*, Ann. viii.) 10. 'Sur la production de la lumière solaire' (*ib.* x.) 11. 'Letters to Crell,' published in Crell's Annals, 1786, 1787, 1788.

[Weld's Hist. of Royal Society; Philosophical Transactions; Biographie Nouvelle Générale; Revue Encyclopédique, tome 6, 1820; Poggendorff's Handwörterbuch zur Geschichte der exacten Wissenschaften; Candolle's Histoire des Sciences et des Savants; Army List, 1814.]

R. H.

**BLAGGE** or **BLAGE**, ROBERT (*d.* 1522?), judge, was of a Suffolk family, and was son of Stephen Blagge of Broke Montague in Somersetshire, by Alice, his wife. In 1502 (6 Dec.) he received a grant for life of the office of king's remembrancer in the exchequer, with the same fees as John Fitz-Herbert, his predecessor, had, and on 27 June 1511 was raised to the bench as third baron of the exchequer, having a deputy in the office of remembrancer. On 28 Oct. 1511 he was, with four others, appointed on a commission of inquiry into the death of William Lymster of London. On 23 May 1514 he received a patent of succession on his death or the first vacancy to the office of remembrancer, to be held for life, for his son Barnaby. This patent, however, was annulled on the ground that at its date and from and after Blagge's appointment as baron he had no legal estate in the remembrancership (Dyer's *Reports*, 3 Eliz., Easter Term, 47). In 1514 (1 Feb.) he is mentioned as receiving, with others, a pardon for the alienation of the manor of Halton, and was repeatedly in the commissions of the peace for Kent and Middlesex. On 2 June 1515 he received a grant to himself during pleasure of 80 marks annually out of the tonnage and poundage of London. His salary was fixed in 1516 at 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* as baron of the exchequer, and 55*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* as king's remembrancer, all during the king's pleasure. In 1515, along with Sir Edward Bealknap of the privy council and Baron Westby of the exchequer, he was appointed a surveyor of crown lands, pursuant to the act of 6 Hen. VIII, and is found as such advising a lease of the manor of Bewmaner 6 Oct. 1515, and of Staunford, part of 'Warwick's lands.' He was reappointed 30 Sept. 1517, and was acting as such also in 1518. He had also been appointed one of the general purveyors of the king's revenues 22 May 1515. He was a commissioner of sewers in Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire in 1515, in Middlesex, Essex, and Hertfordshire in 1516, and in Kent in 1517. On 6 May 1518 he is found appointed to be guardian of William, son and heir of George Carleton. He was still acting as surveyor of crown lands on 29 Nov. 1520 and 21 March 1522. In May 1520, being seized of the manor of Peddon, and other land in Stone, in Kent, to the use of Sir Roger Cholmley, license was given him to have free warren in his lands in Stoynye. Foss says he was alive in 1524; but it seems more probable that he died in London 13 Sept. 1522, and was buried near his wife in St. Bartholomew's Church. In a grant, however, of 1532, he is mentioned as deceased, but not apparently so long as ten years previously. His will was dated 8 Sept. 1522. He was twice married, first to Katherine, sole daughter and heiress to Thomas Brune or Brown, who brought him Horsman's Place, near Dartford, and estates in Kent, and bore him two sons, Barnaby and Robert (or John), neither of whom had issue. He married for the second time, on the feast of St. Matthew 1506, Mary, daughter of John, Lord Cobham, who survived him, and was appointed his administratrix cum testamento annexo. She bore him in 1512 a son George, said to have been afterwards gentleman of the bedchamber to Henry VIII, and a knight, who married a maid of honour, Dorothy, daughter of William Badby of Essex, and died at Stanmore in Middlesex 17 June 1551.

[Foss's Lives of the Judges; Dugdale's Orig. Juridiciales; Dyer's Reports; Gaze's Suffolk, 520; cf. Collect. Topographica, iv. 126; Cooper's Ath. Cantab. i. 105; Brewer's Letters, &c., of Hen. VIII, vol. i. Nos. 1747, 1921, 4699, 5118, vol. ii. part i. pp. 40, 876, Nos. 1172, 359, 667, 1440, 2161, 3354, 4151, 102, 1007, 3710, 495, 2870, 2138, 552, 3290, vol. iii. 1076, 2121, 854, vol. v. 1499.]

J. A. H.

**BLAGRAVE**, DANIEL (1603–1668), the regicide, was a nephew of John Blagrave of Reading, the mathematician [q. v.] He was born in 1603, and was bred for the bar. He sat in parliament 3 Nov. 1640 for the borough of Reading, and five years later was recorder of the same town, being dismissed the office in 1656, but reinstated in 1658. During the trial of Charles I he attended the high court of justice, and was one of those who signed the king's death-warrant. He was appointed by the parliament to the office of exigenter

of the court of common pleas, said to have been worth 500*l.* per annum, and also became a master in chancery. He was also parliamentary treasurer for the county of Berkshire, and in 1654 was named one of the commissioners for the ejection of scandalous and inefficient ministers, in which capacity he is accused by his enemies of using undue severity and of proving a vexatious persecutor of the clergy. By the means which he had acquired from his different offices he was able to purchase the fee-farm rent of the manor of Sunning, Berkshire, and other estates, as it is said, on easy terms. He sat in the Convention parliament of 1658; but on the Restoration he fled the kingdom and settled at Aachen, where he died in 1668.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (ed. Bliss), ii. 97; Noble's Lives of English Regicides, i. 95; Coates's Hist. of Reading, 1802, p. 433.] E. M. T.

**BLAGRAVE, JOHN** (*d.* 1611), mathematician, was the son of John Blagrave of Bullmarsh, near Sunning, Berkshire, by Anne, daughter of Sir Anthony Hungerford of Down-Ampney, Gloucestershire, knight. He was born at Reading, but the date of his birth is unknown. He received his early education in his native town, and afterwards entered St. John's College, Oxford. He did not, however, take a degree, but retired to his patrimony at Southcote Lodge, Reading, and devoted himself to his favourite study of mathematics, being esteemed, as Anthony Wood declares, 'the flower of mathematicians of his age.' He published four works, viz.: 1. 'The Mathematical Jewel, shewing the making and most excellent use of a singuler instrument so called, in that it performeth with wonderfull dexteritie whatever is to be done either by Quadrant, Ship, Circle, Cylinder, Ring, Diall, Horoscope, Astrolabe, Sphere, Globe, or any such like heretofore devised,' 1585. 2. 'Baculum Familliare Catholicon sive Generale: a booke of the making and use of a Staffe newly invented by the Author, called the Familiar Staffe, as well for that it may be made usually and familiarlie to walke with, as for that it performeth the Geometrical mensurations of all Altitudes,' &c., 1590. 3. 'Astrolabium Uranicum Generale: a necessary and pleasaunt solace and recreation for Navigators in their long jorneying,' 1596. 4. 'The Art of Dyalling, in two parts,' 1609.

In private life Blagrave was distinguished for his charity. His father settled upon him in 1591 the lease for ninety-nine years of lands in Southcote, which he in turn bequeathed to his nephews and their descendants, of whom as many as eighty are said to have benefited. To his native town of Reading he left certain legacies, one of which provided annually the sum of twenty nobles to be competed for by three maid servants of good character and five years' service under one master, to be selected by the three parishes of the town. The whimsical conditions of this bequest required that the maids should appear on Good Friday in the town-hall before the mayor and aldermen, and there cast lots for the prize. The losers had the right of competing a second and third time.

Blagrave died on 9 Aug. 1611, and was buried, in the same grave as his mother, in the church of St. Lawrence, wherein an elaborate monument of himself, surrounded by allegorical figures, was erected. He married a widow, whose daughter is named in his will, but he left no issue.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (ed. Bliss), ii. 96; Ashmole's Antiq. of Berkshire, 1723, ii. 371; Coates's Hist. of Reading, 1802, p. 430; Biog. Britannica; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.] E. M. T.

**BLAGRAVE, JOSEPH** (1610–1682), astrologer, was born in the parish of St. Giles, Reading, in 1610; he was probably a nephew of John Blagrave, the mathematician [q. v.], from whom he appears to have inherited a small estate in Swallowfield, five miles from his native town. Of his personal history we have no knowledge beyond what is to be gleaned from a perusal of his books. His youthful years were spent in the study of astronomy and astrology, afterwards in philosophy and the practice of physic, upon which he writes: 'Without some knowledge in astronomy one can be no astrologer, and without knowledge in astrology one can be no philosopher, and without knowledge both in astrology and philosophy one can be no good physician, the practice of which must be laid upon the five substantial pillars of time, virtue, number, sympathy, and antipathy' (*Astrological Practice of Physick*, Preface). His first appearance as an author was in a series of: 1. 'Ephemerides, with Rules for Husbandry for the years 1658, 1659, 1660, and 1665,' London, 8vo; no copy of the 'Ephemeris' for 1658 is now preserved to us, as we learn from the volume for 1660 that 'it came into but few hands, by reason of the slackness of the printer before it came forth.' Copies for the years 1659 and 1660 are in the British Museum library, and one for the year 1665 in the Bodleian library at Oxford. The next work ascribed to him, and probably with justice, is (2) 'The Epitome of the Art of Husbandry, by J. B., gent.,' London, 1669, 8vo. That this work is by Blagrave seems to be proved by the fact that it was edited by his nephew, Obadiah Blagrave, a bookseller in St. Paul's Churchyard, who

published this and all the subsequent works of his uncle, two of which were posthumous. This was followed by (3) 'Blagrave's Astrological Practice of Physick,' London, 1671, 8vo, already referred to. That it first saw the light in Trinity term for this year is certain; the copies usually met with bear date 1689, being reprints published in Hilary term 1689–90 (cf. CLAVEL, *infra*). His next was (4) 'Supplement or Enlargement to Mr. Nich. Culpepper's English Physitian, to which is annexed a new Tract for the Cure of Wounds by Gunshot,' London, 1674, 8vo. The preface to this work is dated 'From my house called Copt Hall, upon the seven bridges in Reading.' (5) Blagrave's latest and posthumously published work is his 'Introduction to Astrology,' in three parts, London, 1682, 8vo. The interest attached to this work is that it contains an engraved portrait of our author at the age of seventy-two years, and is dedicated to his friend Elias Ashmole the antiquary. Lowndes ascribes to Joseph Blagrave 'Planispherium Catholicum.' This is certainly an error, for the work referred to is a revised version of the 'Mathematical Jewel' of John Blagrave, edited by J. Palmer, and published in London in 1658, 4to (cf. GRANGER, i. 274). Another work also ascribed to Blagrave is a manuscript, now lost, 'A Remonstrance in favour of Antient Learning against the Proud Pretensions of the Moderns, more especially in respect to the Doctrine of the Stars,' about 1669–70. It was never published; but from the account of it preserved (*Biog. Brit.* ii. 804) we should infer from its wide range of subjects, and in point of style, that it was superior to anything that could have been produced by Blagrave. His character appears to have been a curious mixture of earnest piety with a profound belief in the virtues of astrology. Of the various cures which he claims to have effected, one of the most curious is that of casting out a dumb devil from a maid at Basingstoke, where we are quaintly informed that, after invoking the name of the Tetragrammaton with that of the blessed Trinity, 'the devil came forth, but invisible, with a great cry and hideous noise, raising a sudden gust of wind, and so vanished' (*Astrological Practice of Physick*, p. 124). The whole story is a curious study in the demonology of the seventeenth century.

[Allibone's Dict. Eng. Literature, 1859, i. 200; Biog. Brit. Lond. 1747, fol.; Clavel's Mercurius Librarius, or Cat. of Books from 1668 to 1700, fol. Nos. 6 and 35; Coates's Hist. of Reading, 1802, p. 234; Granger's Biog. Hist. of England, 1775; Lowndes's Bibl. Manual, ed. Bohn, 1864, i. 214; Lysons's Mag. Brit. i. pt. 2, Berkshire, 1813, fol. p. 545.] C. H. C.

**BLAGRAVE, THOMAS** (*d.* 1688), musician, was a member of an old Berkshire family. Dr. Rimbault and Colonel Chester state that he was the eldest son of Richard Blagrave (eldest son of John Blagrave [q. v.] of Bullmarsh and Reading, Berkshire) by his third wife Anne, daughter of Thomas Mason of Northwood, Isle of Wight; but it is difficult to reconcile this statement with the very detailed family tree of the Blagraves in Berry's 'County Genealogies of Berkshire' (145–8). Blagrave's name occurs amongst the gentlemen of the chapel at the coronation of Charles II (23 April 1661), and about 22 Oct. in the following year he was appointed clerk of the cheque. He was also a member of Charles II's private band, and Wood says that he was 'a player for the most part on the cornet-flute, and a gentill and honest man.' Blagrave's name occasionally occurs in Pepys's 'Diary.' On 7 March 1662 by his means Pepys obtained admission to the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, and on 11 Sept. 1664 the same chronicler records that he had been 'with Mr. Blagrave, walking in the Abbey, he telling me the whole government and discipline of White Hall Chapel, and the caution now used against admitting any debauched persons.' Blagrave is also mentioned as one of the king's 'musick' at whom Pelham Humphreys laughed on his return from France in 1667, saying 'that they cannot keep time nor tune, nor understand anything.' On 14 Oct. 1645 Blagrave was married, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, to Margaret Clarevell or Clairvox of Parson's Green. He died 21 Nov. 1688, and was buried in the north cloister of Westminster Abbey on 24 Nov. By his will (dated 14 May 1686) he left to his widow his house and lands at Teddington, and bequeathed various sums to his kinsmen, among whom were another Thomas Blagrave, and John Blagrave, 'my brother Anthony Blagrave's youngest sonne.' A portrait by J. V. Souman of a Thomas Blagrave, which is preserved in the Music School at Oxford, has always been said to represent the subject of this biography; but this clearly cannot be the case, as the picture represents a boy, and bears the inscription 'æt. 12, 1702.' A few songs by him may be found in the publications of Playford and other contemporary collections.

[Chester's Registers of Westminster Abbey; Old Cheque Book of the Chapel Royal (ed. Rimbault); Probate Registers; Egerton MS. 2159; Hawkins's Hist. of Music (1853), ii. 767; Pepys's Diary (ed. 1848), i. 332, ii. 375, iv. 263.] W. B. S.

**BLAGROVE, HENRY GAMBLE** (1811–1872), musician, was born at Nottingham 20 Oct. 1811. He was the eldest son of

a professor of music, from whom, when only four years old, he received his earliest instruction in the violin. At the age of five he played in public, and in 1817 he appeared as a violinist at Drury Lane Theatre in an entertainment called 'The Liliputians,' as well as in a succession of concerts at the Exhibition Rooms in Spring Gardens. In 1821 he studied with Spagnoletti, and two years later, on the opening of the Royal Academy of Music, he entered that institution, where he became the pupil of Dr. Crotch and F. Cramer. In 1824 Blagrove was awarded a silver medal for his violin-playing, and in 1830 he received the appointment of solo-violinist in the royal private band, a post he held until 1837. Queen Adelaide took great interest in his career, and at her wish he went (in 1832) to Cassel, where he spent two years studying with Spohr. Subsequently he travelled on the continent for some time, playing with great success at Vienna and elsewhere. On his return to England he appeared as a soloist at the Philharmonic concerts, and in 1836 assumed the leadership of a string quartett party, the other members of which were H. Gattie, J. B. Dando, and C. Lucas, who gave a series of admirable concerts at the Hanover Square Rooms. At the coronation of Queen Victoria he led the State band, with which he was connected until his death. At about the same time he gave lessons on the violin to the Duke of Cambridge. On 17 Aug. 1841 Blagrove married Etheldred, daughter of Mr. Henry Combe, by whom he had three children. In the course of his long and brilliant professional career he was successively principal violin in Jullien's band, at both opera houses, at most of the provincial festivals, the Handel celebrations at the Crystal Palace, and the leading musical societies in London, besides teaching the violin at the Royal Academy of Music. In 1858 he was for a short time in Germany, and a few years later he played at the Lower Rhine Festival at Düsseldorf. On 8 Jan. 1869 Mrs. Blagrove died, and before long Blagrove began to show signs of declining health. He still, however, continued occasionally to perform, and in 1872 was presented with a public testimonial in recognition of his merits. In the December following he was seized with paralysis while playing at a private concert, and on the 15th of the same month died at his house, 224 Marylebone Road. He was buried at Kensal Green. Blagrove's published works comprise some valuable exercises and studies for the violin and a few solos. As a performer he ranked among the best of Spohr's pupils, his tone and execution being alike admirable. Personally he was very popular with all with whom he came in contact, and he was a most persevering and successful teacher.

[Information from Mrs. Murray; Grove's Dict. of Music, i. 246; Musical Directory for 1874, 8.]

W. B. S.

**BLAGUE** or **BLAGE, THOMAS** (*d.* 1611), dean of Rochester, was of Queens' College, Cambridge. He was undoubtedly the author in early life of 'A Schoole of wise Conceytes. Wherein as euery conceyte hath wit, so the most haue much mirth, set forth in common places by order of the alphabet. Translated out of diuers Greeke and Latin wryters by Thomas Blage, student of the Queenes Colledge in Cambridge. Printed at London by Henrie Binneman. Anno 1572. Cvm Privilegio' (12mo). He was admitted, 9 Sept. 1570, to the rectory of Braxted Magna in Essex. Local inquiries prove that he was non-resident. On 2 Sept. 1571, being A.B., he was presented to the church of St. Vedast, Foster Lane, London. Again, on 20 July 1580, he is found 'presented by the queen' to Ewelme, Oxfordshire, which he resigned in 1596. On 2 April 1582, at Oxford, being described as 'student in divinity and one of the chaplains in ordinary to the queen,' he 'supplicated for D.D., but whether admitted appears not' (Wood, *Fasti*, i. 222). On 1 Feb. 1591, being then D.D., he was installed dean of Rochester in the place of John Coldwell, M.D. Wood erroneously states that at the time he was master of Clare Hall, confounding him with another dean of Rochester (Dr. Scott). In 1602 he, as dean, presented John Wallis (or Wallys), father of the more famous Dr. John Wallis, to the living of Ashford, Kent. In 1603 he printed and published a sermon on Psalm i. 1–2, which had been preached at the Charter House. In 1604 he was appointed rector of Bangor, but never resided. He died 11 Oct. 1611. Wood, in recording the above solitary sermon, adds, 'and perhaps others;' but all appear to have perished. He had a son named John, who, in his father's lifetime, was a commoner of Oriel College, Oxford (*Fasti*, i. 222). Later a Colonel John Blague was the person by whom Isaac Walton restored to Charles II his 'George' that had been lost. Another Thomas Blague—perhaps another son—wrote the following tractate: 'A great Fight at Market Harborough in Leicestershire betwixt the Presbyterians and Independents, some declaring for his Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax, others for the late elected Generals Maine and Poynts. With the number that were slain and wounded, and the manner how the Presbyterians were put to flight. By Thomas Blague,' 1647

(4to). He casually names a 'cosen Blague the surgeon' as 'attending on the wounded.'

[Le Neve's Fasti, i. 577; Reg. Abbot; Wood's Fasti, ii. 184; Reg. Whitgift, 3, 269; Reg. Grindall et Bancroft, Kennet; Wood's Fasti, i. 222, 227; communications from present Dean of Rochester, rectors of Bangor, Ewelme, Great Braxted, &c. &c.; Newcourt's Repertorium, ii. 91–2.] A. B. G.

**BLAIR, HUGH** (1718–1800), divine, was born in Edinburgh 7 April 1718. His father, John Blair, was an Edinburgh merchant, son of Hugh and grandson of Robert Blair, 1593–1666 [q.v.], chaplain to Charles I. Hugh Blair was educated at Edinburgh, and entered the university in 1730. An essay *περὶ τοῦ καλοῦ*, written whilst he was a student, was highly praised by Professor Stevenson and always cherished by its author. Boswell says (*Johnson*, 1760) that Blair with his cousin, G. Bannatyne, composed a poem on the resurrection, which was published as his own by a Dr. Douglas. He graduated as M.A. in 1739, and printed a thesis, 'De fundamentis et obligatione legis naturæ.' On 21 Oct. 1741 he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Edinburgh. A sermon in the West church procured him the favour of Lord Leven, through whose interest he was ordained minister of Colessie, Fife, 23 Sept. 1742. In July 1743 he returned to Edinburgh, where he was elected as second minister of the Canongate after a contest. On 11 Oct. 1754 he was appointed by the town council and general sessions to Lady Yester's, one of the city churches; and on 15 June 1758 was appointed, at the request of the lords of council and session, to the High church, a charge which he retained during life. On 11 Dec. 1759 he began to read lectures upon composition in the university; in August 1760 the town council made him professor of rhetoric; and on 7 April 1762 a regius professorship of rhetoric and belles lettres was founded, to which Blair was appointed with a salary of 70*l.*

These appointments indicate the general estimate of Blair's merits as preacher and critic. He was one of the distinguished literary circle which flourished at Edinburgh throughout the century. He was a member, with Hume, A. Carlyle, Adam Ferguson, Adam Smith, Robertson, and others, of the famous Poker Club (Tytler's *Kames*, iii. 78). He was on very friendly terms with Hume, whose house he occupied during its owner's stay in France. Their friendship was not disturbed by Blair's sympathy with Hume's theological opponents, as Hume judiciously avoided discussions of such matters (Burton, i. 427, ii. 116). He defended Kames, his intimate friend, when Kames's 'Essays on Morality' exposed their author to a charge of infidelity, and brought Campbell's answer to Hume's essay upon Miracles under the notice of Hume (Tytler's *Kames*, i. 198, 266). He was intimate with Henry Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, and through him had some influence upon Scotch patronage. He declined to use it in order to succeed Robertson as principal of the university, but is said to have been annoyed at being passed over in favour of Dr. Baird. Blair encouraged MacPherson to publish the 'Fragments of Ancient Poetry' in 1760, and eulogised their merits with more zeal than discretion in 'A Critical Dissertation on the Poems of Ossian, the son of Fingal,' 1763. In an appendix to a third edition (1765) he adduces some external testimony to their authenticity. The essay was much admired at the time; the substance had been given in his lectures. These were not published till 1783, when he resigned the professorship. He states in a note that he had borrowed some ideas from a manuscript treatise upon rhetoric (afterwards destroyed) by Adam Smith, who had given the first lectures in Scotland on the same subject in 1748–51. Smith and his friends seem to have thought the acknowledgment insufficient (Hill, p. 266). The lectures expressed the canons of taste of the time in which Addison, Pope, and Swift were recognised as the sole models of English style, and are feeble in thought, though written with a certain elegance of manner. A tenth edition appeared in 1806, and they have been translated into French. The same qualities are obvious in the sermons, which for a long time enjoyed extraordinary popularity. The first volume was declined by Strahan. Strahan, however, showed one of them to Johnson, who said that he 'had read it with more than approbation; to say it is good is to say too little.' Strahan hereupon bought it for 100*l.*, and upon its success doubled the price. For a second volume he paid 300*l.*, and for a third and fourth 600*l.* each. The first appeared in 1777; a nineteenth edition of the first volume and a fifteenth of the second appeared in 1794. A fifth volume, with an account of Blair's life by the Rev. Dr. Finlayson, appeared in 1801. A pension of 200*l.* a year was conferred upon the author in 1780, which he enjoyed till his death. The sermons were translated into many languages, and until the rise of a new school passed as models of the art. They are carefully composed; he took a week over one (Boswell's *Tour*, ch. iii.), and they are the best examples of the sensible, if unimpassioned and rather

affected, style of the moderate divines of the time. They have gone through many editions. Johnson seems to have had a warm esteem for Blair, who had been introduced to him shortly before Boswell's first introduction in 1763, and had been told by the doctor that 'many men, many women, and many children' could have written Ossian (Boswell's *Johnson*, 24 May 1763). Blair omitted from his published lectures a passage in which he had censured Johnson's pomposity (Boswell, 1777). Blair is described by Hill and A. Carlyle as very amiable, ready to read manuscripts of young authors, full of harmless vanity and simplicity, and rather finical in his dress and manners. He had considerable influence in the church, and was reckoned as one of the leading men amongst the 'moderate' divines. But his diffidence disqualified him from public speaking, and he declined to become moderator of the general assembly. He married his cousin, Katharine Bannatyne, in April 1748, who died long before him. He had a son who died in infancy, and a daughter who died at the age of twenty-one. He preached his last sermon before the Society for the Benefit of the Sons of the Clergy in the seventy-ninth year of his age (1797). He died, after an illness of three days, on 27 Dec. 1800. Besides the writings above mentioned, Blair contributed to the short-lived 'Edinburgh Review' of 1755 a review of Hutcheson's 'Moral Philosophy,' and of Dodsley's collection of poems. His early system of notes led to the 'Chronological Tables' published by his relative, John Blair. A collection of the 'sentimental beauties' in his writings was published in 1809, with a life by W. H. Reed.

[Life by Finlayson; Life by John Hill, 1807; Burton's Life of Hume; A. Carlyle's Autobiography, pp. 291–4; Tytler's Life of Kames.]

L. S.

BLAIR, JAMES, D.D. (1656–1743), episcopalian divine, was born in Scotland (it is believed in Edinburgh) in 1656. He was educated in 'one of the Scottish universities,' but none of the notices of him specifies which it was. He obtained a benefice in the revived episcopal church in Scotland, but where does not appear. He retreated to England before the tempest which threatened the episcopal church after 1679. There, having been introduced to Dr. Compton, bishop of London, he was sent as a missionary to Virginia, where he arrived in 1685. He soon secured the confidence of the provincial government and of the planters, and proved himself far in advance of his contemporaries on the question of slavery. In 1689, when Sir Francis Nicholson was appointed lieutenant-governor of Virginia, Blair was appointed commissary, the highest ecclesiastical office in the province. By this office he had a seat in the council of the colonial government, presided over the trials of clergymen—a strangely mixed class at the period—and pronounced sentence upon conviction of 'crimes or misdemeanours.'

Being 'deeply affected with the low state of both learning and religion' in Virginia, he endeavoured to establish a college, and set on foot a subscription with this object, which, being headed by the lieutenant-governor and his council, soon amounted to 2,500*l.* The project was warmly supported in the first assembly held by Sir Francis Nicholson in 1691, and was recommended to the sovereigns, William and Mary, in an address prepared for the assembly by Blair, which he was unanimously appointed to present. He accordingly proceeded to England; William and Mary favoured the plan; on 14 Feb. 1692 a charter for the college was granted, the Bishop of London being appointed chancellor and Blair president, and the college was named 'William and Mary.' Among the most liberal contributors to the college was Robert Boyle.

On Blair's return to Virginia the opening of the college was repeatedly deferred, although Blair's enthusiasm never waned. In 1705 a destructive fire practically reduced the college buildings to ruins. Under the loyal support of the new lieutenant-governor, Spotiswoode, the edifice was re-erected, and classes were afterwards commenced. But, according to the records of the college, it was not until 1729 that Blair entered formally on the duties of his office as president. Blair was for some time president of the council of Virginia and rector of Williamsburgh.

In 1722 he published his one work: 'Our Saviour's Divine Sermon on the Mount, contained in the fifth, sixth, and seventh chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel, explained, and the practice of it recommended in divers Sermons and Discourses,' 4 vols. 8vo. A second edition was published in 1732, under the supervision of Dr. Daniel Waterland, who prefixed a 'commendatory notice.'

Blair died on 1 Aug. 1743, aged 87. He bequeathed his library to his college. Two portraits of him are preserved in the college, one taken in youth and the other in later life. Bishop Burnet (*History of his Own Times*) calls him 'a worthy and good man.' George Whitefield wrote in his journal for 15 Dec. 1740: 'Paid my respects to Mr. Blair, commissary of Virginia. His discourse was savoury, such as tended to the use of edifying.

He received me with joy, asked me to preach, and wished my stay were longer.'

[Preface to his Sermon on the Mount, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd editions; Dr. Miller's Retrospect, ii.; Bishop Burnet's History of his Own Times; Hawks's Ecclesiastical Contributions; History of Virginia; Dr. Totten MS.; Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit, v. 7–9.] A. B. G.

**BLAIR**, Sir JAMES HUNTER (1741–1787), was the son of John Hunter, a merchant in Ayr, where he was born 21 Feb. 1741. In 1756 he was apprenticed in the house of the brothers Coutts, bankers in Edinburgh, where he made the acquaintance of Sir William Forbes, and the two being admitted to a share in the business on the death of the senior partner of the firm, they gradually rose to the head of the copartnery. In 1770 he married Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. John Blair of Dunksey, Wigtonshire, and on his wife succeeding to the family estate in 1777, he assumed the name of Blair. On his estate he effected remarkable improvements, introducing to his tenants the most approved modes of farming, and nearly rebuilding the town of Portpatrick, at which he established larger and better packet-boats on the passage to Donaghadee in Ireland. In 1781 he was chosen to represent the city of Edinburgh in parliament, and again in 1784, but on account of the claims of his professional duties he resigned a few months afterwards. In the same year, however, he consented, at the urgent request of the town council, to accept the lord-provostship. It was chiefly due to his energy and public spirit during his term of office that several important schemes for the improvement of the city were successfully carried out. He did much to further the rebuilding of the university, and contrived a plan for obtaining funds to erect the South Bridge over the Cowgate. Chiefly by his strenuous perseverance against strong opposition the scheme was successfully carried out, thus opening up a convenient communication between the southern suburbs and the city. He died of a putrid fever at Harrogate, Yorkshire, 1 July 1787, and was buried in the Greyfriars churchyard. Hunter Square and Blair Street, Edinburgh, are named after him. He held the appointment of king's printer.

Robert Burns, whose special regard for Blair was increased by his enlightened interest in agriculture, wrote an elegy on his death, a performance he acknowledged to be 'but mediocre,' although his grief was sincere. 'The last time,' says Burns, 'I saw the worthy, public-spirited man, he pressed my hand and asked me with the most friendly warmth if it was in his power to serve me.' In a letter to Robert Aiken of Ayr, enclosing the poem, Burns also wrote, 'That I have lost a friend is but repeating after Caledonia.'

[Gent. Mag. lvii. pt. ii. 641–2; Edinburgh Magazine, vi. 43–4; Kay's Edinburgh Portraits, 1838, i. 62–4; Arnot's History of Edinburgh, pp. 256, 264; Works of Robert Burns.] T. F. H.

**BLAIR**, JOHN (*fl.* 1300), chaplain of Sir William Wallace, was a native of Fife, and is said to have been educated at Dundee in the same school with Wallace. After continuing his studies at the university of Paris he entered holy orders, and under the name of Arnoldus became a monk of the order of St. Benedict at Dunfermline. When Wallace became governor of the kingdom, Blair was appointed his chaplain. According to Henry the Minstrel, Blair, along with Thomas Gray, parson of Liberton, 'oft one, oft both,' accompanied Wallace in almost all 'his travels,' and one or the other kept a record of his achievements. From these notes Blair 'compiled in dyte the Latin book of Wallace life,' from which Henry the Minstrel professed to derive the principal materials for his poem on the 'Acts and Deeds of Sir William Wallace.' The work of Blair is supposed to have been written in 1327. A professed fragment of it from a manuscript in the Cottonian Library was published with notes by Sir Robert Sibbald in 1705 under the title 'Relationes quædam Arnoldi Blair Monachi de Dumfermelem et Capellani D. Gulielmi Wallas militis,' 1327, and was also reprinted along with the poem of Henry the Minstrel in 1758. These so-called 'Relationes' are, however, nothing more than a plagiarism from the 'Scotichronicon.' He is said to have been also the author of a work entitled 'De liberata tyrannide Scotia,' which is now lost.

[The Acts and Deeds of Sir William Wallace, by Henry the Minstrel, especially Book V., chap. i., lines 525–50; Dempster's Hist. Eccl. Scot. Gent. (1627), p. 86; Mackenzie's Writers of the Scots Nation, i. 247–8, 264; Ross's Scottish History and Literature (1884), p. 60.] T. F. H.

**BLAIR**, JOHN, LL.D. (*d.* 1782), chronologist, erroneously said to have been a descendant of the Rev. Robert Blair (1593–1666) [q. v.], really belonged to the Blairs of Balthayock, Perthshire. The date of his birth is unknown, but he was born and educated in Edinburgh. Leaving Scotland as a young man, he became usher of a school in Hedge Lane, London, in succession to Andrew Henderson, author of a well-known history of the rebellion of 1745. In 1754 he

published, after elaborate preparations, his *magnum opus*, which he designated 'The Chronology and History of the World, from the Creation to the Year of Christ 1753, illustrated in fifty-six tables.' It was modestly dedicated to the lord chancellor (Hardwicke), and was published by subscription. In the preface he acknowledged great obligations to the Earl of Bute, and announced certain supplementary dissertations, which never appeared. The plan and scope of the work originated with Dr. Hugh Blair's scheme of chronological tables. The 'Chronology' was reprinted in 1756, 1768, and 1814. It was 'revised and enlarged' by Willoughby Rosse in Bohn's 'Scientific Library,' 1856. In 1768 Blair published 'Fourteen Maps of Ancient and Modern Geography, for the illustration of the Tables of Chronology and History; to which is prefixed a dissertation on the Rise and Progress of Geography.' The dissertation was separately republished in 1784.

Blair's first book was well received. In 1755 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in its 'Transactions' appeared a paper by him on the 'Agitation of the Waters near Reading' (*Phil. Trans.* x. 651, 1755). He had previously obtained orders in the church of England, and in September 1757 was appointed chaplain to the Princess-dowager of Wales and mathematical tutor to the Duke of York. In March 1761, on the promotion of Dr. Townshend to the deanery of Norwich, Blair was given a prebendal stall at Westminster. Within a week the dean and chapter of Westminster presented him to the vicarage of Hinckley. In the same year he was chosen fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In September 1763 he left with the Duke of York on a tour on the continent, and was absent until 1764. In 1771 he was transferred, by presentation of the dean and chapter of Westminster, to the vicarage of St. Bride, London, and again to the rectory of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, in April 1776. He was also rector of Horton (Milton's Horton) in Buckinghamshire. He died on 24 June 1782. The statement that his last illness was aggravated by the sad death of his gallant brother, Captain Blair [see Blair, William, 1741–1782], is erroneous. They were only cousins. Blair's 'Lectures on the Canons of the Old Testament, comprehending a Dissertation on the Septuagint Version,' 1785, was a posthumous publication.

[Notes and Queries, 6th series, vii. 48; Anderson's Scottish Nation; researches in Edinburgh.] A. B. G.

BLAIR, PATRICK, M.D. (*fl.* 1728), botanist and surgeon, was born at Dundee, where he practised as a doctor, and in 1706 dissected and mounted the bones of an elephant which had died in the neighbourhood, and of which he contributed a description, under the title of 'Osteographia Elephantina,' to the Royal Society of London, published in 1713. Being a nonjuror and Jacobite, he was imprisoned as a suspect in 1715. He subsequently removed to London, and delivered some discourses before the Royal Society on the sexes of flowers. But he soon settled at Boston, Lincolnshire, where he published 'Miscellaneous Observations on the Practice of Physick, Anatomy, and Surgery' in 1718, 'Botanick Essays' in 1720, and 'Pharmaco-botanologia' in 1723–8, which closed with the letter H, it is presumed through his death. His 'Botanick Essays' formed his most valuable work. In them he clearly expounded the progress of the classification of plants up to his time, and the then new views as to the sexual characters of flowering plants, which he confirmed by his own observations.

[Pulteney's Progress of Botany in England, 1790, ii. 134–140; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.] G. T. B.

BLAIR, ROBERT (1593–1666), divine, a native of Irvine, Ayrshire, was born in 1593. His father was a merchant-adventurer, John Blair of Windyedge, a younger brother of the ancient family of Blair of that ilk; his mother was Beatrix Muir (of the house of Rowallan), who lived for nearly a century.

From the parish school at Irvine Blair proceeded to the university of Glasgow, where he took his degree of M.A. He is stated to have acted as a schoolmaster in Glasgow. In his twenty-second year he was appointed a regent or professor in the university. In 1616 he was licensed as a preacher of the gospel in connection with the established church (presbyterian) of Scotland. In 1622 he resigned his professorship, 'in consequence,' it is alleged, 'of the appointment of Dr. Cameron, who favoured episcopacy, as principal of the university' (Anderson, *Scottish Nation*). This reason seems improbable, for having gone over to Ireland he was called to Bangor there and ordained by the Bishop of Down on 10 July 1623. But he was suspended in the autumn of 1631, and deposed in 1632 for nonconformity. By the interposition of the king (Charles I) he was restored in May 1634. Yet the former sentence was renewed, with excommunication, by Bramhall, bishop of Derry, the same year.

It would appear that even in Scotland [see WILLIAM BIRNIE] and in Ireland presbyterians were received into the episcopal church without subscription.

Excommunicated and ejected, Blair, along with a company of others, 'fitted out a ship,' intending to go to New England in 1635. But the weather proved so boisterous that they were beaten back, and, returning to Scotland, he lived partly in that country and partly in England. Orders were issued in England for his apprehension in 1637, but he escaped to Scotland, and preached for some time in Ayr. He was invited to go to France as chaplain to Colonel Hepburn's regiment, but after embarking at Leith he was threatened by a soldier whom he had reproved for swearing, and thereupon went ashore again. He also petitioned the privy council 'for liberty to preach the gospel,' and received an appointment at Burntisland in April 1638. He was nominated to St. Andrews in the same year, and was admitted there on 8 Oct. 1639. In 1640 he accompanied the Scottish army into England on its famous march. He assisted in the negotiations for the treaty of peace presented by Charles I, 8 Nov. 1641. After the Irish rebellion of 1641 he once more proceeded to Ireland with several other clergymen of the 'kirk,' the Irish general assembly (presbyterian) having petitioned for supplies for their vacant charges. He afterwards returned to St. Andrews. In 1645 he attended the lord president (Spottiswoode) and others to the scaffold. In the same year he was one of the Scottish ministers who went to Newcastle to speak very plainly to the king. In 1646 he was elected to the highest seat of honour in his church, that of moderator of the general assembly (3 June 1646). Later, on the death of Henderson, he was appointed chaplain-in-ordinary to the king, 'being paid by the revenues of the Chapel Royal.' The commission of the general assembly, in 1648, named him one of those for 'endeavouring to get Cromwell to establish a uniformity of religion in England.' The endeavour was a valorous one to impose presbyterianism on England. At the division of the church, in 1650, into resolutioners and protesters, he leaned to the former, 'but bitterly lamented the strife.' Summoned with others to London in 1654, that 'a method might be devised for settling affairs of the church,' he pleaded ill-health and declined to go. In the same year he was appointed by the council of England 'one of those for the admission to the ministry in Perth, Fife, and Angus.'

At the Restoration he came under the lash of Archbishop Sharp. He had to resign his charge in September 1661, and was confined to certain places, first of all to Musselburgh, afterwards to Kirkcaldy (where he remained three and a half years), and finally to Meikle Couston near Aberdour. As a covenanter he preached at the hazard of life in moor and glen. He died at Aberdour on 27 Aug. 1666, and was buried in the parish churchyard. He left behind him a manuscript commentary on the book of Proverbs, and manuscripts on political and theological subjects. None were printed, and they appear to have perished. Fortunately his 'Autobiography' was preserved, and has been published by the Wodrow Society (1848); fragments were published in 1754. He married first Beatrix, daughter of Robert Hamilton, merchant, in right of whom he became a burgess of Edinburgh on 16 July 1626; she died in July 1632, aged 27. Their issue were two sons and a daughter: James, one of the ministers of Dysart, Robert, and Jean, who married William Row, minister of Ceres. His second wife was Katherine, daughter of Hugh Montgomerie of Braidstane, afterwards Viscount Airds. Their issue were seven sons and a daughter. One of these sons, David, was father of Robert Blair [q. v.], the poet of the 'Grave,' and another, Hugh, grandfather of Dr. Hugh Blair [q. v.]

[Autobiography, 1593–1636; Reed's Presbyterianism of Ireland, i.; Row and Stevenson's Hist.; Rutherford's and Baillie's Letters; Kirkcaldy Presb. Reg.; Connolly's Fifeshire; Chambers's Biogr.; Scott's Fasti, ii. 91; Hill's Life of Hugh Blair.] A. B. G.

**BLAIR**, ROBERT (1699–1746), author of the 'Grave,' was born in Edinburgh in 1699, the eldest son of the Rev. David Blair, a minister of the old church of Edinburgh, and one of the chaplains to the king. His mother's maiden name was Euphemia Nisbet, daughter of Alexander Nisbet of Carfin. Hugh Blair, the writer on oratory, was his first cousin. David Blair died in his son's infancy, on 10 June 1710. Robert was educated at the university of Edinburgh, and took a degree in Holland. Nothing has been discovered with regard to the details of either curriculum. From about 1718 to 1730 he seems to have lived in Edinburgh as an unemployed probationer, having received license to preach, 15 Aug. 1729. In the second part of a miscellany, entitled 'Lugubres Cantus,' published at Edinburgh in 1719, there occurs an 'Epistle to Robert Blair,' which adds nothing to our particular information. He is believed to have belonged to the Athenian Society, a small literary club in Edinburgh, which published in 1720 the 'Edinburgh

Miscellany.' The pieces in this volume are anonymous, but family tradition has attributed to Robert Blair two brief paraphrases of scripture which it contains, and Callender, its editor, is known to have been his intimate friend. In 1728 he published, in a quarto pamphlet, a 'Poem dedicated to the Memory of William Law,' professor of philosophy in Edinburgh. This contained 140 lines of elegiac verse. In 1731 Blair was appointed to the living of Athelstaneford in East Lothian, to which he was ordained by the presbytery of Haddington on 5 Jan. of that year. In 1738 he married Isabella, the daughter of his deceased friend, Professor Law; she bore him five sons and one daughter, and survived him until 1774. He possessed a private fortune, and he gave up so much of his leisure as his duties would grant him to the study of botany and of the old English poets. Before he left Edinburgh he had begun to sketch a poem on the subject of the 'Grave.' At Athelstaneford he leisurely composed this poem, and about 1742 began to make arrangements for its publication. He had formed the acquaintance of Dr. Isaac Watts, who had paid him, he says, 'many civilities.' He sent the manuscript of the 'Grave' to Dr. Watts, who offered it 'to two different London booksellers, both of whom, however, declined to publish it, expressing a doubt whether any person living three hundred miles from town could write so as to be acceptable to the fashionable and the polite.' In the same year, however, 1742, Blair wrote to Dr. Doddridge, and interested him in the poem, which was eventually published, in quarto, in 1743. It enjoyed an instant and signal success, but Blair was neither tempted out of his solitude nor persuaded to repeat the experiment which had been so happy. His biographer says: 'His tastes were elegant and domestic. Books and flowers seem to have been the only rivals in his thoughts. His rambles were from his fireside to his garden; and, although the only record of his genius is of a gloomy character, it is evident that his habits and life contributed to render him cheerful and happy.' He died of a fever on 4 Feb. 1746, and was buried under a plain stone, which bears the initials R. B., in the churchyard of Athelstaneford. Although he had published so little, no posthumous poems were found in his possession, and his entire works do not amount to one thousand lines. His third son, Robert [q. v.], was afterwards judge.

The 'Grave' was the first and best of a whole series of mortuary poems. In spite of the epigrams of conflicting partisans, 'Night Thoughts' must be considered as contemporaneous with it, and neither preceding nor following it. There can be no doubt, however, that the success of Blair encouraged Young to persevere in his far longer and more laborious undertaking. Blair's verse is less rhetorical, more exquisite, than Young's, and, indeed, his relation to that writer, though too striking to be overlooked, is superficial. He forms a connecting link between Otway and Crabbe, who are his nearest poetical kinsmen. His one poem, the 'Grave,' contains seven hundred and sixty-seven lines of blank verse. It is very unequal in merit, but supports the examination of modern criticism far better than most productions of the second quarter of the eighteenth century. As philosophical literature it is quite without value; and it adds nothing to theology; it rests solely upon its merit as romantic poetry. The poet introduces his theme with an appeal to the grave as the monarch whose arm sustains the keys of hell and death (1–10); he describes, in verse that singularly reminds us of the seventeenth century, the physical horror of the tomb (11–27), and the ghastly solitude of a lonely church at night (28–44). He proceeds to describe the churchyard (45–84), bringing in the schoolboy 'whistling aloud to keep his courage up,' and the widow. This leads him to a reflection on friendship, and how sorrow's crown of sorrow is put on in bereavement (85–110). The poetry up to this point has been of a very fine order; here it declines. A consideration of the social changes produced by death (111–122), and the passage of persons of distinction (123–155), leads on to a homily upon the vain pomp and show of funerals (156–182). Commonplaces about the devouring tooth of time (183–206) lead to the consideration that in the grave rank and precedency (207–236), beauty (237–256), strength (257–285), science (286–296), and eloquence (297–318) become a mockery and a jest; and the idle pretensions of doctors (319–336) and of misers (337–368) are ridiculed. At this point the poem recovers its dignity and music. The terror of death is very nobly described (369–381), and the madness of suicides is scourged in verse which is almost Shakespearian (382–430). Our ignorance of the after world (431–446), and the universality of death, with man's unconsciousness of his position (447–500), lead the poet to a fine description of the medley of death (501–540) and the brevity of life (541–599). The horror of the grave is next attributed to sin (600–633), and the poem closes somewhat feebly and ineffectually with certain timid and perfunctory speculations about the mode in which the grave will respond to the Resurrection trumpet.

[The 'Grave' was constantly reprinted after Blair's death, but with no authoritative details about the author. Dr. William Anderson, in 1796, exactly half a century after Blair's death, collected from surviving members of his family such particulars as could still be recovered, and prefixed them to an edition of the 'Grave' published that year in a prefatory biography which contains all of a biographical nature which has been preserved about Robert Blair. Various brief accounts of his life which had appeared previous to that date had been entirely apocryphal.] E. G.

BLAIR, ROBERT, of Avontoun (1741–1811), judge, was the third son of the Rev. Robert Blair, the author of the 'Grave' [q. v.], and Isabella his wife, the daughter of Mr. William Law of Elvingston, East Lothian. He was born in 1741 at Athelstaneford, where his father was the minister. Young Blair commenced his education at the grammar school at Haddington, where he formed a friendship with Henry Dundas, afterwards Viscount Melville, which only ended with their lives. From Haddington he was removed to the high school at Edinburgh, and thence was transferred to the university. In 1764 he was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates, and soon obtained a considerable practice at the bar, where he and Henry Erskine were often pitted against each other. In 1789 Blair was appointed by his friend Dundas one of the depute advocates, which office he continued to hold until 1806. For some years also he was one of the assessors of the city of Edinburgh. In 1789, at the age of forty-seven, Blair became solicitor-general for Scotland. This post he continued to occupy until the change of ministry which was occasioned by Pitt's death in 1806. During this period he twice refused the offer of a seat on the judicial bench, and both in 1802 and 1805 declined to accept the office of lord advocate. In 1801 he was elected dean of the faculty of advocates. Upon the return of his friends to power in 1807 he refused the offices of solicitor-general and lord advocate, but in the next year, upon the resignation of Sir Ilay Campbell, he accepted the presidency of the college of justice. This dignity, however, he did not long enjoy. He died suddenly on 20 May 1811. His old friend, Viscount Melville, who came to Edinburgh purposely to attend the funeral, was taken ill, and died on the very day the president was buried. This singular coincidence gave rise to a 'Monody on the Death of the Right Hon. Henry Lord Viscount Melville, and Right Hon. Robert Blair of Avontown, Lord President of the College of Justice' (Edinburgh, 1811), written by an anonymous author. Blair married Isabella Cornelia, the youngest daughter of Colonel Charles Craigie Halkett of Lawhill, Fifeshire. His widow, one son, and three daughters, survived him; but he left them so badly off that a pension was granted by the crown to his widow and daughters through the instrumentality of Mr. Perceval. He was a man of a very powerful understanding, with a thoroughly logical mind and a firm grasp of legal principles, but without any gift of eloquence or even of fluency of speech. He had such 'an innate love of justice and abhorrence of iniquity,' and took so liberal and enlarged a view of law, that he was eminently qualified to fill the post which he held for so short a time. It is somewhat remarkable that Blair never sat in parliament. As a recreation he took much pleasure in agricultural pursuits, and he brought his small estate at Avontoun, near Linlithgow, to the highest state of cultivation. His statue by Chantrey stands in the first division of the inner house of the Court of Session. Two portraits of him were taken by Kay of Edinburgh, one in 1793, and the other in 1799, etchings of which will be found in vol. i. of Kay's 'Portraits,' Nos. 127–8.

[Law Review, ii. 341–52; Kay's Original Portraits and Caricature Etchings, 1877, i. 313–6; Edinburgh Review, lxix. 31–2, 281–3; Scots Magazine, 1811, pp. 403–7.] G. F. R. B.

BLAIR, ROBERT, M.D. (*d.* 1828), inventor of the 'aplanatic' telescope, was born (there is reason to believe) at Murchiston, near Edinburgh. He was, in all probability, identical with the Robert Blair who wrote 'A Description of an accurate and simple Method of adjusting Hadley's Quadrant for the Back Observation,' appended to the 'Nautical Almanac' for 1788 (published 1783), and printed separately by order of the commissioners of longitude. But the first fact authentically known about him is his appointment by a royal commission, dated 25 Sept. 1785, to the chair of practical astronomy erected for his benefit in the university of Edinburgh, with a yearly salary of 120*l.* Being unprovided with instruments or an observatory, he held the post as a complete sinecure for forty-three years, eight of which he is said to have spent in London, where his only son, Archibald Blair, was established as an optician. When in Edinburgh he rarely entered the Senatus Academicus, and his name was even omitted from the list of professors furnished to the university commission, which began its sittings in 1826. In 1787 Blair undertook, with a view to finding a substitute for flint glass, the first systematic investigation yet attempted of the dispersive powers

of various media, the results of which were lengthily detailed in a paper read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh 3 Jan. and 4 April 1791. He was the first to attempt the removal of the 'secondary spectrum,' and succeeded in his attempt by a triple combination of two essential oils, such as naphtha and oil of turpentine, with crown glass; but his discovery of fluid media possessing the same relative, though a different absolute dispersion from glass, gave a far more brilliant prospect of practical success. This valuable optical property he found to belong to metallic solutions, especially of antimony and mercury, mixed with chlorhydric acid, and to the absolutely colourless refraction thus rendered possible he gave the name of 'aplanatic,' or 'free from aberration' (*Ed. Phil. Trans.* iii. 53). 'Could solid media of such properties be discovered,' Sir John Herschel remarked (*Encycl. Metr.* iv. 429), 'the telescope would become a new instrument.' Blair constructed object-glasses upon this principle, of which the performance was highly praised, in one case, at least, venturing successfully upon the unexampled feat of giving to an aperture of three inches a focal length of only nine. He took out a patent for his invention, and entrusted the fabrication of the new instruments to a London optician, George Adams the younger [q.v.]; but they never came into general use. An equally fruitless effort to establish a regular manufacture and sale of them in Edinburgh was made by Archibald Blair, under his father's directions, in 1827 (*Ed. Journ. of Science*, vii. 336). The fluid used in the lenses appears, in course of time, to have lost its transparency by evaporation or crystallisation, and the difficulty offered by the secondary spectrum is, by modern art, rather evaded than overcome.

Sir David Brewster relates (*Encycl. Brit.* art. 'Optics,' p. 586, eighth edition) that an instrument for magnifying by means of prisms, similar to the 'teinoscope' invented by himself in 1812 (*Ed. Phil. Journ.* vi. 334), was shown him by Archibald Blair as having been constructed by his father at an unknown date. The principle of the contrivance was arrived at independently by Amici of Modena in 1821.

Blair became a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in January 1786, and at one period held the appointment of first commissioner of the board for the care of sick and wounded seamen. In this capacity he was instrumental in banishing scurvy from the navy by introducing the use of lime-juice, a method of preserving which for an indefinite time at sea he had previously ascertained (*Ed. Journ. of Science*, vii. 341). In 1827 he published at Edinburgh a small volume, entitled 'Scientific Aphorisms, being the outline of an attempt to establish fixed principles of science, and to explain from them the general nature of the constitution and mechanism of the material system, and the dependence of that system upon mind.' The large promise of the title-page is but imperfectly fulfilled by the contents. Extending Lesage's machinery for producing the effects of gravitation, he divided matter into three classes, distinguished by the size of the constituting 'projected,' 'jaculatory,' and 'quiescent' particles, in the mutual collisions of which he sought a universal explanation of phenomena of the material order, all motion being, however, in the last resort, referred to the action of mind. His health was by this time much broken, and he died at Westlock, in Berwickshire, 22 Dec. 1828.

An abridgment of his 'Experiments and Observations on the unequal Refrangibility of Light,' originally published in the 'Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh' (iii. 3-76, 1794), appeared in Nicholson's 'Journal of Natural Philosophy' with the title, 'The Principles and Application of a new Method of constructing Achromatic Telescopes' (i. 1, 1797), and, in a German translation, in Gilbert's 'Annalen der Physik' (vi. 129, 1800). The best account of the principle of his 'fluid lens,' or aplanatic telescopes, will be found in Sir John Herschel's article on Light in the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana' (pars. 474–7).

[Sir Alexander Grant's Story of the University of Edinburgh (1884), i. 339, ii. 361; Cat. of Scientific Papers, i. 1867.] A. M. C.

**BLAIR, WILLIAM** (1741–1782), captain in the royal navy, was the son of Daniel Blair of Edinburgh, collaterally related to the Blairs of Balthayock. He became a lieutenant in the navy on 9 Oct. 1760, but did not attain his commander's rank till 6 Dec. 1777. He was posted on 18 April 1778, and commanded the Dolphin, of 44 guns, in the stubborn battle on the Doggerbank, 5 Aug. 1781. Notwithstanding her small force, the exigencies of the case compelled the Dolphin to take her place in the line of battle. Blair's conduct was worthy of the distinction thrust upon him, and won for him the special approval of the admiralty, and his appointment to the Anson, a new 64-gun ship, then fitting for service in the West Indies. In the January following Blair sailed in company with Sir George Rodney, and on 12 April, when the French were completely defeated to leeward of Dominica, the Anson was in the leading squadron under the immediate command of Rear-admiral

Drake, and was warmly engaged from the very beginning of the battle. Her loss was not especially great in point of numbers, but one of her killed was Captain Blair. A monument to his memory, jointly with his brother officers, Captains Bayne and Lord Robert Manners, was erected in Westminster Abbey at the public expense.

[Beatson's Memoirs, v. 405, 475, 479; Gent. Mag. (1782), lii. 337; Notes and Queries, 6th ser. vii. 122.] J. K. L.

BLAIR, WILLIAM (1766–1822), surgeon, youngest son of William Blair, M.D., and Ann Gideon, his wife, was born at Lavenham in Suffolk 28 Jan. 1766. He qualified himself for surgical practice in London under Mr. J. Pearson of Golden Square, by whom he was introduced to the Lock Hospital, and on a vacancy was elected surgeon to that charity. Blair was a master of arts, but it is not stated at what university he graduated. He became very eminent in his profession, and was surgeon to the Asylum, the Finsbury Dispensary, the Bloomsbury Dispensary in Great Russell Street, the Female Penitentiary at Cumming House, Pentonville, and the New Rupture Society. He was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and of the medical societies of London, Paris, Brussels, and Aberdeen. For some time he was editor of the 'London Medical Review and Magazine.' Blair was a very earnest protestant of the methodist persuasion, and laboured zealously in the cause of the British and Foreign Bible Society, to which he presented his valuable collection of rare and curious editions of the Bible, and many scarce commentaries in different languages. Once or twice he attempted lectures on anatomy and other subjects, but with little success. On his wife's death in March 1822 he resolved to give up professional practice, and to retire into the country. He accordingly took a house in the neighbourhood of Colchester, but before the preparations for removing were completed he was seized with illness, and died at his residence in Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, 6 Dec. 1822.

His works are: 1. 'The Soldier's Friend, containing familiar instructions to the loyal volunteers, yeomanry corps, and military men in general, on the preservation and recovery of their health,' London, 1798, 12mo, 2nd edition 1803, 3rd edition 1804. 2. 'Essays on the Venereal Disease and its concomitant Effects,' London, 1798, 8vo, 3rd edition 1808. 3. 'Anthropology, or the Natural History of Man, with a comparative view of the structure and functions of animated beings in general,' London, 1805, 8vo. 4. 'The Vaccine Contest, being an exact outline of the arguments adduced by the principal combatants on both sides respecting Cow-Pox inoculation, including a late official report by the medical council of the Royal Jennerian Society,' London, 1806, 8vo; written in defence of vaccination in answer to Dr. Rowley. 5. 'Hints for the consideration of Parliament in a letter to Dr. Jenner on the supposed failure of vaccination at Ringwood, including a report of the Royal Jennerian Society, also remarks on the prevalent abuse of variolous inoculation, and on the exposure of out-patients attending at the Small-pox Hospital,' London, 1808, 8vo. 6. 'Prostitutes Reclaimed and Penitents Protected, being an answer to some objections against the Female Penitentiary,' 1809, 8vo. 7. 'Strictures on Mr. Hale's reply to the pamphlets lately published in defence of the London Penitentiary,' 1809, 8vo. 8. 'The Pastor and Deacon examined, or remarks on the Rev. John Thomas's appeal in vindication of Mr. Hale's character, and in opposition to Female Penitentiaries,' 1810, 8vo. 9. 'The Correspondence on the Formation, Objects, and Plan of the Roman Catholic Bible Society,' 1814; this engaged him in a controversy with Charles Butler of Lincoln's Inn (vide *Gent. Mag.* lxxxiv. pts. i. and ii.). 10. A long and elaborate article on 'Cipher,' in Rees's 'Cyclopædia' (1819), vol. viii. The engraved illustrative plates are erroneously inserted under the heading of 'Writing by Cipher' in the volume of 'Plates,' vol. iv. This article is incomparably the best treatise in the English language on secret writing and the art of deciphering. It includes a cipher method invented by Blair, which he declared to be inscrutable; but the key was discovered by Michael Gage, who published at Norwich in 1819 (though it is by a typographical error dated 1809) 'An Extract taken from Dr. Rees's New Cyclopædia on the article Cipher, being a real improvement on all the various ciphers which have been made public, and is the first method ever published on a scientific principle. Lately invented by W. Blair, Esq., A.M.; to which is now first added a Full Discovery of the Principle,' 8vo. 11. An article on 'Stenography' in Rees's 'Cyclopædia,' vol. xxxiv. 12. 'The Revival of Popery, its intolerant character, political tendency, encroaching demands, and unceasing usurpations, in letters to William Wilberforce,' London, 1819, 8vo. 13. 'A New Alphabet of Fifteen Letters, including the vowels,' in William Harding's 'Universal Stenography,' 2nd edit. 1824. 14. Correspondence respecting his method of Secret Writing, containing original letters to him on the subject from the Right Hon. W. Windham, G. Canning, the

Earl of Harrowby, J. Symmons of Paddington, and Michael Gage of Swaffham, with the whole of his system of ciphers. Manuscript sold at the dispersion of William Upcott's collection in 1846.

[MS. Addit. 19170, ff. 23, 24; Page's Supplement to the Suffolk Traveller, v. 946; Collet's Relics of Literature, 112; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. xii. 384, 2nd ser. iii. 17; Biog. Dict. of Living Authors (1816), 29; Some Account of the Death of William Blair, Lond. (1823), 12mo; Orthodox Journal, iv. 139, 140; Cat. of William Upcott's MSS. and Autographs, art. 23; Gent. Mag. xcii. (ii.) 646, xciii. (i.) 213; Cat. of Printed Books in Brit. Mus.; Cotton's Rhemes and Doway, 78, 95, 98, 107, 115.] T. C.

**BLAK** or **BLACK**, JOHN (*d.* 1563), a Dominican friar of Aberdeen, wrote 'De reali præsentia Christi in Sacramento Altaris;' 'Acta colloquii cum Willoxio symmysta;' 'Conciones piæ;' and 'Monita ad Apostatas.' His public disputation with John Willox took place in Edinburgh in the summer of 1561. Bishop Lesley gives the three heads of their disputation, and adds that in the end nothing was agreed. Indeed it would seem that the only important result of such discussions was to exasperate the temper of the people, for Blak was stoned to death by a protestant mob in Edinburgh on 7 Jan. 1562–3.

[Camerarius, De Scot. Fort. p. 202; Collections for the Shire of Aberdeen and Banff (Spalding Club, 1843), i. 202; Lesley's History of Scotland (Bannatyne Club, 1830), p. 295; Sir James Balfour's Annals (1824), i. 325; Wodrow's Biog. Collections, i. 110; Dempster's Hist. Eccles. Gent. Scot. (1627), p. 85; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. p. 104.] T. F. H.

**BLAKE**, CHARLES, D.D. (1664–1730), divine and poet, was born at Reading, Berkshire, being the son of John Blake, 'gent.,' of that town, and educated at the Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's College, Oxford, of which he was scholar and afterwards fellow (B.A. 1683, M.A. 1687–8, D.D. 1696). He was domestic chaplain to Sir William Dawes, afterwards bishop of Chester and archbishop of York, who was his close friend. Among his preferments were the rectory of St. Sepulchre's, London, of Wheldrake in Yorkshire, and of St. Mary's, Hull, and he was successively a prebendary of Chester, a prebendary of York (1716), and archdeacon of York (1720). He died 22 Nov. 1730. He published a small collection of Latin verses, consisting of a translation into Latin of the poem of Musæus on Hero and Leander, and of part of the fifth book of Milton's 'Paradise Lost;' and two original poems, one called 'Hibernia Plorans,' written in 1689, the year of the siege of Londonderry, deploring Ireland's woes, in the style of Virgil's Eclogues, and the other an elegy on the death, in 1688, of Frederick, the Great Elector of Brandenburg. These were all published together in a little sixpenny pamphlet, under the title of 'Lusus Amatorius, sive Musæi de Herone et Leandro carmen; cui accedunt Tres Nugæ Poeticæ,' at London in 1693.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses; Lists, &c. of Scholars of the Merchant Taylors' School, ed. Hessy; Robinson's Register of Merchant Taylors' School, i. 296; Allen's History of Yorkshire; Ormerod's History of Cheshire.] R. B.

**BLAKE**, SIR FRANCIS (1708–1780), first baronet, mathematician, born 1708, was descended from the house of Menlough, co. Galway. His father, Robert Blake, by his marriage with Sarah, third daughter of his kinsman, Sir Francis Blake, knight, of Ford Castle, Northumberland, became possessed of the Twisell estate, in the county of Durham. The son rendered active support to the government during the rebellion of 1745, and was created a baronet 3 May 1774. He devoted much of his time to mechanics and experimental philosophy, and upon becoming a fellow of the Royal Society, in 1746, wrote some papers in the 'Philosophical Transactions.' Sir Francis died at Tilmouth 29 March 1780, and was buried at Houghton-le-Spring.

[Raine's North Durham, pp. 314, 316; Betham's Baronetage, iii. 439.] G. G.

**BLAKE**, SIR FRANCIS (1738?–1818), second baronet, political writer, was the eldest surviving son of Sir Francis, the first baronet [q. v.], by Isabel, his wife, second daughter and coheiress of Mr. Samuel Ayton of West Herrington, Durham. He was educated at Westminster, whence he removed to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and proceeded LL.B. in 1763. He died at Twisell Castle 2 June 1818, at the age of 81. He wrote: 1. 'The Efficacy of a Sinking Fund of One Million per annum considered,' 8vo, 1786. 2. 'The Propriety of an Actual Payment of the Public Debt considered,' 8vo, 1786. 3. 'The True Policy of Great Britain considered,' 8vo, 1787. These, with other pieces, were republished collectively under the title of 'Political Tracts,' 8vo, Berwick, 1788, and again at London in 1795. His eldest son and successor, Francis, represented Berwick in several parliaments. He published some severe criticisms on the action of the House of Lords in regard to the corn laws, and died 10 Sept. 1860, aged 85.

[Raine's North Durham, pp. 313–14, 316–17; Cooper's Biog. Dict. p. 234; Biog. Dict. of Living Authors (1816), p. 29; Gent. Mag. lxxxviii. i. 641 (1860), ix. 445–6.] G. G.

**BLAKE**, JAMES (1649–1728), also known as James Cross, jesuit, born in London in 1649, entered the Society of Jesus at Watten, in Belgium, in 1675, and was admitted a professed father 1 July 1675. He is named in Titus Oates's list of jesuits in 1678 as Mr. Blake, *alias* Cross, living in Spain. On 3 April 1701 he was declared provincial of his brethren in England, and he held that office for nearly four years. He was chaplain at Mr. Mannock's, Bromley Hall, Colchester, from 1720 till his death, on 29 Jan. 1728. His only published work is 'A Sermon of the Blessed Sacrament, Preach'd in the Chappel of his Excellency the Spanish Embassador on Corpus Christi day, June 3, 1686,' London, 1686, 4to, reprinted in vol. ii. of 'A Select Collection of Catholick Sermons,' London, 1741, 8vo.

[Foley's Records, v. 98, 108, 161, 537, vii. 64; Oliver's Collections S. J.; Backer's Bibl. des Écrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus (1869), i. 653.] T. C.

**BLAKE**, JOHN BRADBY (1745–1773), naturalist, son of John Blake of Great Parliament Street, Westminster, was born in Great Marlborough Street, London, on 4 Nov. 1745, and received his education at Westminster School. In 1766 he was sent out to China as one of the East India Company's supercargoes at Canton. There he devoted all his spare time to the advancement of natural science. His plan was to procure the seeds of all the vegetables found in China which are used in medicine, manufactures, or food, or which are in any way serviceable to mankind, and to send to Europe not only such seeds, but also the plants by which they are produced. His idea was that they might be propagated in Great Britain and Ireland, or in some of our colonies. His scheme was attended with success. Cochin-China rice was grown in Jamaica and South Carolina; the tallow-tree prospered in Jamaica, in Carolina, and in other American colonies: and many of the plants the seeds of which he transmitted were raised in several botanical gardens near London. He likewise forwarded to England some specimens of fossils and ores. By attending too closely to these pursuits he contracted a disease, of which he died at Canton on 16 Nov. 1773, when he had just entered the twenty-ninth year of his age.

[Biog. Brit. (Kippis), ii. 359; Annual Reg. xviii. pt. ii. 30–5.] T. C.

**BLAKE**, MALACHI (1687–1760), dissenting minister, was born at Blagdon, near Taunton, and was the son of the Rev. Malachi Blake. The family, a collateral branch of that of Admiral Blake, descends from William Blake of Pitminster (died 1642), whose second son was John (1597–1645), the father of John (1629–1682), the father of Malachi (born 1651). This last-named, the presbyterian minister of Blagdon, and founder of the dissenting cause at Wellington, Somersetshire, was implicated in Monmouth's rebellion, and fled to London in disguise. His second son Malachi, born in 1687, was presbyterian minister of Blandford, where he died in 1760. He published: 'A Brief Account of the dreadful Fire at Blandford Forum in the county of Dorset, which happened 4 June 1731. With sermons [4 June 1735] in remembrance, and serious address to the inhabitants of the town,' London [1735]. His younger brother, William (1688–1772), a woolstapler, was father of Malachi (1724–1795), presbyterian minister of Whitney and Fullwood, and of William (1730–1799), presbyterian minister of Crewkerne [see Blake, William, 1773–1821].

[Blake pedigree, MS.; Murch's Hist. Presb. and Gen. Bapt. Churches in West of England, 1835, p. 244.] A. G.

**BLAKE**, ROBERT (1599–1657), admiral and general at sea, of a family formerly of Bishop's Lydiard, near Taunton, and afterwards merchants of Bridgwater, was born at Bridgwater in August 1599, the eldest of the twelve sons of Humphrey Blake and of Sarah, daughter and coheiress of Humphrey Williams of Plansfield. He received his early education at the grammar school of the town, and in 1615 was sent up to Oxford, where he matriculated as a member of St. Alban Hall, whence he removed shortly afterwards to Wadham College, then recently founded. Here he remained for nearly ten years, graduating in due course, and standing for a fellowship at Merton, though without success. According to the tradition, the cause of his failure was his short, squat, ungainly figure, which offended the artistic sense of the warden. In 1625 he left Oxford. His father had died intestate and far from wealthy. When Plansfield had been sold, and all available property had been realised, there was little more than 200*l.* a year. Two of the elder brothers went to push their fortunes in London, the younger ones were still at school; Robert, with his second brother Humphrey, would seem to have continued the business, and not without success, for a few years later, and through the rest of his life he was in

easy circumstances. It is perhaps probable that at this time he himself made voyages to distant seas; to do so was almost the common course for a pushing merchant. It is said that once, when Humphrey, as churchwarden, was censured by the bishop for conniving at certain irregularities in the service of the church, Robert signed a remonstrance against the bishop's conduct. The story is, however, very vague and uncertain. He was returned as member for his native place in the short parliament of 1640, but in the election of the following autumn he was unsuccessful; he was not a member of the Long parliament till 1645, when, on the expulsion of Colonel Windham, he was again returned for Bridgwater. As a young man at Oxford he is said to have professed republican sentiments; he undoubtedly held republican opinions in his later years. But these were, in the main, theoretical preferences, which do not seem to have dictated his course of action; that was ruled by his judgment of passing events, which, as he interpreted them, gave him but the choice between submission to arbitrary tyranny and a manly resistance. Even before the appeal to arms his mind was fully made up, and amongst the very first he joined the army raised by Sir John Horner in 1642. In July 1643 he commanded an important post in Bristol when it was besieged by the royalists; the town, however, was surrendered by Colonel Fiennes, the governor, after a very feeble defence, and though Blake, unwilling to believe this, held his post for twenty-four hours after the capitulation, he was at last compelled to accede to its terms. It is said, but without probability, that Rupert was with difficulty persuaded not to hang him. Blake's resolute conduct was warmly approved by the parliamentary leaders; he was named one of the Somerset committee of ways and means, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of Popham's regiment, fifteen hundred strong, in which also his brother Samuel, born 1608, had a company. With a detachment of this regiment he made a dash at Bridgwater, hoping to surprise the castle. He failed in doing so, and, being quite unprepared for a more formal attack, at once drew off. There had been no fighting in the town, but straggling down the river Samuel Blake was killed in an accidental skirmish. We are told that when the loss was reported to the colonel, he said calmly, 'Sam had no business there;' but presently, retiring to a private room, he wailed aloud in a transport of grief, crying 'Died Abner as a fool dieth.' Samuel left a son Robert, whose fortunes were afterwards very closely linked with those of his uncle and godfather.

After the fall of Bristol the royalists swept the west of England, and there were but few places which still held out for the parliament. One of these was Lyme in Dorsetshire, little more than a fishing village; and though it was protected by a few earthworks hastily thrown up, Prince Maurice had no expectation of resistance when, at the head of some five thousand men, he summoned it to surrender. It happened, however, that Blake had been stationed there with a detachment of about five hundred men, and had prepared himself as he best could to hold the post, had raised volunteers in the neighbourhood, and had strengthened the defences. The summons was rejected, and the assault which immediately followed was bloodily repulsed. Maurice found that the place could not be taken without attacking in form, and accordingly sat down before it; but the defences grew as the siege went on, and 'after he had lain before it a month it was much more like to hold out than it was the first day he came before it' (Clarendon); so that when, on 23 May 1644, the garrison was relieved by the fleet under Warwick, and Maurice had tidings of the near approach of the Earl of Essex, he hastily retired to Exeter, 'with some loss of reputation for having lain so long, with such a strength, before so vile and untenable a place, without reducing it' (*ibid.*)

The stand at Lyme had been of very great service to the parliamentary cause, and had given time for Essex to come into that part of the country. But Essex, by marching into Cornwall, lost the opportunity, and committed a mistake which, had it not been for Blake's prompt action, might have been fatal. Among the many places in Somersetshire held by the royalists Taunton was one; it was quite unfortified, and the garrison was small; but it was the point on which all the main roads of the county converged, it commanded the lines of communication, and had thus a peculiar strategic importance, which Blake alone seems to have understood. He had been promoted after his brilliant defence of Lyme, and had an independent command, with which, 8 July 1644, he suddenly threw himself on Taunton. It was held by only eighty men, who made no opposition, and in Blake's hands the place 'became a sharp thorn in the sides of all that populous country.' The position was one of extreme peril, for it was quite isolated; and when Essex's army was overwhelmed in August no relief could be expected. Blake, however, determined to hold his ground as long as possible; the roads were barricaded, breastworks thrown up, guns planted, houses loopholed, and when the royalists advanced on the place, which they had

judged it madness to defend, they received so rude a check that they contented themselves with investing it and waiting for famine to do their work. From time to time more energetic attempts were made, but through all, against sword and famine and repeated bombardments, the place was held for nearly a year, till after the battle of Naseby, 14 June, 1645, had left the parliament free to undertake the subjugation of the west. When the siege was finally raised, Blake continued to act as governor of Taunton. The town was little more than a heap of rubbish, the land round about was desolate, the people were impoverished. Money was granted by the parliament to meet the immediate necessities, and public collections were made for rebuilding the ruined houses; but through the autumn and winter Blake was fully occupied with the task of administering relief and restoring order, and though returned to parliament he did not at that time take any part in the parliamentary proceedings. His reputation in Somerset stood extremely high, and has been supposed to have excited the jealousy of Cromwell himself. Of this there is no evidence; but it appears certain that Blake was not of Cromwell's party, and, unlike a large majority of the foremost men of the time, he was neither relation nor connection of Cromwell. It is said that he openly declared that 'he would as freely venture his life to save the king as ever he had done it to serve the parliament' (*History and Life*, 28). This is utter nonsense, and would, had he said it, have been a strong condemnation of Blake, a dark stain on his character; for it is perfectly certain that he took no active measures, either in word or deed, to stay the king's execution. It is probable enough that he considered it as a blunder; but his appointment 27 Feb. 1648–9, a very few days after the king's death, to share in the chief command of the fleet, is a proof that the dominant faction had neither doubt of his goodwill nor jealousy of his reputation. The events of 1648 had indeed shown that it was necessary to have in command of the fleet a man whom the council of state could trust [see Batten, Sir William]; and it is very probable that some familiarity with ships and maritime affairs, gained as a merchant of Bridgwater, may have directed the appointment of Blake, as one of the admirals and generals at sea, to command the fleet during the summer of 1649. The duty immediately before them was to suppress Prince Rupert, who, with the revolted ships and some others, had begun a naval war against the parliament on a system scarcely, if at all, distinguishable from piracy (Warburton, *Prince Rupert*, iii. 275 *n.*), and had meantime established his headquarters at Kinsale. Here Blake blockaded him, and the summer of 1649 slipped away without his being able to stir out of the port; but so far was Cromwell from the jealousy with which he is commonly credited, that he suggested and procured for Blake the offer of a command with himself in the army in Ireland as major-general of foot. The choice was left with Blake (*Calendar S. P.*, Dom. 2 Oct. 1649), who preferred the more adventurous service, and continued in command of the fleet.

Towards the end of October a gale of wind blew Blake's squadron off shore, and Prince Rupert, taking hasty advantage of the chance, made good his escape to the coast of Portugal and the straits of Gibraltar, where he was on the main line of all foreign trade, and his piracies rapidly filled his treasury. A winter fleet was at once ordered to be got ready, and, Deane being sick, the sole command was, in the first instance, given to Blake (*ibid.* 4 Dec.), who was ordered to reside at Plymouth to expedite matters, and to get to sea as soon as possible; while Popham, the third of the generals, was to follow with reinforcements. He was directed to hunt down the princes as public enemies, to seize or destroy them wherever he should come up with them, and to treat as enemies any foreign powers who might support them (17 Jan. 1649–50; Thurloe, *State Papers*, i. 136). It was not till the beginning of March that Blake got to sea, and when he arrived at the mouth of the Tagus he found that the princes were in the river, and had obtained a promise of support from the king of Portugal. The English resident in vain urged that these were pirates, in vain demanded satisfaction for the insults they received from the princes, whose men fought with, and even killed, the English sailors on shore; whilst Rupert, always distinguished for his mechanical genius, attempted to shorten matters by sending, 23 April, a species of torpedo—not very dissimilar from those of our own time—on board the vice-admiral, in hopes to set fire to his ship (Warburton, iii. 305; Thurloe, i. 146). Suspicion was excited, and the thing was not received on board; but though the attempt was patent enough, and though the murder of some of the English seamen was publicly known, the king refused to give the English any satisfaction. The case was provided for in Blake's instructions, and was rendered more pressing by the belief that a French squadron was expected, which was to act in concert with the princes. Accordingly, on 21 May, he seized nine ships going out of the river, bound for the Brazils with rich cargoes. These ships were English, hired by the Por-

tuguese; and Blake, taking out their officers and strengthening their crews, converted them into men-of-war. Five days later his fleet was reinforced by Popham with several large ships, and definite instructions to seize or destroy any ships or goods belonging to the king of Portugal or his subjects. The king, on the other hand, was enraged at the injury which had been done him, and still more when the homeward-bound Brazil fleet ran ignorantly in amongst the blockading squadron, and was captured; he went on board Prince Rupert's ship, and besought him to go out at once, with his own squadron and all the Portuguese fleet, and drive away the English. Rupert was nothing loth to attempt this; but a foul wind in the first place, and afterwards a want of cooperation on the part of the Portuguese, prevented his gaining any distinct success, though Blake had with him but a very small force, his ships being apparently distributed at Cadiz and along the coast (Warburton, iii. 313; Thurloe, i. 157). All the same, the blockade was raised; and the Portuguese, determined to make peace with the parliamentary government, desired the princes to leave the Tagus. The latter accordingly set sail from Lisbon on 29 Sept. 1650, and ran through the straits into the Mediterranean, plundering as they went. They had already made several captures when, in the early days of November, Blake came up with the greater part of their squadron, which had been separated from the ships in which the princes sailed in a storm off Cape Gata. Blake chased the detached ships into Cartagena, and, without standing on any close observance of the rights of a neutral port, followed them in, drove them ashore, and set fire to them (Warburton, iii. 317; Heath, 275). The princes, with three ships only, got to Toulon, and thither Blake followed them; he at once sent in a protest against their being allowed the succour of a French port, and when this produced no effect he ordered reprisals against French ships. These measures of retaliation cooled the warmth of the French welcome, and the princes thought it best to quit the port, and to make what haste they could out of the Mediterranean. They did, in fact, sail to the West Indies, where, some eighteen months later, Maurice was lost in a hurricane (Warburton, iii. 324, 382). And meantime Blake, having instructions that Penn was on his way to relieve him [see Penn, Sir William], returned to England, where he arrived towards the middle of February 1650–1. On his passage down the Mediterranean he met, it is said, a French ship of war, mounting forty guns, 'whose captain lte commanded on board, and asked him if he was willing to lay down his sword. The captain answered No! Then Blake bade him return to his ship and fight it out as long as he was able, which he did; and after two hours' fight he came in and submitted, and kissing his sword delivered it to Blake, who sent him and his ship with the rest into England' (Whitelocke's *Memorials*, 16 Jan. 1650–1). The story is so evidently absurd in every particular that it would not be worth repeating were it not that it is strictly contemporary, and, though resting on no authority beyond mere gossip, is, so far, evidence of the peculiarly chivalrous character which popular opinion attributed to Blake. The official approval is better attested: the thanks of parliament were given him 'for his great and faithful service,' and a sum of 1,000*l.* as a mark of the parliament's favour (*Calendar*, 13 Feb. 1651). He was shortly afterwards (15 March) appointed to command the squadron designed for the Irish seas and the Isle of Man, and on news of a powerful Dutch fleet, commanded by Tromp, being in the neighbourhood of the Scilly islands, he was ordered (1 April) to proceed thither, with all his force, to demand of Tromp for what purpose he had come, and with what intentions; and if the explanation should not be satisfactory, then to require him to desist, and, if necessary, 'to use the best ways and means to enforce him, and in all things to preserve the honour and interest of this nation.' The threatened collision with the Dutch passed over for the time, but the alarm was sufficient to point out to the parliament the necessity of subjugating the Scilly islands, which were held as strongholds of the royalist privateers. Blake was accordingly ordered to reduce them —no easy task, for the navigation was difficult, the fortifications strong, and the garrison numerous. Negotiations proved unavailing; but Blake, by seizing on Tresco, succeeded in establishing a strict blockade of St. Mary's, and having brought some of his smaller ships in front of the castle he effected a practicable breach, and compelled the governor to surrender on easy terms (*Calendar*, 23 May, 6 June). There were indeed murmurings at the leniency shown to these very stiff-necked malignants; but the council of state was quite well aware of the importance of the capture, and approved of the whole business (28 June).

Blake continued in the west, taking measures for the security of the Scilly islands and refitting his ships. In August he received a commission 'to command in chief, in the absence of Major-general Disbrowe, all forces in the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, and Dorset' (19 Aug.), a commission which was cancelled only three days later; for Popham had just died, Deane was with the army,

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Sir George Ayscue being subordinate to him, although employed in a distinct command. In the North Sea nothing of importance occurred, and after the check which Ayscue sustained from De Ruyter, 16 Aug., Blake, with the main fleet, cruised in the Channel, hoping to intercept De Ruyter on his homeward voyage. Bad weather and fog, however, enabled the Dutch fleet to escape without any serious difficulty, and De Ruyter joined De With off Dunkirk on 22 Sept. He was closely followed by Blake, and the two fleets, each numbering about sixty-five ships, met off the mouth of the Thames on 28 Sept. The battle began about four o'clock in the afternoon, and raged with great fury where De With, De Ruyter, or Evertsen was actually present; but political intrigue had, for the moment, destroyed the usual spirit of the Dutch officers, and the approach of evening permitted them to draw off. No decisive advantage was gained, but the next morning the Dutch were at some distance and would not renew the battle; in the afternoon the wind was favourable, but on the English standing towards them they turned and fled. The victory was undoubted, but it was misunderstood; even Blake appears to have supposed that the battle had been fought out, and to have been led into something very like contempt for the enemy. The batteries which had been constructed to protect the anchorage in the Downs were dismantled and the fleet dispersed, either on different detached services or to refit; Blake was left with not more than thirty-seven ships for the guard of the Channel. In Holland, meanwhile, great exertions had been made. It was necessary for the life of the country that the trade which had been stopped for several months by the English fleet should be liberated, and towards the end of November Tromp, again in command, put to sea with some eighty ships of war and a convoy of about three hundred merchantmen. This last he left astern till he had cleared the way, and on the morning of 29 Nov. appeared with his fleet at the back of the Goodwin, standing towards the southward. Blake, who was then lying in the Downs, held a hasty council of war, weighed, and stood out to meet him. It is impossible now to say what induced the council to recommend, or Blake to adopt, this extraordinary step, which, to us, seems rash to the verge of madness. All that can be said with certainty is that the commonly received story is incorrect, and that he was not influenced by any idea of covering the approach to London, which indeed he left exposed, if Tromp had had any design against it. It is perhaps most probable that he had not fully recognised the enemy's great superiority until he was well under way; for the wind, which had been at south-west, veered almost suddenly, and blew very hard from the north-west. The Dutch were swept down to the southward, the English avoided being carried in amongst them only by hugging the shore, slipping close round the Foreland, and anchoring off Dover; whilst Tromp, unable to withstand the force of the gale, anchored a couple of leagues dead to leeward. The next morning, 30 Nov., the two fleets weighed nearly together, and with a fresh wind at from N. to N.N.W. stood to the westward along the coast, Tromp unable, Blake, it may be, unwilling, to attack. But as they came near Dungeness the English were forced to the southward by the trend of the coast; with or without their will they were obliged to close, and their leading ships were thus brought to action. Amongst the first the Triumph, carrying Blake's flag, supported by Lane in the Victory, and Mildmay in the Vanguard, was closely engaged by De Ruyter and Evertsen. The Garland and Bonaventure attacked Tromp himself in the Brederode; but other ships came up to their admiral's support, and the English ships were overpowered and taken after a gallant resistance, in which both their captains were slain. By those ships that did engage, the fight was stoutly maintained, though against tremendous odds; but a great many, whether fearing the superiority of the enemy, or corrupted, as it was thought, by the emissaries of the king in Holland, persistently remained to windward; whilst fortunately, on the side of the Dutch, several which had fallen too far to leeward were unable to get into the action. Towards evening the English had lost, besides the Garland and Bonaventure, one ship burnt and three blown up; the Triumph had lost her foremast, and was unmanageable; the other ships that had engaged had suffered severely, and those that had not engaged still kept aloof. With a sorrowful heart Blake drew back, and under cover of the darkness anchored off Dover; the next day he went into the Downs. Tromp, unable by the force and direction of the wind to follow him in, crossed over to the French coast, and anchored off Boulogne, whence he sent word to the convoy to pass on. For the next three weeks the Channel was alive with Dutch ships, and Tromp, having remained at Boulogne till the trade had all passed, proceeded to the rendezvous in the Basque roads. It was at this time that, according to the popular story, he wore the broom at the masthead, as signifying that he had swept, or was going to sweep, the English from the seas. There is no reason to believe that he ever did anything of the

sort; the statement is entirely unsupported by contemporary evidence; not one writer of any credit, English or Dutch, mentions it even as a rumour; but months afterwards an anonymous and unauthenticated writer in a newspaper wrote: 'Mr. Trump, when he was in France, we understand, wore a flag of broom' (*Daily Intelligencer*, No. 113, 9 March 1652-3). The story was probably invented as a joke in the fleet, without a shadow of foundation.

Blake had meantime written to the council of state a narrative of his defeat, complaining that 'there was much baseness of spirit, not among the merchant men only, but many of the state's ships.' He was sick at heart, and prayed that he might be discharged from his employment, but before everything he made it his earnest request that commissioners might be sent down to take an impartial and strict examination of the deportment of several commanders.' The council, however, refused to supersede him, although they associated two others with him as generals of the fleet, his old colleague, Deane, and Monck, now for the first time appointed to a naval command. Blake they thanked for his conduct, and instituted the commission he had desired, to investigate both the conduct of the officers and the internal economy of the fleet. Many improvements were ordered, and the organisation of the navy began to approach more nearly to that which afterwards prevailed; but most of all were efforts made to increase the number and effective force of the ships. It was determined that Tromp should not return through the Channel unchallenged, and every nerve was strained to get together a fleet equal to the work before it. By the middle of February 1652–3 a fleet of between seventy and eighty ships was assembled at Portsmouth, and sailed to cruise to the westward; it was known that Tromp was approaching with a fleet about equal in point of numbers, and a convoy of some 200 merchant ships. On the morning of the 18th they were sighted coming up Channel with a leading wind. Blake was then off Portland and standing to the south; his fleet in no formation, but gathered in squadrons according to the several flag-officers. Penn, with the blue squadron, was well to the southward; Monck, with the white squadron, was a long way to leeward; neither of them was in a position to help the red squadron, commanded by Blake and Deane together on board the Triumph. Tromp was not slow to understand this, though it seems altogether to have escaped Blake; he saw that it was impossible for him to pass without doing battle or endangering his convoy, and, at once taking advantage of Blake's gross tactical blunder, threw himself in force on the red squadron. The Triumph was the very centre of the attack, and round her the battle raged fiercely. Blake was severely wounded; Ball, her captain, was killed; so also was Sparrow, the admiral's secretary, and very many other brave men. The fight seemed likely to prove disastrous to the English, when Penn with the whole blue squadron, and Lawson with the van of the red, who had struggled to windward and tacked, bore in amongst the Dutch. Later on, too, Monck with the white squadron came up, and the battle continued on equal terms till nightfall, when Tromp, seeing some of the English threatening his convoy, drew off to its support. Neither side could as yet claim the victory, and the loss of both, though very great, was fairly equal. During the night Tromp passed with his whole convoy; when morning dawned they were off St. Catharine's, and running freely up Channel. The English followed; but Tromp ranged his fleet astern of the merchant ships, so that they could not be got at but by passing through the ships of war; and though many severe partial actions occurred, nothing very decisive was done. The chase continued during that day and the next; five Dutch ships of war were sunk, four were captured, and some thirty or forty merchant ships; but Tromp kept up a semblance of order and protection to the last, and got the remainder away safely. The advantage was very markedly with the English; but the Dutch, though worsted, were not dismayed, and immediately began preparing for a further struggle.

Blake's wound proved more serious than was at first expected. He was put on shore at Portsmouth, but his recovery was slow, and a month afterwards his surgeon, Dr. Whistler, wrote: 'General Blake, I hope, mends, but my hopes are checked by the maxim "De senibus non temere sperandum." I trust the Great Physician's protection may be on him and on all public instruments of our safety' (21 March). A few weeks later he went to London, where he attended to admiralty business (*Cal.* 12 May); but it was only the news of the Dutch fleet being again at sea that impelled him, weak as he was, to resume the command. He hoisted his flag on board the Essex, then in the river (*Cal.* 2 June), but before he could get to the fleet the great battle of 3 June 1653 had been fought. He, with his squadron, did not arrive till late in the afternoon, and, coming fresh on the field, contributed largely to render the victory more complete. Deane had been slain in the battle, and for the next few weeks Blake shared the

command with Monck; but his health gave way under the strain, and he was compelled to go on shore at Southwold. 'We found him,' wrote the secretary of the admiralty, who had visited him, 'in a very weak condition, full of pain both in his head and left side, which had put him into a fever, besides the anguish he endures by the gravel, insomuch that he has no rest night or day, but continues groaning very sadly. This place affords no accommodation at all for one in his condition, there being no physician to be had hereabouts, nor any to attend him with necessary applications' (6 July). He had thus no share in the final victory of the war, 31 July, but equally with Monck was presented with a gold chain worth 300*l.* 'as a mark of favour for his services against the Dutch' (6 Aug.); Penn and Lawson were also at the same time presented each with a chain of 100*l.* value; and all four with a large gold medal (Van Loon, *Hist. Met.* ii. 367). One of these medals, believed to be Blake's, was bought for William IV in 1832 (*Gent. Mag.* cii. i. 352), and is now kept at Windsor. The junior flag officers received chains of value 40*l.*, and smaller medals, one of which is now in the British Museum.

A few weeks' rest happily restored Blake's health so far as to permit him to return to the fleet (*Cal.* 20 Sept.); but the press of work was over, and during the winter his time was divided between admiralty business in London and his executive duties at Portsmouth (*Cal.* 19 Nov.; 2, 31 Dec; 4, 25 Feb., &c.) After the peace with Holland in April 1654, he still continued the senior commissioner of the admiralty, and in July was appointed to command the fleet, which sailed on 29 Sept. for the Mediterranean, where, during the war, English interests had been very inadequately represented. His instructions seem to have been to carry on reprisals against the French, to repress the African pirates, to demand redress for injuries done to English ships, and, in general terms, to visit the different ports of the Mediterranean, in order—as it is now called—to show the flag. In this way he visited Cadiz, Gibraltar, Alicant, Naples, and Leghorn (14 March 1654–5, *Add. MS.* 9304); but his earlier letters have unfortunately not been preserved, and there is no authentic account of his proceedings at this time. It is said that he also visited Malaga, and that whilst there he compelled the governor to make reparation for an outrage inflicted on an English seaman. The man had committed a gross offence: he had insulted the procession of the host. If complaint had been made, he should have been punished; 'but,' said Blake, 'I will have you know, and the whole world know, that none but an Englishman shall chastise an Englishman.' The story is extremely doubtful. It rests only on the evidence of Bishop Burnet (*Hist. of Own Times* (Oxford edit.), i. 137), whose testimony is by no means unimpeachable; it is told in a very hearsay sort of manner, without any date; and it is difficult to believe that had any such thing occurred, it would not be referred to in some of the existing official correspondence. It is, however, a story which has been very generally accepted, and, together with that of his capture of the French frigate already referred to, has perhaps done more than the whole of his historical career to fix the popular idea of Blake's character. At Leghorn he is said (Ludlow's *Memoirs*, ii. 507) to have demanded and obtained from the Grand Duke of Tuscany and from the pope reparation for the countenance shown to Prince Rupert, and for the loss sustained at the hands of Van Galen (see Appleton, Henry; Badiley, Richard); and 60,000*l.* is said to have been actually paid (Campbell, ii. 43). The statement is, however, entirely unsupported by exact evidence, and is virtually contradicted by Blake's silence in his extant letters from Leghorn, and his reference to others from the same place, as of little importance (12 Jan. 1654–5, *Add. MS.* 9304).

From Leghorn he went on to Tunis, where, according to his instructions, he demanded restitution or satisfaction for piracies committed on English subjects. This was positively refused, and finding negotiations vain and the Turks insolent, Blake finally resolved to reduce them by force to terms of civility. On the morning of 4 April 1655, his fleet sailed into Porto Farina, and anchored under the castles. As the fight began, a light wind off the sea blew the smoke over the town and shielded the English, so that after some hours' cannonade, having set on fire all the ships, to the number of nine, they retreated into the roadstead with no greater loss than twenty-five killed and about forty wounded. Blake was doubtful whether, in thus attacking the Tunis pirates in their stronghold, he had not exceeded his instructions, and in his official report expressed a hope that 'his highness will not be offended at it, nor any who regard duly the honour of our nation' (18 April; Thurloe, iii. 232). Cromwell's reply was most gracious (13 June; *ibid.* iii. 547); at the same time he sent orders to proceed off Cadiz, and carry on hostilities against Spain, with an especial view to intercept the Plate ships, or to prevent reinforcements being sent to the West Indies. In May Blake had visited Algiers, where the

dey, convinced by the arguments put in force at Tunis, entered into a friendly agreement; and, in anticipation of his later instructions, he was, by the beginning of June, at Cadiz, off which he cruised during the rest of the summer. The strain on his ships and the health of his ships' companies was very great; and as winter approached he determined, in accordance with the discretion entrusted to him (THURLOE, i. 724) to return to England, where he arrived on 9 Oct.

In the following spring, as soon as the season permitted, he returned to the same cruising ground in company with Colonel Edward Mountagu, appointed also general at sea. Mountagu remained during the summer, and with Blake and the bulk of the fleet had gone to Aveiro in September, when Stayner [see STAYNER, SIR RICHARD], in command of the light squadron, fell in with, captured, and destroyed the Plate fleet (8 Sept.), with a loss to Spain estimated at nearly two millions sterling in treasure alone, exclusive of the ships and cargoes (*Narrative of the late Success, &c.*, published by order of parliament, 4 Oct. 1656). After this severe blow to the enemy, several of the larger ships, with Stayner and Mountagu, went home for the winter. Blake continued on the station, and early in April 1657 he had news that a large fleet from America had arrived at Santa Cruz of Teneriffe. In a council of war he announced his resolution of going thither and attacking it. They sailed on the 13th, made the land on the 18th, and on the morning of the 20th by daybreak were off Santa Cruz. By signal from a frigate ahead they learned that the West India fleet was still in the bay. 'Whereupon,' says the official report, 'after a short conference how to order the attempt and earnest seeking to the Lord for his presence, we fell in amongst them, and by eight of the clock were all at an anchor, some under the castle and forts, and others by the ships' sides, as we could berth ourselves to keep clear one of another and best annoy the enemy. They had there five or six galeons and other considerable ships, making up the number of sixteen; most of them were furnished with brass ordnance, and had their full companies of seamen and soldiers, kept continually on board. They were moored close along the shore, which lies in a semicircle, commanded as far as the ships lay by the castle, and surrounded besides with six or seven forts, with almost a continued line for musketeers and great shot.' This was the position which Blake, with a fleet barely superior in nominal force to that of the enemy, had attacked at the very closest quarters, with the result that before evening every Spanish ship was burnt, blown up, or sunk, and by seven o'clock the English ships had all drawn off; not one was lost. 'We had not above fifty slain outright and 120 wounded, and the damage to our ships was such as in two days' time we indifferently well repaired for present security. Which we had no sooner done, but the wind veered to the south-west, which is rare among those islands, and lasted just to bring us to our former station near Cape Santa Maria, where we arrived 2 May following' (*Narrative, &c.*, by order of parliament, 28 May 1657). The news of this great victory, of the daring and success of this extraordinary attack, which compares with the most brilliant of naval achievements, excited the greatest enthusiasm in England. A public thanksgiving was ordered for 3 June, and the Protector wrote (10 June): 'We cannot but take notice how eminently it hath pleased God to make use of you in this service, assisting you with wisdom in the conduct and courage in the execution; and have sent you a small jewel as a testimony of our own and the parliament's good acceptance of your carriage in this action' (THURLOE, vi. 342). The jewel referred to was a portrait set in gold and diamonds, the cost of which amounted to 575*l.* (*Notes and Queries*, 5th ser. vi. 444). We may suppose that it reached Blake in safety, but nothing further is known of it. A story has been told and repeated that Blake's brother, Benjamin, commanded a ship at Santa Cruz, was there guilty of cowardice, was tried by court martial at Blake's order, was sentenced to death, with a recommendation to mercy, to which the general yielded, and sent the culprit home with an order 'he shall never be employed more.' The story is utterly false. Benjamin Blake went out to the West Indies with Penn, and was appointed by him vice-admiral of the fleet left there, under Goodsonn as commander-in-chief. Between these two a quarrel arose, apparently as to the right of command. The details are not known, but the result was that Goodsonn sent his second in command home (25 June 1656; THURLOE, v. 154). From beginning to end the general had nothing to do with the matter, except indeed that, out of respect to him, the case was not pressed as it otherwise might have been.

With the destruction of the Spanish fleet, Blake's work before Cadiz was finished. He was ordered to return to England. He did not live to reach it. His health had long been extremely feeble; and worn out by the fatigues and excitement of the campaign and by what the doctors called 'a scorbutic fever,' he died on board his ship, the George, at the

very entrance of Plymouth Sound, 7 Aug. 1657. His body was embalmed; was carried round by sea to Greenwich, where it lay in state for some days; was taken in procession up the river on 4 Sept. and placed in a vault in Henry VII's chapel in Westminster Abbey. Out of this royal burial-place it was removed after the Restoration, and, with a score of others, was cast into a pit dug on the north side of the abbey (Stanley, *Historical Memorials of Westminster*, 5th edit., 209).

The peculiar and especial distinction which attaches to the name of Blake is by no means due solely to the brilliance of his achievements in the command of fleets, nor yet to that exceeding care and forethought in their organisation and government to which his constant success must be mainly attributed. Where he led or ordered them his men were willing and able to go; the work was done heartily and well; but the tactics of a fleet were still in their infancy, and in this respect Blake was unquestionably inferior to his great Dutch rival, Martin Tromp. But more even than by his glory and by his success, the memory of Blake is dear to the English people by the traditions of his chivalrous character and of his unselfish patriotism. These cannot be proved by historical evidence, but all indications tend to the same purpose, and compel us to believe that his object was, before everything, to uphold the honour and the interests of England. It is said that when urged to declare against Cromwell's assumption of supreme power, he replied, 'It is not for us to mind state affairs, but to keep foreigners from fooling us.' The reply is traditional; but its sentiment agrees with what he wrote on hearing of the dissolution of parliament, 22 Jan. 1654–5: 'I cannot but exceedingly wonder that there should yet remain so strong a spirit of prejudice and animosity in the minds of men who profess themselves most affectionate patriots as to postpose the necessary ways and means for the preservation of the Commonwealth' (Thurloe, iii. 232). It is in this spirit that he commanded our fleets even to the end. Except by tradition we know nothing of his political bias; but if in truth opposed to the government and the usurpation of Cromwell he never allowed his opposition to become manifest, and, irrespective of party, devoted his life to the service of his country.

No undoubted portrait of Blake is known to exist. The portrait at Wadham College, and that formerly in the possession of Joseph Ames, are possibly originals; but the evidence is defective. The same must be said of the picture by Hanneman, which in 1866 was exhibited at South Kensington, lent by Mr. Fountaine of Narford Hall; it may be Blake, but proof is quite wanting. The picture in the Painted Hall at Greenwich is a work of modern imagination, based apparently on a memory of the Ames portrait.

[Calendars of State Papers, Domestic, 1649–1657; Granville Penn's Memorials of Sir William Penn; Thurloe's State Papers. There are many so-called lives of Blake: in Lives English and Foreign (1704), ii. 74—the author of which claims to have known some of the members of Blake's family; by Dr. Johnson—a paraphrase of the preceding; by Campbell, in Lives of the Admirals, ii. 62; History and Life, &c., by a Gentleman bred in his Family—an impudent and mendacious chap-book; and by Mr. Hepworth Dixon (1852). From the historian's point of view they are all utterly worthless. Mr. Dixon's notices of Blake's family, so far as they are drawn from parish and private records, may possibly be correct, but his account of Blake's public life is grossly inaccurate, and much of it is entirely false; he betrays throughout the most astonishing ignorance of naval matters, and a very curious incapability of appreciating or interpreting historical evidence.] J. K. L.

**BLAKE, THOMAS** (1597?–1657), puritan, was a native of Staffordshire. As he entered Christ Church College, Oxford, in 1616 in his nineteenth year, he must have been born about 1597. He proceeded B.A. and M.A., and having obtained orders, Wood tells us, he had 'some petit employment in the church bestowed on him.' 'At length,' continues the historian, 'when the presbyterians began to be dominant, he adhered to that party,' and 'subscribed to the lawfulness of the covenant in 1648 among the ministers of Shropshire, and soon after, showing himself a zealous brother while he was pastor of St. Alkmond's in Shrewsbury, he received a call to Tamworth in Staffordshire and Warwickshire, where also being a constant preacher up of the cause, he was thought fit by Oliver and his council to be nominated one of the assistants to the commissioners of Staffordshire for the ejecting of such whom they called ignorant and scandalous ministers and schoolmasters.'

Blake published a large number of books on puritan theology, but his attacks on Richard Baxter damaged his reputation with many nonconformists. His arguments indicate a narrow, if subtle, intellect. The following are his chief works: 1. 'Birth Privilege, or the Right of Infants to Baptism,' 1644. 2. 'Infant's Baptism freed from Antichristianisme. In a full Repulse given to Mr. Ch. Blackwood in his Assault of that Part of Christ's Possession which he holds in his Heritage of Infants, entitled "The Storming of

Antichrist."' 1645—Wood misnames Blackwood 'Charles' for 'Christopher.' 3. 'A Moderate Answer to the Two Questions: (1) Whether there be sufficient Ground from Scripture to warrant the Conscience of a Christian to present his Infants to the Sacrament of Baptism: (2) Whether it be not sinful for a Christian to receive the Sacrament in a Mixt Assembly,' 1645. 4. 'An Answer to Mr. Tombes his Letter in Vindication of the Birth-priviledge of Believers and their issue,' 1646. 5. 'Testimony of the Ministers of Stafford to Solemn League,' 1648. 6. 'Vindiciæ Fœderis, a Treatise of the Covenant of God with Mankind,' 1653. 7. 'Infant Baptism maintain'd in its Latitude,' 1653. 8. 'The Covenant Sealed, or a Treatise of the Sacrament of both Covenants,' 1655. 9. 'Postscript to the Rev. and Learned Mr. Richard Baxter,' 1655—trenchantly answered by Baxter. 10. 'Mr. Jo. Humphrey's Second Vindication of a Disciplinary Anti-erastian, Orthodox, Free Admission to the Lord's Supper, taken into consideration,' 1656; and other pamphlets and occasional sermons. 'Ebenezer, or Profitable Truths after Pestilential Times,' 1666, which is assigned to him by Wood and by Brook, was not his, but by another Thomas Blake, who was ejected from East Hoadley, Sussex (Palmer, iii. 320).

Blake died at Tamworth, and was interred in his own church on 11 June 1657. His funeral sermon was preached by Anthony Burgesse, and was published in 1658, along with an oration by Samuel Shaw, then schoolmaster at Tamworth. It is entitled 'Paul's Last Farewell, or a Sermon preached at the Funerall of that godly and learned Minister of Jesus Christ, Mr. Thomas Blake, by Anthony Burgesse: appended, A Funerall Oration at the death of the most desired Mr. Blake, by Mr. Samuel Shaw, then Schoolmaster at the Free School at Tamworth,' 1658. In the 'Oration' Blake is thus described: 'His kindness towards you could not be considered without love, his awfull gravity and secretly commanding presence without reverence, nor his conversation without imitation. To see him live was a provocation to a godly life; to see him dying might have made any one weary of living. When God restrained him from this place (which was always happy in his company but now), he made his chamber a church and his bed a pulpit, in which (in my hearing) he offered many a heavenly prayer for you.'

[Wood's Athenæ, ed. Bliss, iii. 431–3; Brook's Puritans, iii. 269–71; local researches; Blake's Works.] A. B. G.

**BLAKE, WILLIAM** (1773–1821), dissenting minister, was born at Crewkerne on 29 March 1773, and was the second son of the Rev. William Blake (born on 7 July 1730, died on 29 March 1799), who had been a pupil of Doddridge at Northampton (1749), and who was presbyterian minister at Crewkerne from 1754 (ordained 11 May 1757) till 29 July 1798. His son William, also educated at Northampton in 1790 under Horsey, preached first at Yeovil in 1793, and, on his father's resignation, succeeded him at Crewkerne, where he remained till his death on 18 Feb. 1821. Rev. William Blake, jun., of Crewkerne, was the last presbyterian minister of his name, from a family conspicuous in the ministry of West of England dissent [see Blake, Malachi]. By his time the original Calvinism of the race had changed to Arianism, and he himself became humanitarian in his Christology. He was a man of wealth and influence. He published: 1. 'Devotional Services for the Public Worship of the One True God,' &c., Sherborne, 1812 (anonymous; eight services, with occasional and family prayers and 250 hymns). 2. 'Private Judgment,' Taunton, 1810 (sermon before Southern Unitarian Society). Like his father and grandfather he was twice married, and left descendants (the Blake pedigree is puzzling to trace from the constant recurrence of the same baptismal names). His elder brother, Malachi Blake, M.D., of Taunton, survived till 1843; his portrait is in the Taunton and Somerset Hospital, where the 'Blake Ward' is called from him.

[Blake pedigree, MS.; Monthly Repository, 1821; Murch's Hist. Presb. and Gen. Bapt. Churches in West of England, 1835, pp. 217, 245.] A. G.

**BLAKE, WILLIAM** (1757–1827), poet and painter, was born on 28 Nov. 1757, at 28 Broad Street, Golden Square. His father was a hosier in sufficiently comfortable circumstances to give some furtherance to his son's bent for art. At ten he was sent to Par's drawing school in the Strand—the best of its day, where he drew from the antique. His father also bought him casts and gave him occasional small sums of money to make a collection of prints for study, and the auctioneer (Langford) would sometimes knock down a cheap lot to 'his little connoisseur' with friendly haste in those days of 'threepenny bids.' Raphael, Michael Angelo, Giulio Romano, Dürer, &c. were the objects of the boy's choice at a time when Guido and the Caracci were the idols of the connoisseur. Blake began to write original verse in his twelfth year, some of which was afterwards

printed in the 'Poetical Sketches.' One of the most beautiful of these, 'How sweet I roam'd from field to field,' was certainly written before fourteen (MALKIN). At that age Blake was apprenticed to James Basire, engraver to the Society of Antiquaries, a liberal-minded and kind master, but his style of engraving was flat, formal, mechanical, but with solid excellence of drawing. It was adhered to in the main by Blake till late in life, when his mode of handling the graver was advantageously modified by the study of the work of Bonosoni, &c., and, though redeemed by the qualities of his genius, was an obstacle to his acceptance by a public accustomed to the soft and fascinating manner of Wollett, Strange, and Bartolozzi. In summer time Basire set Blake upon the congenial task of drawing the monuments in the old churches of London and above all in Westminster Abbey, where, rapt and happy, he worked for some years acquiring a knowledge and a fervent love of Gothic art which profoundly influenced him through life. During winter he engraved his summer's work for Gough's 'Sepulchral Monuments,' one of the best plates in which, a 'Portrait of Queen Philippa, from her monument,' though it has Basire's name affixed, is, on the authority of Stothard, from Blake's hand. In the evenings he began to make drawings of subjects from English history or from his own already teeming fancy. A noteworthy example—'Joseph of Arimathea among the rocks of Albion'—he engraved so early as 1773.

The seven years' apprenticeship ended, in 1778 Blake became for a short time a student in the newly formed Royal Academy. Moser, the first keeper, had little to teach Blake, who tells how he was once looking over prints from Raphael and Michael Angelo in the library when Moser said to him, 'You should not study these old, hard, stiff, dry, unfinished works of art; I will show you what you should study.' 'He took down Le Brun and Rubens' "Galleries." How did I secretly rage! I said "These things you call finished are not even begun; how then can they be finished?"' Here Blake drew for a short time from the living figure, but early conceived a dislike to, and quickly relinquished, academic modes of study. 'Natural objects always did and do now weaken, deaden, and obliterate imagination in me,' he said in after life. As a mere child he gave evidence of that visionary power, that faculty of seeing the creations of his imagination with such vividness that they were as real to him as objects of sense, which, sedulously cultivated through life, became a distinguishing feature of his genius. Returning from a ramble over the hills round Dulwich, he said he had seen a tree filled with angels, bright wings bespangling every bough like stars; or, again, that he had beheld angelic figures walking amongst some haymakers; and only through his mother's intercession did he escape a flogging from his father, who regarded the story as a deliberate lie. As a boy, he perhaps believed these were supernatural visions: as a man, it must be gathered from his explicit utterances that he understood their true nature as mental creations.

Blake now supported himself mainly by engraving for the booksellers. For Harrison's 'Novelists' Magazine' he engraved those early and beautiful designs by Stothard which first brought the latter into notice, viz. two illustrations to 'Don Quixote,' one to the 'Sentimental Journey,' one to 'David Simple,' one to 'Launcelot Greaves,' and three to 'Grandison.' Already he had made Stothard's acquaintance, who introduced him to Flaxman, soon to prove an influential and staunch friend. Of original work belonging to this early date (1780) may be mentioned the scarce engraving 'Glad Day,' and a drawing, 'The Death of Earl Godwin,' which Blake contributed to the Royal Academy's first exhibition in Somerset House. In this year he found himself an involuntary participator in the Gordon riots, having become entangled in the mob and been carried along by it to witness the storming of Newgate and the release of the prisoners.

In 1782 he married Catherine Boucher, daughter of a market-gardener at Battersea, who proved herself one of the best wives that ever fell to the lot of a man of genius; and they set up housekeeping in lodgings at 23 Green Street, Leicester Fields.

In 1784 he opened a printseller's shop in Broad Street, in partnership with a fellow engraver, Parker; and Robert, Blake's youngest brother, between whom and himself there was the strongest sympathy and affection, lived with them. In this year he exhibited at the Royal Academy 'War unchained by an Angel, Fire, Pestilence, and Famine following,' and 'Breach in a City, the Morning after a Battle.' In 1787 Robert died, the shop was given up, and Blake removed to 28 Poland Street. Unable to find a publisher for his 'Songs of Innocence,' he adopted a plan of reproducing them himself, revealed to him in a dream by his dead brother Robert, he used to tell. Next morning Mrs. Blake went out with their last half-crown to buy the necessary materials. The verse was written, and the design and marginal embellishments outlined on copper with an

impervious liquid, and then the remainder of the plate was eaten away with aquafortis, so that the letters and outlines were left prominent as in stereotype and could be printed off in any tint required as the basis of his scheme of colour. He then worked up the pages by hand with great variety of detail in the local hues. Mrs. Blake learned to take off the impressions with delicacy, to help in tinting them, and to do up the pages in boards. Thus the little book was literally made by husband and wife, with a result of unique beauty; and so far as the poems are concerned, taken in conjunction with the companion 'Songs of Experience' by which they were supplemented five years later, they are the most perfect Blake ever achieved. For whilst his powers of design steadily developed and his last completed work, the 'Inventions to the Book of Job,' was also his grandest, as a poet his inspiration lapsed more and more into the formless incoherence of the so-called 'Prophetic Books,' which were all engraved and coloured by hand in the above manner. Indeed, the main, if not the whole, value of these 'Prophetic Books,' of which a list is given below, consists in the frequent splendour of the designs interwoven with the text. For here the fullest scope is given to the two antagonistic tendencies of Blake's mind, on the one hand as artist to embody in human forms of terror, sublimity, beauty, or grotesqueness the most abstract ideas, and on the other, as poet and theosophic dreamer, to resolve into shadowy symbolism the realities of human life and the visible world, and to express in the most crude manner his favourite tenet, that 'all things exist in the human imagination alone.'

In 1791 bookseller Johnson employed him to design and engrave six plates to 'Original Stories for Children,' by Mary Wollstonecraft, and some to 'Elements of Morality,' translated by her from the German. At Johnson's weekly dinners he met Drs. Price, Priestley, Godwin, Fuseli, Tom Paine, &c., with whom he sympathised ardently in political, but not at all in religious, matters. He was the only member of the group who donned the *bonnet rouge* and actually walked the streets in it. About this time, too, he made the acquaintance of Mr. Thomas Butts, a steady buyer at moderate prices for thirty years of his drawings, temperas, and 'frescoes.'

In 1793 Blake removed to Hercules Buildings, Lambeth, where he spent seven productive years, the most important fruits of which, in design, were 537 illustrations to Young's 'Night Thoughts' for Edwards's edition. Of these only forty-seven, to the first four books, were engraved, the book not proving successful (see description by F. J. Shields in GILCHRIST'S *Blake*, vol. ii. 2nd edit.) Blake's industry throughout life was unceasing, and the mass of work accomplished by the rare union of exhaustless patience with a fiery, restless, creative imagination exceeds belief (see catalogues by W. M. Rossetti in GILCHRIST'S *Blake*). He literally never paused. 'I don't understand what you mean by the want of a holiday,' he would say. Writing and design were his recreation after the tedious toil of engraving.

Flaxman in 1800 introduced Blake to Hayley, who invited him to come and settle at Felpham while engraving the illustrations for the 'Life of Cowper.' Here, in a cottage by the sea, he spent three years, during which he executed eighteen tempera heads of the poets for Hayley's library; a miniature of Cowper's cousin, Johnson; two very sweet designs to 'Little Tom the Sailor,' a broadsheet ballad by Hayley; a series of illustrations to Hayley's 'Ballads on Animals,' besides more engraved books and drawings for Butts. It was not to be expected, however, that Blake could long continue to breathe freely in the atmosphere of elegant triviality and shallow sentiment which surrounded the literary squire. Kindly as he was, and unwearied in endeavours to serve, his entire incapacity to understand the artist's genius or appreciate his work except as an engraver, made the constant intercourse between them blighting to Blake's inner life and to the exercise of his creative faculty. After three years' patient endurance, therefore, he determined to return to London at whatever pecuniary sacrifice, that he might 'be no longer pestered with Hayley's genteel ignorance and polite disapprobation.' An absurd charge of sedition was brought against him, just before he finally quitted Felpham, by a drunken soldier whom he had turned out of his garden. The case was tried at Chichester, and Blake was acquitted. On his return he settled at 17 South Molton Street. Cromek, Blake's next employer, purchased of him that fine series of designs to Blair's 'Grave' by which he is most widely known. Never has the theme of death been handled in pictorial art with more elevation and beauty than in some of these, notably in 'Death's Door' and the 'Soul departing from the Body.' Fuseli, always a warm friend of Blake (paying him the naïve tribute of remarking that 'he was d——d good to steal from'), wrote a laudatory notice of the designs for the preface. But it was a bitter disappointment to Blake that, contrary to the original agreement, he was not permitted to engrave his own designs. They were put

into the hands of Schiavonetti, by whom they were rendered with a mingled grace and grandeur which won for them a wider popularity than Blake's austere style could have achieved. The breach of contract and the consequent loss of his copyright were injuries which Blake deeply resented; and Cromek's conduct in relation to his next enterprise enhanced the sense of injustice. For, having seen a design of Blake's from the 'Canterbury Pilgrimage' and vainly endeavoured to negotiate for its publication on the same terms, Cromek went to Stothard and suggested the subject to him, who, ignorant that Blake was already engaged upon it, accepted the offer, and thus was occasioned a breach between the friends which was never closed. Blake having completed his 'Canterbury Pilgrimage' as a 'fresco'—a word which he applied to a method of his own of painting in water-colour on a plaster ground of glue and whiting laid on to canvas or board—appealed to the public by opening an exhibition of this and other of his works. The 'Descriptive Catalogue' written for the occasion interprets his pictures, expounds his canons of art, and contains some admirable writing on the characters in Chaucer's 'Prologue.' Lamb preferred Blake's to Stothard's 'Pilgrimage,' and called it 'a work of wonderful power and spirit, hard and dry, yet with grace.' In 1808 Blake, for the last time, exhibited at the Royal Academy. He then sent 'Christ in the Sepulchre guarded by Angels' and 'Jacob's Dream,' one of his most poetic works; and also executed for Mr. Butts 'The Whore of Babylon,' now in the British Museum; and for the Countess of Egremont 'The Last Judgment,' from one of the Blair drawings, of which, towards the close of life, he painted a replica containing some thousand figures highly finished and with much splendour of colour.

To John Linnell, with whom Blake first became acquainted in 1813, is due all honour for having been the stay of the neglected artist's declining years, and for having commissioned his noblest work. Through him, too, there gathered round a circle of friends and disciples—John Varley, George Richmond, Samuel Palmer, Oliver Finch, and others. John Varley, who gave a very materialistic interpretation to Blake's visionary power, would sit by him far into the night and say 'Draw me Moses' or 'Julius Cæsar,' straining his own eyes in the hope of seeing what Blake saw, who would answer 'There he is,' and draw with alacrity, looking up from time to time as if he had a flesh-and-blood sitter before him, sometimes suddenly leaving off and remarking, 'I can't go on, it is gone,' or 'it has moved, the mouth is gone.' Thus were produced the famous visionary heads, or 'Spiritual Portraits'—some forty or fifty slight pencil sketches, all original, many full of character and power. One of the most curious—the 'Ghost of a Flea'—was engraved in Varley's 'Zodiacal Physiognomy' and in the 'Art Journal' for August 1858. The original drawings all passed into the hands of Mr. Linnell. Blake was wont to say to his friends respecting these 'visions,' 'You can see what I do if you choose. Work up imagination to the state of vision, and the thing is done.'

In 1820 Blake designed and executed his first and last woodcuts to illustrate Thornton's school Virgil (the 'Pastorals'). Rude in execution, but singularly poetic and beautiful, these prints were at the time so much ridiculed by the engravers that some of them were recut by another hand. The obscure little book is now much prized for their sake. Samples of both styles were given to illustrate an article on the principles of wood engraving in the 'Athenæum,' 21 Jan. 1843. Blake made his last move in 1820, to 3 Fountain Court, Strand, where, amid increasing poverty and neglect, he executed and engraved for Linnell those sublime 'Inventions to the Book of Job' on which his highest claim as an artist rests. And whilst they were in progress the same friend, himself still a struggling artist, commissioned a series of drawings from the 'Divina Commedia,' to be also engraved, paying him on account the two or three pounds a week necessary for subsistence. A hundred designs were sketched in, some finished, but only seven engraved and published in 1827. For Blake's labours were drawing to a close. His strength had been for some time declining, but he worked on with the old ardour to within a few days of the end. 'I cannot think of death as more than the going out of one room into another,' he had said in speaking of Flaxman's death; and in that spirit, not serene merely, but joyous and full of radiant visions, he gently, almost imperceptibly, drew his last breath, 12 Aug. 1827.

The following is a list of Blake's writings, all engraved and coloured by hand, except those marked * which are type-printed and unillustrated: 1. *'Poetical Sketches,' 1783. 2. 'Songs of Innocence,' 1789. 3. 'Book of Thel,' 1789. 4. 'Marriage of Heaven and Hell,' 1790; consisting partly of aphorisms or proverbs, mostly vigorous and profound, that condensed form of expression proving singularly favourable to Blake; partly of five 'memorable fancies' in which Swedenborg's influence upon him, very potent through

life, though he was never a Swedenborgian, is first discernible. 5. *'The French Revolution,' Book i. 1791 (not thought worth reprinting by any of Blake's editors). 6. 'Gates of Paradise,' 1793, engraved but not coloured, consisting of seventeen plates of emblems, each with a title or motto and rhymed 'Keys of the Gates,' described by Allan Cunningham as 'a sort of devout dream, equally wild and lovely.' 7. 'Songs of Experience,' 1794. His 'Prophetic Books' are: 8. 'Visions of the Daughters of Albion,' 1793. 9. 'America,' 1793. 10. 'Europe: a Prophecy,' 1794. 11. 'The Book of Urizen,' 1794 (containing Asia and Africa). 12. 'The Song of Los,' 1795. 13. 'The Book of Ahania,' 1795. 14. 'Jerusalem,' 1804. 15. 'Milton,' 1804. (There are different degrees of beauty in the samples of all these engraved books; not only because Blake himself bestowed different degrees of finish and richness but also because Mrs. Blake worked upon some. There are copies, indeed, which appear to have been entirely coloured by her after her husband's death. For descriptions and interpretations see SWINBURNE's *William Blake: a Critical Essay*, 1868.) 16. *'Descriptive Catalogue,' 1809. 17. 'Prospectus,' 1793. 18. Four undated 'Sibylline Leaves, viz. 'The Laocoon,' 'Ghost of Abel,' 'On Homer's Poetry,' 'On Virgil.' 19. 'There is no Natural Religion' (eight? leaves with design). 20. 'Outhoon,' of which there appears to be no copy in existence. 21. 'Tiriel,' first printed in W. M. Rossetti's 'Aldine British Poets.' 22. 'Ideas of Good and Evil,' from Blake's note-book, first printed in Gilchrist's 'Blake,' vol. ii. 23. Prose from the same, viz. 'Public Address' and 'Vision of the Last Judgment.' Reprints of Blake's works have appeared as follows: 'Songs of Innocence and Experience,' edit. by Dr. G. Wilkinson (much altered), 1839. 'Selections,' emendated, comprising nearly everything except 'Prophetic Books,' edited by D. G. Rossetti, forming vol. ii. of Gilchrist's 'Life of Blake,' 1863 and 1880. 'Songs of Innocence and Experience, with other Poems' (verbatim), 1866. 'Poetical Sketches,' edit. by R. H. Shepherd (verbatim), 1868. 'Poetical Works, Lyrical and Miscellaneous,' edit., with prefatory memoir, by W. M. Rossetti, 1874 (verbatim). A facsimile, but without colour, of the 'Jerusalem,' 1877, Pearson. Also one of the 'Marriage of Heaven and Hell,' colour-printed, Camden Hotten. A reproduction of the 'Illustrations to the Book of Job,' with prefatory memoir by C. E. Norton, Boston, 1875. And lastly, a volume of 'Etchings from Blake's Works,' with descriptive text by William Bell Scott, 1878.

[Malkin's Father's Memoirs of his Child (Introduction to), 1806; Smith's Nollekens and his Times, comprehending Memoirs of several Contemporary Artists, vol. ii. 1828; Cunningham's Lives of the most eminent British Painters, &c., 1830. Gilchrist's Life of William Blake, with Selections from his Writings, &c., 1863, contains impressions from some of the original plates of 'Songs of Innocence and Experience,' the 'Job,' some of the 'visionary heads,' 'Gates of Paradise,' &c., 2nd edit. 1880, with additional letters, illustrations, and a memoir of the author.]

A. G—T.

**BLAKELY, FLETCHER** (1783–1862), Irish remonstrant minister, was born on 13 May 1783 at Ballyroney, county Down. He was the youngest son of Joseph Bleakly, a farmer, and was named after the Rev. William Fletcher, presbyterian minister of Ballyroney (*d.* 1824), who gave him his early training; both his parents died when he was very young. In 1799 he entered Glasgow College (at which time he spelled his name Bleakly), where he graduated. On 19 Sept. 1809 he was ordained by Bangor presbytery as minister of Moneyrea, county Down, in succession to Samuel Patton. Fletcher had trained him in Calvinism, but he did not long retain this form of theology. He became by degrees a unitarian of what was then a very advanced type in Ireland, being the first avowed humanitarian preacher in Ulster (after 1813; see *Mon. Rep.* 1813, p. 515). Under his influence Moneyrea was so marked a home of heterodox opinion that it passed into a proverb, 'Moneyrea, where there is one God and no devil.' When, in 1821, the English unitarians sent John Smethurst (1792–1859) on a mission to Ulster, the Moneyrea meeting-house was the first that was opened to him; the Arian pulpits were (with five exceptions) refused to him. In 1829 Blakely, with his whole congregation, joined the remonstrant secession from the synod of Ulster; he had throughout the previous synodical debates been one of the most powerful coadjutors of Henry Montgomery, the leader of the New Light party, and assisted him in forming the remonstrant synod. On 27 April 1836 a public testimonial bore witness to his 'successful advocacy of the rights of conscience and human freedom.' In his own neighbourhood he did much for popular education, for the cause of tenant right, and for the promotion of the flax industry. He was a joint-editor (1830–3) of the 'Bible Christian,' and published two or three tracts and sermons, especially: 1. 'A Dialogue,' Belf. 1817, 8vo (anon.), on the bible and other standards of faith (not seen; it was answered by a covenanting minister, not Paul). 2. 'The

Battle of the Two Dialogues, being a conversation between a Rev. Covenanter and a Rev. Presbyterian on the impropriety of adhering to any standard of faith except the Bible,' Belf. 1818, 8vo (also anon.; in reply to it John Paul, then covenanting minister of Loughmourne, afterwards of Carrickfergus and D.D. (died 17 March 1848, aged 71), published his first work, 'Creeds and Confessions defended,' &c., Belf. 1819, 8vo, which is one of the most caustic pieces of satire ever contributed on the orthodox side of the religious controversies in Ulster). 3. 'The Doctrine of the Trinity not comprised in the Faith which was once delivered unto the Saints' (Jude 1–3), London, 1846, 8vo. 4. 'An Explicit Avowal of Truth the best mode of teaching it' (Romans i. 16), Belfast, 1853, 8vo (preached as president of the Association of Irish Nonsubscribing Presbyterians). He resigned his charge on 22 Sept. 1857, but continued to preach till the installation of his successor, John Jellie, on 27 Sept. 1859. He died on 25 Feb. 1862 at Cradley, Worcestershire, the residence of the Rev. William Cochrane, who had married his eldest child. He was buried at Moneyrea. He married Margaret Lindsay (1783–1825), and had four children: Jane, as above; Sarah (1814–1844); David Lindsay, inspector of Irish National Schools (1816–1854); and William Joseph (born 17 April 1818), unitarian minister at Billingshurst, Sussex, in 1839, ordained on 15 Dec. 1840 by Bangor remonstrant presbytery as minister of York Street, Belfast, and died on 19 March 1842.

[Glasgow Matriculation Register; Chr. Reformer, 1822, p. 218, 1859, p. 474; Min. Gen. Synod, 1824; Synodical Portraits in Northern Whig, 1829; Northern Whig, 28 April, 1838; Inquirer, 15 March 1862; Chr. Unitarian, 1862, p. 123; Min. Rem. Synod, 1841, 1858, 1860, 1862; tombstones at Moneyrea.] A. G.

**BLAKELY**, JOHNSTON (1781–1814), commander in the United States' navy, was born in Dublin in October 1781. While he was still an infant, his parents emigrated to America and settled in North Carolina. In 1800 Blakely entered the States' navy, and, when the war with England broke out in 1812, had attained the rank of lieutenant. In the early months of 1813 he commanded the brig Enterprise on the east coast, but was promoted from her to the command of the Wasp, a new, large, and heavily armed sloop. In this he sailed from Portsmouth (New Hampshire) on 1 May 1814, and, crossing the Atlantic, ran boldly into the entrance of the English Channel, where, on 28 June, he fell in with and, after a short but severe action, captured the English brig Reindeer, commanded by Captain Manners, whose gallant conduct against an enemy of immensely superior force has called forth the admiration of both English and American writers. The Reindeer was so much damaged, and the risk of her recapture so great, that Blakely ordered her to be set on fire, after which he made the best of his way to Lorient, where he arrived on 8 July. For this important service congress voted him a gold medal, which, however, he did not live to receive. As soon as the Wasp was refitted he sailed from Lorient (27 Aug.) on another cruise. Within the next three days he made two prizes; and on 1 Sept., having fallen in with a convoy of ten sail under the escort of a 74-gun ship, succeeded in the course of the afternoon in cutting off and capturing one of the convoy laden with military stores of great value. The same evening, after dark, he met the English brig Avon, commanded by Captain the Hon. James Arbuthnott. The force of the Avon was very inferior to that of the Wasp, and the inferiority in her gunnery practice was almost more marked. After a running fight of about three-quarters of an hour, during which the Wasp had two men killed and one wounded, the Avon having lost forty-two men killed and wounded, and being in a sinking condition, hailed that she surrendered. The Castilian brig, of the same force as the Avon, now came up, and the Tartarus sloop was made out in the distance; so the Wasp, having her rigging a good deal cut, ran down to leeward to gain time. The Castilian at first followed her, but gave up the chase on the Avon's making urgent signals of distress; she was indeed sinking fast, and her men were scarcely out of her before she went down. The Wasp after this sailed for the south. Making two or three prizes as she went, on 21 Sept. she was in latitude 33° 12′ N.; and on 9 Oct. in latitude 18° 35′ N., longitude 30° 10′ W., she spoke a Swedish brig. This was the last known of her; she was never heard of again.

The Americans have formed a very high estimate of Blakely; and though the great superiority of the Wasp over both the Reindeer and the Avon may perhaps be considered as leaving little room for the display of any extraordinary courage, his conduct of these actions, and of his venturesome cruise in the chops of the Channel, then swarming with English men-of-war, and his successful raid on the Gibraltar convoy, all tend to show that the American estimate is not exaggerated.

[Ripley and Dana's American Cyclopædia; Roosevelt's Naval War of 1812.] J. K. L.

**BLAKENEY**, Sir EDWARD (1778–1868), field-marshal, was the fourth son of Colonel William Blakeney, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and M.P. for Athenry in Galway in the Irish parliament, 1776–83. He was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1778, and entered the army, 28 Feb. 1794, as a cornet in the 8th light dragoons. Accompanying the expedition under Major-general White to the West Indies, he was present at the capture of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo in 1796; in the course of this service he was three times taken prisoner by privateers and suffered severe hardships. In 1799 he went with the expedition to Holland, and was present in the actions of 10 and 19 Sept., and also in those of 2 and 6 Oct. In 1807 he sailed with the 7th regiment of foot, the Royal Fusiliers, to the Baltic, joined Lord Cathcart's expedition, and took part in the capture of the Danish fleet and the surrender of Copenhagen. He was present at the capture of Martinique in 1809. Obtaining the command of the 7th foot, 20 June 1811, he proceeded in charge of his regiment to Lisbon, and during the campaigns of the years 1811–14 he served in the battles of Busaco and Albuera (where he was severely wounded through the thigh), the action at Aldea de Ponte, the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz (where he was severely wounded through the arm in the assault), battles of Vittoria, Pampeluna, Pyrenees, and Nivelle, besides various minor actions. He joined the army in Belgium in 1815, and was present at the capture of Paris. For those and other services he received the gold cross and a silver war medal, and was made a knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal in 1812. Having retained the command of his regiment until 2 June 1825, the first brigade of the army sent to Portugal was then entrusted to his charge. On 20 Sept. 1832 he was rewarded with the colonelcy of his old regiment, the 7th foot, which he did not resign until 21 Dec. 1854. In the meantime, however, he was not idle, as he served in Ireland as commander-in-chief of the troops from 1838 to 1855. On 1 Dec. in the previous year he was nominated colonel of the 1st foot, and retained the appointment to his decease. After his return from Ireland he became lieutenant-governor of Chelsea Hospital, 6 Feb. 1855, and on 25 Sept. 1856 the governor of that establishment. His general's commission dates from 20 June 1854, and the high honour of a field-marshalship was conferred on him 9 Nov. 1862. In consideration of his long and valuable services to his country, he was also made colonel-in-chief of the Rifle Brigade, 28 Aug. 1865. Long previous to this period he had been gazetted K.C.B. 2 Jan. 1815, and G.C.B. 7 May 1849, and a privy councillor in Ireland 7 May 1836. His death took place at Chelsea Hospital 2 Aug. 1868, and he was buried at Twickenham on 8 Aug.

He married in 1814 Maria, a daughter of Colonel Gardiner of the East India Company's service. She died at Chelsea Hospital 21 Jan. 1866, aged 76.

[Times, 10 Aug. 1868, p. 9; Army Lists, &c.]
G. C. B.

**BLAKENEY**, RICHARD PAUL (1820–1884), canon of York, was descended from an old Norfolk family, which had removed to Ireland before his birth. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1842, taking high honours in theology. In 1852 he proceeded LL.B. and LL.D. He became curate of St. Paul's, Nottingham, in 1843, vicar of Hyson Green, Nottinghamshire, in 1844, vicar of Christ Church, Claughton, Birkenhead, in January 1852, vicar of Bridlington in 1874, rural dean of Bridlington in 1876, and canon of York in 1882. The university of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of D.D. in 1868. Blakeney died at Bridlington on 31 Dec. 1884. He was well known as a vigorous champion of evangelical doctrines in the church of England, and was the author of a large number of controversial books and tracts, which attained a wide circulation. The chief of these are: 1. 'Translation of the Moral Theology of Alphonsus Liguori,' 1845, 2nd ed. 1852. 2. 'A Manual of Romish Controversy, being a complete Refutation of the Creed of Pope Pius IV,' 1851 (this work is stated to have passed through ten editions). 3. 'Protestant Catechism, or Popery refuted and Protestantism established by the Word of God,' 1854. 4. 'History and Interpretation of the Book of Common Prayer,' 1865, 3rd ed. 1878.

[Times, 2 Jan. 1885; Men of the Time (11th ed.), 136; Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1883.]
S. L. L.

**BLAKENEY**, WILLIAM, Lord Blakeney (1672–1761), the defender of Minorca, was an Irishman of English descent, and was born at Mount Blakeney in the county of Limerick in 1672. His father was a fairly wealthy country gentleman, and represented the borough of Kilmallock in the Irish House of Commons for many years, and expected his eldest son to lead the same life as himself. But young William Blakeney caught the martial enthusiasm of the Revolution period, and organised a small

military force in 1690, when only eighteen, out of his father's tenants, with which he kept the Rapparees at bay, and defended the paternal estate. He was permitted to join the army in Flanders as a volunteer, and won his ensigncy at the siege of Venloo in 1702. He served throughout the campaigns of Marlborough as adjutant of his regiment, and is said to have first exercised regiments by the beating of drums and the waving of colours, and even to have once exercised the whole allied army in this way before certain German princes. After the peace of Utrecht came a long period of peace, during which promotion went by favour and by court or parliamentary influence, which Blakeney did not possess, so that he was an old man of sixty-five when he was at last promoted colonel in 1737. During this long period he always remained with his regiment, taking a fatherly interest in both officers and men, and never going on leave or running after promotion. This long neglect was said to be due to the misrepresentations of Lord Verney; but the Duke of Richmond, when appointed colonel of his regiment, at last took notice of him, and obtained him a command in the expedition to Carthagena, with the rank of brigadier-general, in 1741. His services were highly appreciated, and by the aid of the same powerful patron he was promoted major-general in 1744, and made lieutenant-governor of Stirling Castle. The Scottish insurrection of 1745 gave him his opportunity. The highlanders besieged Stirling Castle, and Blakeney, to keep them from joining the main body, allowed them to raise siege works for some weeks. When, however, these siege works became formidable, he ordered a sudden attack on the highlanders, who were utterly defeated and lost three hundred men. His good service was not forgotten by George II, who promoted him lieutenant-general in 1747, and gave him the lieutenant-governorship of the island of Minorca.

He at once went to Minorca, and as Lord Tyrawley, the governor, preferred stopping at home, Blakeney was left in chief command for ten years. He earnestly pressed for more men, and for money for repairs. But the ministry of Pelham and Newcastle grudged money not spent in maintaining their parliamentary majority, and neglected his entreaties. On the breaking out of the Seven Years' War in 1756 an expedition was hurriedly despatched from France under the debauchee Duc de Richelieu and Admiral la Galissonnière against Minorca. The French government well knew how the defences of Minorca had been neglected, and that a rapid attack before reinforcements could reach the garrison must be successful. Blakeney knew also that without reinforcements he could not hold out long, but determined to wait resolutely for those reinforcements. When Admiral Byng retreated all hope was lost, and Blakeney, after seventy days' defence of an almost indefensible fortress, surrendered on the honourable terms that his garrison was to be transported to Gibraltar, and not made prisoners of war. The gallant defence of Minorca had greatly excited the minds of the English people, and the veteran of eighty-four, who had never gone to bed for seventy days, was as popular as Admiral Byng was execrated. After giving truthful evidence at Byng's trial as to the state of Minorca, Blakeney received great honours from George II, and was made a knight of the Bath, colonel of the Enniskillen regiment of infantry, and finally Lord Blakeney of Mount Blakeney in the peerage of Ireland. His popularity continued unabated; a statue of him by Van Most was erected in Dublin; and when he died, on 20 Sept. 1761, at the patriarchal age of eighty-nine, he was buried, amidst general mourning, in Westminster Abbey.

Blakeney was a soldier of the soldiers, always living among them, enjoying his punch as well as any of them, and beloved by them. In his family relations he was always exemplary; he used to live on his pay, and to allow his brothers to live on his estate of Mount Blakeney. One brother swindled him grossly; but he made no change in his arrangements, and merely transferred his estate to another brother.

[Memoirs of the Life and Actions of General William Blakeney (anon.), London and Dublin, 1757; Letter to the Right Honourable Lord B——y, being an Inquiry into the merit of his Defence of Minorca, London, 1757; Full Answer to an Infamous Libel intituled a Letter to the Right Honourable Lord B——y, 1757.]

H. M. S.

**BLAKESLEY, JOSEPH WILLIAMS** (1808–1885), dean of Lincoln, was born at 38 Coleman Street, in the city of London, on 6 March 1808, and baptised privately 22 April. His parents were Jeremiah George and Elizabeth Blaksley, as the name was then spelt. His father, who was a factor, died before his son had attained his tenth year. Young Blakesley entered St. Paul's School 3 Oct. 1819, whence, after a distinguished school career, he passed as captain, with a Stock scholarship and a special exhibition in consideration of his merits, to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 3 Nov. 1827. Here he immediately took a leading position, and

obtained admission to the highest intellectual society among the younger residents. Among his intimate friends were R. Chenevix Trench (subsequently archbishop of Dublin), R. Monckton Milnes (Lord Houghton), Dean Alford, the two Speddings, Alfred Tennyson, and his brothers. So large an acquaintance among Trinity men, together with other considerations, led to Blakesley's removal from Corpus to Trinity in Lent 1830. Dr. Wordsworth, brother of the poet and father of the bishops of Lincoln and St. Andrews, was then master of Trinity, and among the tutors were Dr. Whewell, Dr. Wordsworth's successor, and Dr. Peacock, afterwards dean of Ely. Blakesley joined the 'youthful band of friends' (commemorated by Lord Tennyson, himself a member of the body) forming the celebrated 'Apostles' Club.' The club had recently begun its new phase of existence under the influence of its 'second father,' Professor F. D. Maurice, the 'creator not of its form but of its spirit' (*Maurice's Life and Letters*, i. 56, 110), and it greatly influenced Blakesley. He was the

> Clear-headed friend, whose joyful scorn,
> Edged with sharp laughter, cuts atwain
> The knots that tangle human creeds,

to whom Lord Tennyson addressed one of his first published poems.

The year (1830) of Blakesley's removal to Trinity witnessed his election to a foundation scholarship. He graduated B.A. in 1831, M.A. in 1834, and B.D. 5 April 1849; he was a wrangler in the mathematical tripos, and was placed third in the classical tripos, where his chief strength lay, subsequently obtaining the senior chancellor's medal. He was elected a fellow of Trinity in 1831, and became assistant tutor in 1834, and tutor in 1839. Among his pupils were Lord Lyttelton, Lord Frederick Cavendish, Mr. Justice Denman, Mr. Beresford Hope, and Professor Cayley. Blakesley had originally intended to adopt the law as his profession, for which he was well fitted in many ways; but delicacy of health led him to change his destination. He was ordained deacon in 1833, and priest in 1835. He held his tutorship till 1845. From 1845 to 1872 he held the college living of Ware. In 1850 he was appointed classical examiner in the university of London. As vicar of Ware Blakesley became widely known as the 'Hertfordshire Incumbent,' whose letters occupied a leading place in the 'Times' newspaper for some years. In these letters he directed the dry light of an acute practical mind, free from enthusiasm or sentiment, to some of the chief social and political subjects of the day. The letters greatly increased Blakesley's reputation, and in 1863 he received a canonry at Canterbury from Lord Palmerston, with whose political views he fully sympathised. He became proctor in Convocation for his chapter, and was an influential, although very independent, member of the lower house till his death. Although no scientific theologian, Blakesley took much interest in theological studies, especially in the critical and evidential department. He twice occupied the university pulpit, in 1840, and again in 1843; the sermons then delivered, on the 'Dispensation of Paganism' and on 'Christian Evidences,' were subsequently published under the title of 'Conciones Academicæ.' Delicacy of health drove him to Algiers in the winter of 1857–8. On his return he published an account of his sojourn under the title of 'Four Months in Algiers, with a Visit to Carthage.' In 1872 he succeeded Dr. Jeremie as dean of Lincoln on Mr. Gladstone's recommendation. As dean he made Lincoln his home, and devoted himself to the interests of his cathedral and of the city of Lincoln. If not an ideal dean according to the modern type, for which his tone of mind and line of thought, essentially non-ecclesiastical, entirely unfitted him, he conscientiously fulfilled the duties of his office. In the city itself he helped to promote all well-considered measures for the welfare of the community. Blakesley was a whig of the old school as opposed to the modern radical. He was master of the court of the Mercers' Company in 1864. As one of the governors he took a warm interest in the welfare of St. Paul's School. Blakesley's chief work was an edition of Herodotus for the 'Bibliotheca Classica.' The annotations, though always characterised by sound sense and accurate scholarship, are not of the highest order, and are chiefly devoted to geographical and historical questions. He contributed articles to the 'Quarterly' and 'Edinburgh Reviews' and other periodicals, and in addition to the already mentioned 'Letters of a Hertfordshire Incumbent' he wrote many reviews of books for the 'Times' newspaper. He was an active member of the committee for the revision of the translation of the New Testament. On leaving college he married Margaret Wilson Holmes, the daughter of Thomas Holmes of Brooke, in the county of Norwich. Mrs. Blakesley predeceased her husband in 1880. He was the father of seven sons and four daughters, all of whom survived him. He died 18 April 1885.

The following is a list of his printed works: 1. 'Thoughts on the Recommendations of the Ecclesiastical Commission,' London, 1837. 2. 'Commemoration Sermon in Trinity Col-

lege,' 1836. 3. 'Life of Aristotle,' Cambridge, 1839. 4. 'Commemoration Sermon in Trinity College,' 1842. 5. 'Conciones Academicæ,' London, 1843. 6. 'Where does the Evil lie?' (a pamphlet upon private tuition at Cambridge), London, 1845. 7. 'The Way of Peace,' a sermon, 1852. 8. 'Herodotus with a Commentary,' 2 vols., forming part of Macleane's 'Bibliotheca Classica,' 1852–54. 9. 'History of Greek and Roman Philosophy and Science,' part of the article in the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana,' ed. 2, London, 1853. 10. 'Four Months in Algeria, with a Visit to Carthage,' Cambridge, 1859. 11. 'Real Belief and True Belief,' a sermon, 1862. 12. 'A Prælection as Candidate for the Regius Professorship,' on 1 Cor. xi. 17–31 (privately printed).

[Saturday Review, 25 April 1885; Guardian, 22 April 1885; private information.] E. V.

**BLAKEWAY**, JOHN BRICKDALE (1765–1826), topographer, was the eldest son of Joshua Blakeway, of Shrewsbury, by Elizabeth, sister of Matthew Brickdale, M.P. in several parliaments for the city of Bristol. He was born at Shrewsbury on 24 June 1765, and educated in the free school there. In 1775 he was removed to Westminster, at which school he remained till 1782, when he proceeded to Oriel College, Oxford (B.A. 1786, M.A. 1795). On leaving the university he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in 1789. He followed the law more as an amusement than as a necessary means of support, and began to go the Oxford circuit. Suddenly he found his hereditary expectations destroyed, and he was compelled to provide himself with an income by his own exertions. In these circumstances the expensive profession of the law was no longer to be thought of. He resolved to enter the church, and was ordained in 1793.

In 1794 he was presented by his uncle, the Rev. Edward Blakeway, to the ministry of the Royal Peculiar of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, and on his uncle's death he became official of the peculiar, and also succeeded him in the vicarage of Neen Savage, Shropshire, and in the rectory of Felton, Somersetshire. In 1800 he was presented to the vicarage of Kinlet. He was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1807. From 1800 till 1816 he divided his time between Kinlet and Shrewsbury, but, finding it inconvenient to keep up two houses, he gave up Felton and Kinlet in that year, and thenceforward resided exclusively in his native town. He died at the council house, Shrewsbury, on 10 March 1826, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, where a fine Gothic monument, executed by John Carline, was erected to his memory by his parishioners.

His works are: 1. 'An Attempt to ascertain the Author of the Letters published under the signature of Junius,' Shrewsbury, 1813, 8vo. He ascribes the authorship of these famous letters to Horne Tooke. 2. 'The Sequel of an Attempt to ascertain the Author of the Letters published under the signature of Junius,' London, 1815, 8vo. 3. 'A History of Shrewsbury,' 2 vols., London, 1825, 4to. Written in collaboration with the Ven. Hugh Owen, F.S.A., archdeacon of Salop. 4. 'The Sheriffs of Shropshire, with their armorial bearings, and notices, biographical and genealogical, of their families,' Shrewsbury, 1831, fol. 5. Single sermons, and a tract on the subject of Regeneration.

[Salopian Journal, 15, 22, and 29 March 1826; Gent. Mag. xcvi. (i.) 277, 369; Leighton's Guide through the Town of Shrewsbury, 72, 73, 182; Cat. of Printed Books in Brit. Mus.] T. C.

**BLAKEY**, NICHOLAS (*fl.* 1753), designer and engraver, was a native of Ireland, but resided chiefly in Paris, and died there. The dates of his birth and death are not recorded. He enjoyed a considerable reputation about the middle of the last century as an illustrator of books, and, amongst other works, designed and engraved the plates to Jonas Hanway's 'Travels in Persia,' 1753, and those to an edition of Pope's works. Blakey was associated with Francis Hayman, R.A., in the production of a set of prints of subjects from English history, of which the following bear his name only as the designer: 'The Landing of Julius Cæsar,' 'Vortigern and Rowena,' and 'Alfred in the Island of Athelney receiving News of a Victory over the Danes;' these were engraved respectively by S. F. Ravenet, G. Scotin, and F. Vivares. One of Blakey's most graceful compositions is a vignette in the manner of Boucher, representing nymphs dancing under the influence of Love, engraved by John Ingram.

[Redgrave's Dictionary of Artists (1878); MS. notes in British Museum.] L. F.

**BLAKEY**, ROBERT (1795–1878), miscellaneous writer and professor of logic and metaphysics at Queen's College, Belfast, was the son of a mechanic, and was born at Morpeth 18 May 1795. Losing his father when only nine months old, he was taken charge of by his grandmother. From his ninth to his thirteenth year he assisted his

uncle in gardening, after which he was apprenticed to the fur trade at Alnwick. Much of his spare time was devoted to reading, and in the evenings he received private instruction from a schoolmaster in geometry, physical geography, and astronomy. At an early period he acquired a strong love of abstract speculation, and latterly this absorbed his chief interest. In 1815 he left Alnwick for Morpeth, and soon afterwards began to contribute to the 'Newcastle Magazine,' the 'Black Dwarf,' 'Cobbet's Register,' and the 'Durham Chronicle.' In 1831 he published a 'Treatise on the Divine and Human Wills,' and in 1833, in two volumes, a 'History of Moral Science.' In the beginning of 1838 he purchased the 'Newcastle Liberator,' which, in 1840, was amalgamated with the 'Champion,' a London weekly paper under the title of 'The Northern Liberator and Champion,' and published both at Newcastle and London. For the publication in his paper of an essay on the natural right of resistance to constituted authorities, he was prosecuted by the government, and bound over to keep the peace. Shortly afterwards he sold the paper at a considerable loss, and on the failure of an attempt to start in London a paper called 'The Politician,' he went to France with the resolution to devote 'all his time and energies to philosophical literature.' In order to obtain a more thorough knowledge of the scholastic and middle-age literature, he visited the principal libraries of Belgium. The earliest results of his studies were seen in 'Christian Hermits,' published in 1845. For some time he also, for a stipulated sum, assisted a gentleman in preparing a work on the 'History of Social and Political Philosophy from the time of Charlemagne to the French Revolution.' The work never appeared, but the line of research into which it led him was of great service in the preparation of his 'History of Political Literature from the Earliest Times,' two volumes of which were published in 1855. Previous to this he had brought out his principal work, 'History of the Philosophy of Mind, embracing the opinions of all Writers on Mental Science from the Earliest Times to the Present Day,' four vols. 1848; and 'Historical Sketch of Logic from the Earliest Times to the Present Day,' 1851. In philosophical speculation he was an orthodox follower of the intuitive school, and his works are popular rather than profound, but they are characterised by close reasoning, clear and correct statement, and comprehensive knowledge. In 1848 he was appointed professor of logic and metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, and in 1860 he received a pension of 100*l.* from the civil list. The later years of his life were spent in London, where he died 26 Oct. 1878.

In addition to the more elaborate treatises above mentioned, Blakey was the author of a number of minor works, including, along with the Rev. Daniel Paterson, a 'Life of Dr. James Beattie,' the poet; 'Cottage Politics, or Letters on the New Poor Law Bill,' 1837; 'Temporal Benefits of Christianity,' 1849; 'Old Faces in New Masks,' 1859; and, under the pseudonym of Nathan Oliver, 'A few Remarkable Events in the Life of Rev. Josiah Thompson,' a fictitious biography intended to illustrate the evils and inconveniences of dissent. It is, however, by his books on angling that he will be remembered with pleasure and gratitude by the largest circle of readers. In early life he found opportunity to become a great proficient in the art, and it was his chief recreation till his infirmities made it no longer possible for him to follow it. In 1846 he published, under the pseudonym of Hackle Palmer, 'Hints on Angling, with suggestions for angling excursions in France and Belgium, to which are appended some brief notices of the English, Scotch, and Irish waters;' in 1853, 'The Angler's Complete Guide to the Rivers and Lakes of England;' in 1854 a similar work on Scotland; in the same year 'Angling, or How to angle and where to go;' in 1855, 'Historical Sketches of the Angling Literature of all Nations;' and in the same year 'The Angler's Song Book.' The knowledge he obtained in early life of the kindred branch of sport, through the liberality of the Duke of Northumberland of that day, who allowed any one who chose to shoot over a large extent of his property, he also turned to account by publishing, in 1854, 'Shooting; a Manual of practical Information on this Branch of British Field Sports.'

[The Memoirs of Dr. Robert Blakey, edited by the Rev. H. Miller, and published in 1879, contain interesting reminiscences of many of the most eminent persons of his time.] T. F. H.

**BLAKISTON, JOHN** (1603–1649), regicide, was the son of Marmaduke Blakiston, prebendary of Durham. He was baptised on 21 Aug. 1603, and married in November 1626 Susan Chamber. He became a mercer in Newcastle, and prospered so well in his business that he was able to subscribe 900*l.* for the reconquest of Ireland (1642). Although his father was a strong high churchman, the friend and father-in-law of Cosin, and a noted pluralist (see Cosin's *Correspondence*, i. 185), John Blakiston became a puritan, and was, in 1636, cited before the High Commission Court for nonconformity, and for defaming the vicar of Newcastle (*Records of*

*High Commission Court in the Diocese of Durham* (Surtees Society), p. 155). He was fined 100*l.* and excommunicated till he submitted. On 30 Jan. 1641 he was voted member for Newcastle in place of Sir J. Melton, whose election was annulled. When the Scots captured Newcastle he was also appointed mayor, in place of Sir John Marlay (Brand, p. 469). He suffered losses during the war, and was accordingly, on 3 June 1645, voted an allowance of 4*l.* a week, which was continued till 20 Aug. 1646. According to Noble he was also granted the sum of 14,000*l.* and given the post of coal meter at Newcastle, worth 200*l.* a year. Holles in his 'Memoirs' describes Blakiston as one of the 'little northern beagles' set on to stir up public feeling against the Scots by exaggerating the contributions they had levied on the country. He was appointed one of the king's judges, was present at every sitting during the trial, and signed the death-warrant. In April 1649 the corporation of Newcastle found it necessary to write to the speaker to vindicate their representative from the charges brought against him in the 'humble remonstrance' of George Lilburn. They praise Blakiston as 'unapt to cram himself with the riches of his ruined country, or seek after great things' (*Tanner MSS.* lvi. 22). He died shortly afterwards, for his will is dated 1 June 1649, and he is spoken of as deceased in the Commons Journals of 6 June. On 16 Aug. 1649 the house voted 3,000*l.* to provide for his widow and children.

[Brand's History of Newcastle; Surtees' History of Durham, iii. 165–402; Noble's account in his Lives of the Regicides is full of errors.]

C. H. F.

**BLAMIRE, SUSANNA** (1747–1794), the 'Muse of Cumberland,' was the daughter of a Cumberland yeoman, and was born in 1747 at Cardew Hall, about six miles from Carlisle. At the age of seven she lost her mother, and on her father's second marriage was committed to the charge of her widowed aunt, Mrs. Simpson of Thackwood. Mrs. Simpson seems to have been an excellent example of the qualities engendered by the life of a yeoman farmer. With an independent character, strongly marked individuality, and great practical sense, she led a busy life in the management of her farm and household. Susanna Blamire's education was conducted according to these principles. She went to the village school at Raughton Head, where the fee was a shilling a quarter. There she learned the rudiments of knowledge, and her own taste for reading enabled her to grow up with a cultivated mind. She was fond of poetry, and began to write in imitation of her favourite authors. Her earliest poem, written at the age of nineteen, was suggested by Gray's 'Elegy,' as is shown by its title: 'Written in a Churchyard, on seeing a number of cattle grazing in it.'

Susanna Blamire's life was uneventful, and there are scarcely any records of it left. She lived in an obscure part of England amongst her own relatives, and her correspondence has not been preserved. Her poems were fugitive pieces, some of which appeared in magazines, but were never signed by her name. They were not collected till long after her death, when her memory had almost faded away, and personal details were vague. She is described as of 'graceful form, somewhat above the middle size, and a countenance, though slightly marked with the smallpox, beaming with good nature; her dark eyes sparkled with animation.' Her country neighbours called her a 'bonnie and varra lish young lass.' She lived among the rustics, entered into their enjoyments, and sympathised with their troubles. She was fond of society, and was in great request at the 'merrie-neets,' or social gatherings, where she mixed with every class. A good farmer said sadly after her death: 'The merrie-neets won't be worth going to since she is no more.' The genuine gaiety and sprightliness of her disposition may be judged by the fact that if she met a wandering musician on the road she was known to dismount from her pony, ask for the music of a jig, and dance, till she was weary, on the grass.

Susanna's eldest sister married Colonel Graham, of Gartmore, in 1767. A Graham of Gartmore was the author of the song, 'Oh, tell me how to woo thee,' and the traditions of culture were common to the family of Graham. Through her sister's marriage Susanna was introduced into a circle which sympathised with her poetical tastes. She often paid visits to Scotland. Once she went to see a relation who lived at Chillingham, and while there she attracted the attention of Lord Tankerville and his family. At his request she wrote one of her most characteristic sketches of rustic life, a dialogue beginning, 'Why, Ned, man, thou luiks sae downhearted.' Her poems were mostly written in this way, on the spur of the moment, and very few were revised with a view to publication. Her poetical gift was, in fact, regarded by her as an accomplishment which she sometimes used to please her friends. It was the custom for the wealthier families in Cumberland to take lodgings in Carlisle for the winter months. There Susanna Blamire made the acquaintance of one like-minded with herself,

Catharine Gilpin of Scaleby Castle, a member of the family which produced Bernard Gilpin, the apostle of the north. Catharine Gilpin was also a poet. The two ladies lodged together in Carlisle, and wrote poems in common, so that it is difficult in all cases to distinguish the authorship. What little else is known about Susanna Blamire is gathered from her poems. 'Stoklewath, or the Cumbrian Village,' a poem which recalls Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village,' gives a faithful picture of the surroundings of her ordinary life. A poetical 'Epistle to Friends at Gartmore' describes the homely occupations of her days at Thackwood. In it she speaks of keen suffering from rheumatism, and her poems bear increasing signs that they were written in the intervals of bodily pain. Her ailments gained upon her, and she died in Carlisle on 5 April 1794 in her forty-seventh year.

Susanna Blamire was a true poet, and deserves more recognition than she has yet received. Her sphere is somewhat narrow, but everything that she has written is genuine and truthful. She has caught the peculiar humour of the Cumbrian folk with admirable truth, and depicts it faithfully so far as was consistent with her own refinement. As a songwriter she deserves to rank very high. She preferred to write songs in the Scottish dialect, and three at least of her songs are exquisite, 'What ails this heart o' mine?' 'And ye shall walk in silk attire,' and 'The Traveller's Return.' Another beautiful song, 'The Waefu' Heart,' is, with great probability, attributed to her. Susanna Blamire did not write for fame, and fame was slow in coming to her. Her song, 'The Traveller's Return,' or 'The Nabob,' as it was sometimes called, was printed with her name in various collections of Scottish songs. It fell into the hands of a gentleman in India, Mr. Patrick Maxwell, and fascinated him by its appropriateness to his own thoughts. When he returned to England he devoted himself to the discovery of Miss Blamire's writings. In 1829 he found that Robert Anderson, the author of 'Cumberland Ballads,' possessed a few of her poems in manuscript and a few materials for a memoir. He continued his search among the members of Susanna Blamire's family and the families of her friends. He filled with like enthusiasm a medical student whom he met in Edinburgh, Dr. Lonsdale, a native of Carlisle. By their combined energy what remained of Susanna Blamire's manuscripts were gathered together, and such records of her life as still survived were collected. The fruit of their labours was at length published: 'The Poetical Works of Miss Susanna Blamire, "The Muse of Cumberland," now for the first time collected by Henry Lonsdale, M.D., with a preface, memoir, and notes by Patrick Maxwell,' Edinburgh, 1842. To this collection a few additions have been made in 'The Songs and Ballads of Cumberland,' edited by Sidney Gilpin, London, 1866.

[Authorities cited above.] M. C.

**BLAMIRE, WILLIAM** (1790–1862), tithe commissioner, was the nephew of Susanna Blamire [q. v.], being the only son of her brother William, who, in his early days, was a naval surgeon, but later in life settled down on his ancestral estate, The Oaks, near Dalston, in Cumberland. The vicar of Dalston was the famous William Paley, and by him William Blamire was baptised. In later life he attributed to his early intercourse with Paley, and his consequent knowledge of Paley's 'Moral and Political Philosophy,' the origin of those ideas which he was enabled to carry out in practical politics. He received a good education, first at Westminster School, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1811. To the disappointment of his father he refused to follow any of the learned professions, and preferred to settle on one of his father's farms at Thackwood Nook, about three miles distant from his home. On his mother's side William Blamire was a nephew of John Christian Curwen [q. v.], of Workington Hall, who was the great promoter of agricultural improvements in Cumberland. William Blamire imbibed his uncle's zeal for agricultural science, and made many experiments in the breeding of stock, which cost him dear; but his experience was always at the service of his neighbours. He was well known at agricultural dinners, where his wise advice and his personal geniality made him deservedly popular amongst the sturdy and independent yeomen of his county. When, in 1828, he was nominated high sheriff of Cumberland, the yeomanry of the neighbourhood, to the number of several hundred, mounted their horses and escorted him to Carlisle, as a token of their desire to do him honour.

In politics William Blamire was a strong whig, and had taken an active part in parliamentary elections in behalf of his uncle, John Christian Curwen, who, in 1820, was elected both by the city of Carlisle and by the county of Cumberland. In the excitement about the Reform Bill the whigs in Cumberland resolved to run two candidates for the election of 1831. The personal popularity of William Blamire marked him out as the colleague of Sir James Graham against Lord Lowther, who sat as a conservative. The Cumberland election of 1831 is one of the most exciting in the annals of parliamentary

contests. The sole polling-place was at Cockermouth, at one corner of the county, in the neighbourhood where the Lowther interest was strongest. It needed the personal enthusiasm which Blamire inspired to induce voters to incur the expense of so long a journey. But his yeoman friends rode in such an imposing cavalcade towards Cockermouth that Lord Lowther felt it better to retire on the third day's polling than to be ignominiously defeated.

In 1834 Blamire married his cousin, Dorothy Taubman. In parliament he showed great knowledge of matters concerning land tenures, and was useful on committees; but his reputation was made by a speech on the Tithe Commutation Bill, which was introduced by Lord John Russell in 1836. He was complimented by Sir Robert Peel on his consummate knowledge of the subject. His suggestions were listened to by the government, and the adoption of a seven years' average of the price of corn as the basis of commutation was the result of his practical experience in farming matters. When the bill became law, Blamire was appointed the chief commissioner for carrying it into effect. He resigned his seat in parliament and devoted himself exclusively to the adjustment of details which concerned every landowner and every clergyman in England. He had able colleagues in Colonel Wentworth Buller and Rev. R. Jones. The work was enormous in its extent, and beset with difficulties. First, the sum to be paid in lieu of tithe had to be fixed for each parish, then the rent-charge so fixed had to be apportioned on the different properties in the parish. There was need of strong common sense and great power of conciliation to carry out so complicated a process. The absence of proper maps was another difficulty, and the commissioners had frequently to investigate and decide upon the exact boundaries of parishes. It was owing to Blamire's suggestion while engaged in this work that the ordnance survey was undertaken in 1842, in accordance with the report of a committee of which Blamire was a chief member. The work of the tithe commission lasted from 1836 to 1851, when it was practically completed. Few reforms of such magnitude, involving so many interests, have given such universal satisfaction, and have stood the test of time so well. The work of the tithe commissioners has needed no amendment.

Blamire's energies, however, were not entirely absorbed by the work of tithe commutation. He was interested in all questions affecting land tenure, and his suggestions were of great use to Lords Lansdowne and Brougham in framing their 'Copyhold Enfranchisement Act.' When this act came into force in 1841, Blamire was made a commissioner for the purpose of carrying it out. At first the enfranchisement was voluntary, but the commissioners pressed that it should be made compulsory, which was practically done by the acts of 1852 and 1858. Moreover, Blamire was of great service to the government in preparing the 'Commons Enclosure Act,' passed in 1845, by means of which large tracts of waste land were divided and enclosed, so that they could be brought under cultivation. The evidence given by Blamire before the committee of the House of Commons on 'Commonable Lands and Enclosure Acts' (1843) is one of the most important sources of information concerning the tenure and incidents of commons. After the passing of the act it was felt that the tithe commissioners could not be saddled with any fresh duties; but Blamire's assistance was considered to be so necessary that he was requested to assume the post of enclosure commissioner without any salary. It was at his suggestion that the act embodied clauses allowing the exchange of lands of equal value by a simple process. In 1846 the scope of the labours of the enclosure commissioners was still further extended by an 'Act authorising the Advance of Public Money to promote the Drainage and Improvement of Land in Great Britain.'

Besides attending to these important administrative measures Blamire was constantly consulted by ministers on all matters concerned with farming, such as the remedy for the potato blight, and the measures necessary to check the cattle plague. He prepared, in 1846, a Highway Act, which was postponed at the time; but his labours prepared the way for future legislation, and his principles practically prevail at present in regard to the administration of the highways. In all this work Blamire was unsparing of himself, and often was in his office till midnight. For months his horse was brought daily to the office door, in hopes that he might find time for a ride; but the horse was never used. His stalwart frame enabled him to endure much hard work; but in 1847 he was affected by paralysis of the right arm. He soon recovered, and worked as hard as before. His wife's death in 1857 took him back to Cumberland, where he had not visited his home for seventeen years. His last work was the completion of the Drainage Act by an 'Outfall Bill,' which was necessary to enable the drainage of lowlying and swampy ground. In the summer of 1860 his health entirely broke down. His mental and bodily powers slowly declined, and he died at Thackwood Nook on 12 Jan. 1862. Blamire is a conspicuous example of

practical capacity in an official position. His thorough knowledge of agriculture, combined with his good education and sound sense, enabled him to suggest practical solutions for many questions of complicated detail. His labours are of a kind that meets with small recognition; they are embodied in statutes and official reports. The working of the English parliamentary system put him in a position where his voice could be heard. He became an official without any previous training, and devoted to the public service remarkable powers of business and untiring industry.

[Lonsdale's Life of William Blamire in the Worthies of Cumberland, vol. i. 1867.] M. C.

**BLANCHARD, SAMUEL LAMAN,** commonly known as LAMAN BLANCHARD (1804–1845), author, born at Great Yarmouth on 15 May 1804, was the only son of Samuel Blanchard, by his wife Mary Laman, the widow of a Mr. Cowell. His father settled in Southwark in 1840 as a painter and glazier, and in 1809 young Blanchard entered St. Olave's School, where he made rapid progress. His parents declined the offer of the school trustees to send him to a university, and he became clerk to Mr. Charles Pearson, a proctor of Doctors' Commons. His tastes from an early period were literary, and the occupation proved distasteful to him. He made the acquaintance of Douglas Jerrold, then a youth of about his own age, and through Jerrold of Buckstone, the actor. After abandoning a notion of going to fight under Lord Byron in Greece, Blanchard resolved to devote himself to the stage. He contributed dramatic sketches, after Barry Cornwall's example, to a paper called the 'Drama,' and joined for a very short time a travelling troop of actors formed by the manager of the Margate theatre. Subsequently he became a proof-reader in the printing office of Messrs. Bayliss, of Fleet Street, and contributed prose and verse to the 'Monthly Magazine.' In 1823 he married Miss Ann Gates. In 1827, through the influence of N. A. Vigors, M.P. for Carlow, a relation of his wife, he was appointed secretary to the Zoological Society. He held the post for three years, and in that interval largely increased his literary acquaintance and influence. In 1828 William Harrison Ainsworth, then a publisher in Old Bond Street, published for him his 'Lyric Offerings,' a collection of verse, which he dedicated to Charles Lamb. The volume was highly praised by Lamb and Allan Cunningham. In 1831 Blanchard became acting editor of the 'Monthly Magazine' under Dr. Croly, and during the next year he began to edit the 'True Sun,' a daily liberal paper. But the 'True Sun' failed in 1836, and Blanchard was appointed editor of the 'Constitutional,' an advanced liberal organ, which soon died. During 1837 Blanchard edited the 'Court Journal,' and from 1837 to 1839 he edited the 'Courier,' a liberal evening newspaper, which under his management proved of service to his party. He retired from the paper in 1839 in consequence of a change in its proprietorship and politics, and a vain attempt was made by Sir Edward Bulwer and other friends to obtain for Blanchard a government clerkship or the editorship of the 'London Gazette.' From 1841 till his death he was closely connected with the 'Examiner.' In 1842 he edited a monthly magazine called 'George Cruikshank's Omnibus,' to which he contributed several poems. In February 1844 Mrs. Blanchard was seized with paralysis, and, after a painful illness, died on 15 Dec. following. Blanchard's health, long weakened by his uninterrupted journalistic work, gave way under the shock, and he died by his own hand in a fit of delirium on 15 Feb. 1845. He left three children, his eldest son being Sidney Laman Blanchard.

Blanchard's personal character was singularly attractive, and his friends were very numerous. Douglas Jerrold, J. B. Buckstone, E. Chatfield, and John Ogden he came to know in very early life, and in later years he was on terms of intimacy with Serjeant Talfourd, Charles Dickens, Leigh Hunt, John Forster, B. W. Procter, Robert Browning, George Cruikshank, and W. C. Macready. In 1831 he directed, at the father's request, the arrangements for the funeral of William Godwin's only son, who died of cholera. He was the firm friend of L. E. L.[andon] throughout her literary life, and published her 'Life and Literary Remains' in 1841. With William Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist, he was long in intimate relations, and he contributed a laudatory memoir of Ainsworth to the 'Mirror' in 1842, which has been frequently reprinted as a preface to Ainsworth's collected works. In 1832 he made the acquaintance of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, who had reviewed his 'Lyric Offerings' very favourably in the 'New Monthly Magazine,' and the friendship lasted till Blanchard's death.

Blanchard was in his own day a very popular writer of light literature, but he wrote nothing of lasting merit. His 'Sonnets' and his 'Lyric Offerings' show the influence of Wordsworth, but are commonplace in sentiment and versification. His *vers de société* run easily, but are less readable now than those of many of his contemporaries. His

prose essays take an invariably cheerful view of life, but they are not to be classed in the same category as the 'Essays of Elia,' which Blanchard clearly took as his model. Bulwer-Lytton warned Blanchard in early life that 'periodical writing is the grave of true genius,' and Blanchard's literary career proves the wisdom of the warning.

Bulwer-Lytton collected many of Blanchard's prose essays in 1846 under the title of 'Sketches of Life' (3 vols.) His poetical works were collected in 1876 by Blanchard Jerrold. The former work contains a portrait after a drawing by Maclise, and wood engravings by George Cruikshank, Kenny Meadows, and Frank Stone. The latter contains a portrait from a miniature by Louisa Stuart Costello. A series of amusing essays by Blanchard entitled 'Corporation Characters,' illustrated by Kenny Meadows, was published in 1855.

[Bulwer-Lytton contributed a memoir of Blanchard to his edition of the 'Sketches from Life,' 1846, which embodies some interesting reminiscences by J. B. Buckstone. Blanchard Jerrold wrote a memoir in the Poetical Works, 1876, and printed a series of interesting letters from many well-known literary men to Blanchard. Thackeray contributed an article on Blanchard to Fraser's Magazine, March 1846, which is reprinted in vol. xxv. of the Standard edition of Thackeray's Works, pp. 103–19.] S. L. L.

**BLANCHARD, WILLIAM** (1769–1835), comedian, was born at York 2 Jan. 1769, and for a few years was educated at a private school in that city. Losing both his father, John Blanchard, and his mother, whose maiden name was Clapham, while he was yet a child, he was left to the care of his uncle, William Blanchard, long well known as the proprietor of the 'York Chronicle,' by whom he was reared with a tenderness seldom displayed even by a parent. In 1782 he was placed in his uncle's office. He took such delight in Shakespeare that in 1785 he resolved to become an actor. He joined Mr. Welsh's company of travelling comedians at Buxton. His first appearance was as Allan-a-Dale in M'Nally's 'Robin Hood.' For four years he played under the name of Bentley, but from 1789 in his own name. He took the parts of Achmet, Douglas, and even Romeo. Asperne, of the 'European Magazine,' wrote of him at that period: 'I knew John Kemble in 1779, and he was not then half so promising a performer as William Blanchard appeared to me in 1790. Blanchard had more fire, more nature, and more knowledge of the stage.' He next became a manager, opening theatres at Penrith, Hexham, Barnard Castle, and Bishop Auckland. He lost money, and joined Mr. Brunton's company of players on the Norwich circuit, and took to comic parts. His first appearance in London was made at Covent Garden 1 Oct. 1800 as Bob Acres, in which he succeeded remarkably, and as Crack in the musical farce of the 'Turnpike Gate.' By the middle of his second season Mr. Harris cancelled the original arrangement for five years by re-engaging him for seven, with an increased salary. In certain classes of character he secured a position of recognised pre-eminence. Oxberry (p. 278) calls him 'unquestionably the best drunken man on the stage.' At Covent Garden Theatre, saving only for a brief professional visit to America in 1832, Blanchard remained continuously for thirty-four years. He was especially noted for his Shakespearian impersonations of Fluellen, Sir Hugh Evans, Menenius, and Polonius. According to Leigh Hunt, his best performance was the Marquis de Grand-Château in the musical toy show of the 'Cabinet.' Leigh Hunt also praises highly his Russett in Colman's 'Jealous Wife.' Similar testimony to his skill is borne by all the best dramatic critics of the time. The last character created by him was that of Counsellor Crowsfoot in Douglas Jerrold's comedy of 'Nell Gwynne,' produced at Covent Garden Theatre 9 Jan. 1833, which was warmly spoken of in the 'Athenæum,' 12 Jan. 1833. Blanchard's death occurred very suddenly on 8 May 1835. He died in his sixty-sixth year, and was buried in the graveyard of St. Luke's Church, Chelsea. His widow, Sarah Blanchard, who was left with two sons, survived her husband nearly forty years, dying at the age of eighty-nine on 15 Feb. 1875. Among the best known portraits of Blanchard in character are two by De Wilde, one representing him as Sir Andrew Aguecheek in 'Twelfth Night,' and the other as the Marquis de Grand-Château. Better known, through engravings of them, are two famous theatrical paintings. In the 'Scene from Love, Law, and Physic,' by George Clint, A.R.A., the original of which is preserved at the Garrick Club, lifelike portraits are introduced of Liston as Lubin Log, Mathews as Flexible, Blanchard as Dr. Camphor, and John Emery as Andrew; while in the scene from the 'Beggar's Opera' the same artist has given all but speaking likenesses of William Blanchard as Peachum, of Mrs. Davenport as Mrs. Peachum, and of Miss Maria Tree as Polly. Exactly a year and a day after Blanchard's death his uncle died on the very day on which he completed his eighty-seventh year, after having honourably conducted the 'York Chronicle' for sixty years as editor and proprietor.

[Oxberry's Dramatic Biography, April 1826, iv. 271–82; Thespian Dictionary, p. 40; MS. notes from his younger son, E. L. Blanchard, March 1884; Geneste, vii. 509, passim through the rest of that and vols. viii. and ix.; Annual Register, 1835, p. 221; Croker's Walk from London to Fulham, 1860, p. 81; Hunt's Critical Essays on the Performers of the London Theatres, pp. 122–4.] C. K.

BLANCHARD, WILLIAM ISAAC (*d.* 1796), stenographer, was the grandson of a French refugee, who resided in England. He became a professional shorthand writer, and practised his art in Westminster Hall from 1767 till his death in 1796. His offices were at 4 Dean Street, Fetter Lane, and 10 Clifford's Inn. He was the inventor of two separate and distinct systems of stenography, the first of which he published under the title of 'A Complete System of Shorthand, being an improvement upon all the authors whose systems have yet been made public; is easy to be attained, and may be read again at any distance of time with the greatest certainty; it being properly adapted to the Latin tongue, and all sorts of technical terms, will make it extremely useful for law, physic, or divinity,' Lond. 1779, 8vo, 16 pp. and two plates. This was followed by the explanation of a much more elaborate system in 'The Complete Instructor of Shorthand, upon principles applicable to the European languages; also to the technical terms used by anatomists, and more comprehensive and easy to write and to read than any system hitherto published,' Lond. 1786, 4to. The method of stenography described in this last work was never practised to any extent, and it certainly does not deserve the extravagant praise bestowed upon it by the author of the 'Historical Account of Shorthand,' which passes under the name of James Henry Lewis. Several trials taken in shorthand by Blanchard were published between 1775 and 1791, including the trials of Admiral Keppel and Horne Tooke.

[Zeibig's Geschichte und Literatur der Geschwindschreibkunst, 208; Rockwell's Teaching, Practice, and Lit. of Shorthand, 69; Phonotypic Journal, vi. 334; Lewis's Hist. of Shorthand, 158–63; Gent. Mag. lxv. (ii.) 881, lxvii. (i.) 435; Cat. of Printed Books in Brit. Mus.; Biog. Dict. of Living Authors (1816), 30; Trial of the Dean of St. Asaph on the Prosecution of Wm. Jones (1783), 77; Shorthand (1883), ii. 11.] T. C.

BLAND, ELIZABETH (*fl.* 1681–1712), celebrated for her knowledge of Hebrew, was the daughter and heiress of Robert Fisher, of Long Acre, and was born about the time of the Restoration. Her Hebrew teacher is said to have been Francis van Helmont, commonly known as Baron van Helmont. She was married on 26 April 1681 at St. Mary-le-Savoy to Mr. Nathaniel Bland, then a merchant of London and freeman of the Glovers' Company, but who in 1692 succeeded his father, Richard Bland, as lord of the manor of Beeston, near Leeds, Yorkshire, where he thenceforward resided. Of their six children all but two, Joseph and Martha, died in infancy. It appears from Thoresby's 'Ducatus Leodiensis' that Mrs. Bland was alive in 1712. She is known only by a phylactery in Hebrew written at Thoresby's request for his 'Musæum Thoresbianum,' to which she also presented a 'Turkish Commission.' Dr. Nathaniel Grew describes the phylactery as a scroll of parchment ¼ in. broad and 15 in. long, with four sentences of the law (Exod. xiii. 7–11, 13–17; Deut. vi. 3–10; and Deut. xi. 13–19) 'most curiously written upon it in Hebrew.' She taught Hebrew to her son and daughter.

[Ballard's Memoirs of Celebrated Ladies, ed. 1752, p. 416; Thoresby's Ducatus Leodiensis, p. 207; catalogue of his museum, pp. 59, 128; Dr. Grew's Rarities preserved at Gresham College, ed. 1681, p. 377.] R. H. B.

BLAND, HUMPHREY (1686?–1763), of Bland's Fort, Queen's County, Ireland, general and colonel of the King's dragoon guards, and military writer, belonged to a family originally of Yorkshire, settled in Ireland about 1664. According to fragmentary notices in the published records of regiments of which he was colonel, he obtained his first commission on 4 Feb. 1704; made several campaigns under Marlborough as lieutenant and captain in some regiment of horse; and was wounded at the battle of Almanara in 1710, whilst serving in Spain with the Royal dragoons. The authority for these statements is uncertain. In 1715, when Honeywood's dragoons, the present 11th hussars, were raised in Essex, Bland was appointed major in the regiment, and served with it in the north of England during the Jacobite disturbances of that year, in which he appears to have been conspicuous by his zeal and activity. Among the Duke of Marlborough's MSS. are lists of 'gentlemen and noblemen of distinction taken at Preston and carryed to London by Major Bland,' which evidently refer to this period (see *Hist. MSS. Comm. 8th Report*). Subsequently he became lieutenant-colonel of the King's regiment of horse, now the King's dragoon guards, and while so employed brought out his 'Treatise on Discipline,' a work which went through many editions, and for the greater part of the century was the recognised text-book of drill and discipline in the British army. His

staunch loyalty to the reigning house, no less than his undoubted military ability, appears to have gained him favour, and he was appointed, in succession, colonel of 36th foot and of the 13th dragoons, then both on the Irish establishment, and afterwards of the 3rd King's Own dragoons, which regiment was long known as Bland's dragoons. He became quartermaster-general at head-quarters in 1742, in succession to General John Armstrong, F.R.S., and in the same capacity made the campaigns in Flanders, in which he had a horse shot under him at Dettingen, and much distinguished himself at Fontenoy. He held a major-general's command under the Duke of Cumberland in the Culloden campaign. In 1749 he was appointed governor of the town and garrison of Gibraltar, in succession to Lieutenant-general Hargreaves, and proceeded thither with a special mission 'to redress the civil grievances of which the inhabitants of the city had complained' (*Lansd. MSS.* 1234). About the same time General Bland and the master of the rolls were nominated to assess the costs and damages ordered to be paid by General Anstruther in respect of matters in the island of Minorca (Doddington's *Memoirs*, p. 119). In 1752 General Bland was transferred to the colonelcy of the King's dragoon guards, and in the same year (Feb. 15) he was appointed governor of Edinburgh Castle, an office which he retained till his death. On 17 Nov. 1753 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland. The remainder of his life appears to have been chiefly passed on his Irish property at Bland's Fort. He died in London in 1763, without issue, aged seventy-seven. There is a letter in the British Museum, addressed by his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Bland, to Lord Bute about the year 1762, which shows that some attempt was made to influence the political views of the veteran general by measures then only too common. 'I abhor the thought of shocking Mr. Bland with the mean and indelicate proposal mentioned,' writes the lady; 'and if it should please his majesty to deprive him of the employments he has the honour to hold, which I flatter myself, from the king's infinite goodness and humanity and Mr. Bland's long and well-intended services, will not be the case, I will not expose my reputation to the censure of the world by accepting any mercenary consideration for the purpose' (*Add. MSS.* 5726 C. f. 45). Mrs. Bland, who is described in a note upon the letter as 'sister-in-law to the late Lord Stair,' survived her husband many years, and died at Isleworth, at a very advanced age, on 14 Oct. 1816, the same day as her late husband's nephew and coheir, General Thomas Bland, colonel 5th dragoon guards (see Cannon, *Hist. Rec. 5th Drag. Gds.*)

Bland's 'Treatise on Discipline' was first published in 1727; in the preface the author describes it as intended to record the practice followed in the recent campaigns, personal knowledge of which even then was fast dying out, and as being the only work on the subject of military discipline which had appeared in the English language since the publication, fifty years before, of the Earl of Orrery's treatise, which by that time had become obsolete. The latest edition appeared in 1762, and is marked on the title-page as the ninth. It contains, amongst other corrections and additions, some curious instructions for the drill and manœuvre of the light troops of regiments of horse and dragoons, by Mr. Fawcett, an officer of Elliot's light horse, afterwards General Sir W. Fawcett, adjutant-general of the forces.

In a miscellaneous volume preserved among the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum, there is an autograph book of some forty pages, which appears to have escaped the notice of historians of Gibraltar. It is described as 'An Account of Lieutenant-general Bland's Conduct during the time he was governor of Gibraltar, showing the methods he took to establish his majesty's revenue, the property of the inhabitants, and the civil police of the town in all its branches. With the methods taken by him to cultivate a good understanding with his neighbours the Spaniards and Moors. Written by himself for the information of those who may succeed to this command. Given at Gibraltar 3rd day of May 1751' (*Lansdowne MS.* 1234, p. 91). The work evinces a very comprehensive grasp of administrative detail, civil as well as political, and was written, the author states, 'that his successors may not labour under the same disadvantage as himself, to find everything in confusion, and no information of any kind left to guide them.'

[Carlisle's Collections for a Hist. of Ancient Family of Bland (London, 1826); Cannon's Hist. Records 1st Drag. Gds., 3rd, 11th, 13th Drags., 36th Foot; Lansdowne and Add. MSS. *ut supra*; Home Office, Mil. Entry Books, 1700–50; Bland's Treatise on Discipline, various eds.; Scots Mag. 1749, 1752, 1753, 1754.] H. M. C.

**BLAND, JOHN** (*d.* 1555), Marian martyr, was born at Sedbergh on the north-west border of Yorkshire, was educated by Dr. Lupton, provost of Eton, and took the degree of M.A. at Cambridge University. He was for some time a 'bringer-up of youth, perhaps in the school of Furness Abbey, one of his pupils being Edwin Sandys, afterwards

archbishop of York. Eventually he entered the ministry and became rector of Adisham in Kent. On Mary's accession his churchwarden, heading the papists in his parish, procured in December 1553 a priest from a neighbouring parish to say mass. Bland interfered before the celebration, and explained to the people the 'misuse of the sacrament in the mass.' He was immediately arrested, and in May 1554, having spent ten weeks in prison, was examined before Harpsfield, archdeacon of Canterbury, and Collins, the commissary of Cardinal Pole. This examination and many others led to no result, and for some ten months Bland was kept in close confinement 'within the bar amongst the felons, and irons upon our arms.' His chief enemy was Thorneden, suffragan bishop of Dover, who superseded him in his living. Both Collins and Thorneden had turned with the times, and Bland was able to remind them both to their faces publicly how he had heard them make profession of the opinions they were now persecuting. After many and tedious examinations, in which Bland gallantly held his foes at bay, he finally, in June 1555, confessed his denial, firstly, of the corporal presence: secondly, of the legality of administration of the sacraments in an unknown tongue; and, thirdly, of the legality of administration of the eucharist in one kind: he was consequently condemned, and on 12 July 1555 burned at Canterbury, along with John Sheterden, vicar of Rolvenden, and two laymen, John Frankish and Humfrey Middleton.

[Foxe's Acts and Monuments; Strype's Memorials, iii. 211; Allen's History of Yorkshire, iii. 357.] R. B.

**BLAND**, JOHN (1702–1750), writing-master, was born 17 Aug. 1702 in Crutched-friars, London, his father being a clerk in the Victualling Office, Tower Hill (Massey, *Origin and Progress of Letters*, part ii. p. 25). About 1710 John Bland was put to Westminster School, where he stayed four years, and then, returning to the city, he became a pupil of a Mr. Snell, Foster Lane. About 1717 he took a clerkship in the Custom-house (his own *Essay on Writing*, 1730, preface), where he stayed nine years, and where he acquired his knowledge of ship-marks, invoices, bill-headings, applications, petitions, &c., which form the matter of his published copy-plates. In 1726 he became writing-master in Mr. William Watts's Academy in Little Tower Street, and thence, in 1730, he issued the 'Essay on Writing,' his preface being dated 13 Jan. 1729–30. About the same time Bland prepared five elaborately flourished pieces of penmanship for George Bickham's 'Universal Penman' (Massey, part ii. p. 27). In 1739, after thirteen years with Mr. Watts, he established himself in Birchin Lane as an accountant and a writing-master. In 1740 another writing-master, Joseph Champion, issued a work, 'Penmanship,' &c., in which some specimens by Bland appeared. In 1744 Bland relinquished his office in Birchin Lane, and opened an academy in Bishopsgate Street, and he continued at the head of that till he died, 21 Jan. 1749–50, aged 47. He was buried in St. Martin Outwich Church, at the end of Threadneedle Street. Bland's 'Essay on Writing' was republished in 1803.

[Massey's Origin and Progress of Letters, part ii., article 'John Bland;' Preface to Bland's own Essay on Writing, 1730; Preface to Joseph Champion's Penmanship, 1740.] J. H.

**BLAND**, JOHN (*d.* 1788), dramatist, is the author of a solitary dramatic production, the 'Song of Solomon,' in seven scenes, printed in 8vo in 1750. He is therein styled a gentleman, and is described as living in Portpool Lane, Gray's Inn Lane, where he is prepared to give lessons in the art of punctuation by the accent points in the Hebrew code. The 'Biographia Dramatica' asserts that he died at his house at Deptford about November 1788.

[Baker's Biog. Dramat.; Egerton's Theatrical Remembrancer, 1788; Gilliland's Dramatic Mirror, 1808.] J. K.

**BLAND**, MARIA THERESA (1769–1838), vocalist, was the daughter of Italian Jews named Romanzini. Her parents came to London soon after their daughter's birth, and in the spring of 1773, through the influence of a hairdresser named Cady, obtained an engagement for their child at Hughes's Riding School. Her vocal talent developed at a very early age, and after singing at the Royal Circus she was engaged by Daly for the Dublin Theatre, where she sang with great success. In 1782, on the retirement of Mrs. Wrighten, she was engaged at Drury Lane to take her parts, which were those known as 'singing chambermaids.' Miss Romanzini's first appearance at Drury Lane took place on 24 Oct. 1786, when she played Antonio in an English version of Grétry's 'Richard Cœur-de-Lion.' In 1789 she went to Liverpool, and sang there with such success, both on the stage and at concerts, that she refused to return to Drury Lane unless her salary were raised. The management declining to grant her request, after waiting a few weeks, she came back to London and resumed her

place at Drury Lane. On 21 Oct. 1790 she was married to Bland, a brother of Mrs. Jordan of Drury Lane Theatre, and an actor of no great distinction. Mrs. Bland remained attached to the Drury Lane company for the greater part of her life, but she also sang at the Haymarket under Colman's management, where her first appearance took place in 1791, as Wowski in Arnold's 'Inkle and Yarico.' She also sang for several seasons at Vauxhall. In 1824 she began to exhibit symptoms of imbecility, which developed into a kind of melancholy madness. On 5 July 1824 a performance was given for her benefit at Drury Lane, which produced (together with a public subscription) about 800*l*. The money was handed over to Lord Egremont, who allowed her an annuity of 80*l*. She lived for the rest of her life with a family named Western, at the Broadway, Westminster, where she died of a fit of apoplexy on 15 Jan. 1838. She was buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on 25 Jan. Her husband, whom it was said that she had treated badly, left her some years earlier and went to America, where he died. Mrs. Bland's voice was a mezzo-soprano of very sweet quality. Her powers were limited, but as a singer of English ballads she was singularly perfect and free from any blemish of style or taste. In person she was short and dark, but her acting was very bright and vivacious. The following is a list of the principal engraved portraits of her: 1, in the 'Thespian Magazine,' vol. i., by J. Condé (published 1 Aug. 1792); 2, as Miss Notable in the 'Lady's Last Stake,' by De Wilde (published 23 June 1795); 3, as Nina in the 'Prisoner' (published 1 Feb. 1796); 4 and 5, as Mary Ann in the 'School for Guardians,' by Graham (published 21 Jan. 1797); 6, 'The Little Bland Melodist' (coloured) (published 12 March 1805); 7, as Madelon in the 'Surrender of Calais' (n. d.); and 8, as Sally in the 'Shipwreck,' by De Wilde (n. d.) Mrs. Bland had two sons: Charles, a tenor singer, who was the original Oberon in Weber's opera, and James, a bass, who began life as an opera singer, but was afterwards better known as an actor of burlesque, and who died at the Strand Theatre on 17 July 1861.

[Ann. Register, lxxx. 197; Georgian Era, iv. 297; Genest's Hist. of the Stage, vi. 424, ix. 240; Musical World, 19 and 26 Jan. 1838; Thespian Magazine, i. 298; Gent. Mag. 1790, 956; Kelly's Reminiscences, ii. 80; information from Mr. W. H. Husk.] W. B. S.

**BLAND**, MILES (1786–1868), mathematician, born in 1786, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1808, as second wrangler and Smith's prizeman. He was afterwards elected fellow (5 April 1808) and tutor of his college, and acted as moderator (1814, 1815, 1816) and public examiner (1817–1818) in mathematics. He became rector of Lilley, Hertfordshire, in 1823, and a prebendary of Wells Cathedral in 1826, when he proceeded D.D. Bland was a fellow of the Royal Society, of the Society of Antiquaries, and of the Astronomical Society. He died in 1868. His chief works are: 1. 'Geometrical Problems . . . from the first six books of Euclid . . . with the elements of Plane Trigonometry,' Cambridge, 1819, 2nd edit. 1821, 3rd edit. 1827. 2. 'Algebraical Problems,' a very popular schoolbook, first published in 1812, 9th edit. 1849. 3. 'The Elements of Hydrostatics,' 1824, 1827. 4. 'Annotations on the Historical Books of the New Testament;' vol. i. St. Matthew's Gospel (1828), vol. ii. St. Mark's Gospel (1829). 5. 'Mechanical and Philosophical Problems,' 1830.

[Men of the Time, 7th edit.; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Baker's Register of St. John's College, ed. Mayor, i. 312, 314; Notes and Queries, 6th ser. ix. 218.]

**BLAND**, ROBERT (1730–1816), the elder, physician, was the son of an attorney at King's Lynn, and was educated at the London hospitals. He received the degree of M.D. from the university of St. Andrews in 1778, and was admitted licentiate of the College of Physicians on 30 Sept. 1786. He obtained an extensive practice as an accoucheur in London, and in this department acquired so high a reputation that he was engaged to write all the articles on midwifery for Rees's 'Cyclopædia.' To the 'Philosophical Transactions' he contributed in 1781 a paper on 'Some Calculations of the number of Accidents or Deaths which happen from Parturition; Proportion of Male and Female Children born; of Twins, Monstrosities, &c.;' and in the same year a 'Table of the Chances of Life from Infancy to Twenty-six years of age.' He published in 1794 'Observations on Human and Comparative Parturition,' and he was also the author of 'Proverbs chiefly taken from the Adagia of Erasmus, with Explanations; and illustrated by Examples from the Spanish, Italian, French, and English Languages,' 2 vols., 1814. He died at Leicester Square on 29 June 1816.

[Gent. Mag. lxxxvi. part ii. 186; Munk's Roll Coll. of Phys. (1878), ii. 365; Watt's Bibl. Brit. i. 120.]

**BLAND**, ROBERT (1779 ?–1825), the younger, classical scholar, son of Robert Bland [q. v.], was born about 1779. He was educated

at Harrow and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1802. On leaving Cambridge he entered holy orders, and became an assistant-master at Harrow. After some years he resigned his mastership, and was engaged as reader and preacher at some London chapels. Later he was appointed minister to the English church at Amsterdam; but 'the circumstances of the times not permitting him to fulfill the objects of his appointment,' he came back to England, and received, in 1813, the curacy of Prittlewell, Essex, which he exchanged in 1816 for the curacy of Kenilworth. He died at Leamington 12 March 1825, leaving a widow and nine children. As a classical scholar and teacher he was much esteemed in his day. His 'Elements of Latin Hexameters and Pentameters,' which has been frequently reprinted, is still a useful manual of instruction; and his 'Translations, chiefly from the Greek Anthology, with Tales and Miscellaneous Poems,' 1806, 8vo, attracted considerable notice. Bland's other works are: 1. 'Edwy and Elgiva, poems,' 1808, 8vo. 2. 'The Four Slaves of Cythera, a Poetical Romance,' 1809, 8vo. 3. 'A Collection of the Most Beautiful Poems of the Minor Poets of Greece,' 1813, 8vo. 4. 'Collections from the Greek Anthology,' &c. 1813, 8vo. 5. A translation, made in conjunction with Miss Plumptre, of the 'Memoirs of Baron de Grimm' and 'Diderot,' 2 vols. 1813, 8vo. Byron complimented Bland in 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.' Some interesting letters of Bland's are printed in 'Memoirs of Francis Hodgson,' i. 232–249.

[Gent. Mag. xcv. 646; Hodgson's Memoirs; Watt.] A. H. B.

**BLAND**, TOBIAS (1563?–1604), divine, born in or about 1563, matriculated as a sizar of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in December 1576, and took his bachelor's degree in 1580–1. He migrated to Corpus Christi College in 1581, and was shortly afterwards accused of composing a libel against the master of that college, Dr. Norgate. The libel was entitled 'A Necessary Cathecisme to be red every Sunday morninge.' It began thus: 'In the name of the father, the sonn, and the old wiffe.' Certain passages of the libel were strongly suspected to refer to Sir Francis Walsingham. Bland confessed his fault before the master, fellows, and scholars, whereupon he was 'put to shame of sytting in the stocks,' and was afterwards expelled from the college. In 1584 great opposition wa shown when he wished to take his master' degree. Among the Lansdowne MSS. is Latin letter against Bland addressed to Lord Burghley, and signed by fifty members of the senate; but the opposition failed. In 1589 he was chaplain to John, Lord St. John, baron of Bletsoe. In 1591 he proceeded B.D., about 1594 became sub-almoner to Queen Elizabeth, and on 29 Oct. 1602 was collated to a canonry in the church of Peterborough. He died at the end of 1604, and was buried at King's Cliffe, Northamptonshire. He published in 1589 a sermon on 1 Timothy iv. 1–2, under the title of 'A Baite for Momus, so called upon occasion of a sermon at Bedford iniuriously traduced by the factions. Now not altered but augmented. With a briefe Patrocinie of the lawfull use of Philosophie in the more serious and sacred studie of diuinitie. By Tobie Bland, Chaplaine to the right Honourable John, Lord Saint John, Baron of Bletsoe,' 4to, black letter. In a marginal note the author makes mention of his 'larger Apologie of Philosophie in a former treatise.' But the 'former treatise' is not extant, and perhaps was not published. Some quaint proverbs occur in the 'Baite for Momus.'

[Lansdowne MS. 45, art. 65–7; Bridge's Northamptonshire, ii. 564; Le Neve's Fasti, ed. Hardy, ii. 543; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabrigienses, ii. 395; Baite for Momus, 1589; Ames's Typog. Antiq. (Herbert), 1176.] A. H. B.

**BLAND**, WILLIAM (1789–1868), Australian statesman, was born in London 5 Nov. 1789. He was son of Robert Bland the elder [q. v.], and brother of Robert Bland, classical scholar [q. v.] Bland is said to have been educated at the Merchant Taylors' School, but his name does not appear in the Rev. C. J. Robinson's register of that institution. His father was his instructor in medicine and surgery; when scarcely nineteen he was admitted, at an examination held by the Royal College of Surgeons for the naval medical services, a surgeon 5th rate 6 Jan. 1809, and soon after received an appointment in the royal navy. The vessel to which he was assigned sailed for Bombay. During the voyage, some misunderstanding having arisen between Mr. Bland and the purser, it culminated in a quarrel when the ship neared the Persian Gulf, and a duel took place as soon as they reached the land, in which the purser was fatally wounded. An insinuation of unfairness on the part of Lieutenant William Randall led to a second duel, in which neither principal was hurt; but both were arrested, and subsequently tried at Calcutta and sentenced to seven years' transportation. Bland was exiled to Sydney, where he ar-

rived in 1814, and seven or eight months later began to practise his profession, a free pardon having in the meantime been granted to him. Whilst smarting under domestic affliction, Bland libelled Governor Lachlan Macquarie, was tried, fined 50*l.* and imprisoned for twelve months in Paramatta gaol. On his release he devoted himself in Australia to public affairs and philanthropic projects. He appears to have been in England after this period, as he was passed by the Royal College of Surgeons as a naval assistant surgeon 2 May 1823, and as a naval surgeon 7 July 1826. Next to William Charles Wentworth, Australia is indebted to Bland for the political institutions she now enjoys. His energetic action as a member of the Patriotic Association, his letters to Charles Buller, M.P., on the indefeasible rights of the colonists, and his attention to the public charities, gained for him a deserved popularity, which resulted in his return 15 June 1843 as one of the members for Sydney to the first elective legislature in New South Wales. On his retirement in 1848, consequent on his defeat by Mr. Lowe (the present Viscount Sherbrooke), he devoted himself to the practice of his profession, and to those philanthropic labours which endeared him to hundreds of his fellow-colonists. He died suddenly at his residence, 28 College Street, Sydney, 21 July 1868, and was buried in the necropolis.

[Heaton's Australian Dictionary of Dates (1879), pp. 18–19; Illustrated News of the World, iv. 68 (1859), with portrait; Carlisle's History of the Family of Bland (1826), pp. 235–47.]

G. C. B.

**BLANDFORD**, WALTER, D.D. (1619–1675), bishop successively of Oxford and Worcester, was the son of Walter Blandford, and was born at Melbury Abbas, Dorsetshire, in 1619. He became a servitor of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1635, was admitted a scholar of Wadham College in 1638, took the degrees in arts, and was in 1644 admitted a fellow of the latter college. The fact that he was not ejected by the parliamentary visitors in 1648 shows, in Wood's opinion, 'that he did either take the covenant or submit to them.' About this time he was appointed chaplain to John, Lord Lovelace of Hurley, Berkshire. In 1659 he was elected warden of Wadham College, and in the following year created D.D. At this period he was chaplain to Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards earl of Clarendon, who obtained for him a prebend in the church of Gloucester and a chaplainship in ordinary to the king. In 1662–3 he served the office of vice-chancellor of the university. He was consecrated bishop of Oxford in 1665, was nominated dean of the Chapel Royal soon afterwards, and in 1671 was translated to the see of Worcester, where he died 9 July 1675. It is related that when the Duchess of York (daughter of his patron, Lord Clarendon) was dying, Dr. Blandford went to see her. The duke (afterwards James II) meeting the bishop in the drawing-room told him that she had been reconciled to the Roman catholic church, when the bishop said he made no doubt but that she would do well, since she was fully convinced, and did it not out of any worldly end; and he afterwards went into the room to her, and made her a short christian exhortation, suited to the condition she was in, and then departed (*Life of James II*, ed. Clarke, i. 452, 453).

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iii. 1229, 1258, iv. 514, 829, 851, 897, and Life of Wood, p. xliv; Godwin, De Præsulibus (Richardson), 474, 547; Egerton MS. 806; Lansd. MS. 986 ff. 120, 121; Chambers's Worcestershire Biography, 184; Le Neve's Fasti, i. 449, ii. 506, iii. 67, 478, 578.]

T. C.

**BLANDIE** or **BLANDY**, WILLIAM (*fl.* 1580), author, born at Newbury, Berkshire, was educated at Winchester College; was elected a probationer fellow of New College, Oxford, on 8 June 1563, and was admitted B.A. 3 July 1566. Soon afterwards he was removed from his fellowship by the Bishop of Winchester on account of his strong popish leanings. He then went to London and joined the Middle Temple, where he became 'fellow.' He appears to have served in the Low Countries with the English army in 1580. He was the author of: 1. 'The Five Books of the Famous, Learned, and Eloquent Man, Hieronimo Osorius [Osorio da Fonseca, bishop of Silves], contayning a discussion of Ciuill and Christian Nobilitie,' 1576, dedicated 'at Newberie, 6 day of April,' to the Earl of Leicester. 2. 'The Castle or Picture of Pollicy, shewing forth most liuely the face, body, and partes of a commonwealth, the duety . . . . of a perfect . . . . souldiar, the martiall feates late done by our . . . . nation, under the conduct of . . . . J. Noris, Generall of the army of the states in Friesland. . . . Handled in manner of a Dialogue betwixt Gefferay Gate and William Blandy, souldiars,' 1581, dedicated to Sir Philip Sidney. An undated volume on ancient chronology, by Adam and William Blandy, fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford, has been erroneously ascribed to this William Blandy. The book was certainly published early in the eighteenth century. Adam Blandy proceeded B.A. at Oxford in

1704 and M.A. in 1707. William proceeded B.A. in 1708 and M.A. in 1711, and died in 1730. They were probably descendants of the earlier William Blandy, and sons of Adam Blandy of Letcombe Regis, Berkshire (Bowles's *Berkshire Genealogies*, 144).

[illegible] (Bliss), i. 425; Oxford Register [illegible] Hist. Soc.), i. 264; Brit. Mus. Cat. [illegible]; Notes and Queries, 8th ser., iii. 67, 119; Harleian MS. [illegible] S. L. L.

**BLANDY, MARY** (*d.* 1752), murderess, was the only child of Francis Blandy, attorney, of Henley-on-Thames, who had said that he would leave her a fortune of 10,000*l.* An officer in the marines, named William Henry Cranstoun, son of William, fifth Lord Cranstoun, proposed to marry her. The father objected, suspecting Cranstoun to be already married. He had, in fact, married Anne Murray in 1747. Hereupon Cranstoun induced Miss Blandy by letter to administer arsenic in small doses to her father. He died after some months on 14 Aug. 1751. Miss Blandy was tried at Oxford on 3 March 1752, convicted upon strong evidence, including that of her father's physician, Anthony Addington [q. v.], and hanged on 6 April 1752. Much attention was aroused at the time, especially by the pathetic circumstance that the father, when he knew himself to be dying by his daughter's hands, only pitied her and tried to prevent her committing herself. He appears to have thought that she mistook the poison which she received from Cranstoun for a potion intended to win his favour to the match. This view was suggested at the trial and solemnly asserted by Miss Blandy at her death, but is inconsistent with many facts brought out in evidence. Cranstoun escaped, but died 2 Dec. 1752. It was remarked as a strange coincidence that a banker in the Strand, named Buckingham Cooper, received, as lord of the manor of Henley, the forfeiture of two fields belonging to Miss Blandy and of a malthouse belonging to Miss Jefferys, who on 28 March 1752 was hanged for the murder of her uncle at Walthamstow.

[illegible] Tryal of Mary Blandy for the Murder of her Father, &c. 1752, reprinted in Howell's State Trials, xix. 1181–1194; Annual Register for 1768, p. 77; Gent. Mag. for 1752, pp. 108, 152, 188; Universal Magazine for June 1752; Letter from a Clergyman to Miss Blandy, with her own Narrative, 1752; Miss Blandy's own Account, &c. London, 1752; An Answer to Miss Blandy's Narrative; A Candid Appeal to the Public concerning &c. 1752; Horace Walpole's Letters (Cunningham), i. 281, 285, 290, 306, 312, 346; Notes and Queries, 8th ser., iii. 67, 119; Douglas's Scots Peerage, i. 308.] L. S.

**BLANE, SIR GILBERT** (1749–1834), physician, was the fourth son of Mr. Gilbert Blane of Blanefield, Ayrshire, where he was born on 29 Aug. (O. S.) 1749. At the age of fourteen he was sent to the university of Edinburgh, being at first intended for the church, but was ultimately led to study medicine. After spending five years in the faculty of arts, and five more in that of medicine at Edinburgh, he took the degree of M.D. in the university of Glasgow on 28 Aug. 1778. During his studentship he was elected one of the presidents of the (Students') Medical Society of Edinburgh. On leaving Edinburgh Blane came to London furnished with introductions from his teacher, Dr. Cullen, to Dr. William Hunter, who recommended him as private physician to Lord Holdernesse, and afterwards in the same capacity to Admiral Rodney, who was then sailing on his notable expedition to the West Indies in 1779. Blane won Rodney's good opinion by his professional skill and also by his personal bravery, which was shown in conveying the admiral's orders under fire in a dangerous emergency to the officers at the guns. Rodney at once placed him in the important position of physician to the fleet, which he occupied till the close of the war, returning to England with Admiral Francis William Drake in the spring of 1783. He was present at six general engagements, and wrote an account, which was published, of the great victory over the French fleet commanded by the Comte de Grasse on 12 April 1782. He also furnished materials for Mundy's 'Life of Rodney,' and took part in a controversy which subsequently arose respecting that great admiral's originality in introducing into naval warfare the manœuvre of 'breaking the line.' These, with many other circumstances, show the intimate friendship which existed between Blane and his commander. The officers of the West India fleet also marked their appreciation of Blane's services by unanimously recommending him to the admiralty for a special recompense, which he received in the form of a pension from the crown. In 1781, when Rodney was compelled by the state of his health to come home for a time, Blane accompanied him, and took the opportunity of being admitted as licentiate of the College of Physicians on 3 Dec. 1781, but returned to the West India station early in 1782.

The services which Blane rendered while in medical charge of the West India fleet, and the reforms which, firmly supported by Rodney, he was able to introduce, were indeed of the most signal importance, not only to the efficiency of that fleet, but as inaugurating a new era in the sanitary condition of the

navy. Before his time scurvy prevailed to a lamentable extent among seamen, so that important naval operations often failed from this cause alone. Fevers and other diseases arising from infection and the unhealthy state of ships also caused great mortality. Blane, in a memorial presented to the admiralty on 13 Oct. 1781, showed that one man in seven died from disease on the West India station in one year. He suggested certain precautions, especially relating to the supply of wine, fresh fruit, and other provisions, adapted to prevent scurvy, and also advocated the enforcement of stricter discipline in sanitary matters on board ship. In a second memorial (16 July 1782) he points out the great improvement effected by the carrying out of these suggestions, the annual mortality being reduced to one in twenty. The health of the fleet during the latter part of Rodney's command was indeed remarkably good, and greatly contributed to its successes, as was generously acknowledged by the commander himself in the following words:—'To his (Dr. Blane's) knowledge and attention it was owing that the English fleet was, notwithstanding their excessive fatigue and constant service, in a condition always to attack and defeat the public enemy. In my own ship, the Formidable, out of 900 men, not one was buried in six months.'

In 1780 Blane brought out a small book 'On the most effectual means for preserving the Health of Seamen, particularly in the Royal Navy.' Later on, in 1793, his recommendation of lemon-juice as a preventive of the scurvy to Admiral Sir Alan Gardner, one of the lords of the admiralty, produced such good results as led to the issuing in 1795 of regulations for the universal use of this article in the navy. Though Blane was by no means the discoverer of this remedy, which had been known for more than a century, and had been strongly recommended by Dr. Lind and others, he was the means of introducing those regulations which have entirely banished scurvy from the queen's ships.

Shortly after Blane's return to England a vacancy occurred for a physician at St. Thomas's Hospital, and as he was now resolved to practise in London, he became a candidate. The influence of Lord Rodney, who after his brilliant victories was one of the most popular men in England, was warmly exerted on his behalf. In a letter to one of the governors Rodney bore the generous testimony to Blane's merits which has already been quoted. After a sharp contest Blane was elected, on 19 Sept. 1783, by 98 votes to 84. He held this office for twelve years, resigning it in 1795.

In 1785 Blane was appointed physician extraordinary to the Prince of Wales, on the recommendation of the Duke of Clarence, with whom he had become acquainted in his naval career; and afterwards became physician to the prince's household and his physician in ordinary. In 1785 also he produced the first edition of his work on the diseases of seamen, which passed through several editions and attained the position of a medical classic.

His court and hospital appointments, with other connections, appear to have procured Blane a large practice, but he was more especially known for his services in public affairs, naval, military, and civil.

In 1795 he was appointed one of the commissioners for sick and wounded seamen, a body which was virtually the medical board for the navy, and held this position till the reduction of the naval and military establishments after the peace of Amiens in 1802, when his services were rewarded with a doubling of his former pension.

His advice was frequently sought by the government and other authorities on sanitary and medical matters. Thus in 1799 the Turkey Company, which then controlled the whole of the Levant trade, consulted him about the quarantine regulations for the prevention of the importation of plague from the Mediterranean, and he was called upon by the government to draw up, in conjunction with other eminent physicians, the rules which formed the basis of the Quarantine Act of 1799. When the army returned from Egypt, it was transported under regulations drawn up by Blane to guard against the danger of introducing the plague into this country. The Home Office consulted him on a variety of subjects: on the means of keeping contagious fevers out of prisons, on the mortality which arose from the same cause in ships which carried convicts to Botany Bay, &c. The board of control sought his aid in framing improved regulations for the medical service in India. Hardly any department of state failed to resort to Blane's advice on one occasion or another. But the most important emergency on which he was called upon to advise the government was in connection with the disastrous Walcheren expedition. It was felt that the critical situation of the army, owing chiefly to the ravages of disease, was eminently a question requiring medical knowledge and experience. The army medical board (consisting of the physician-general, the surgeon-general, and the inspector-general) had lost the confidence of the government, first through having failed to foresee the dangers arising

from the unhealthiness of the seat of war, and then by their supineness in meeting the crisis, each member of the board excusing himself on various pretexts from proceeding to the scene of action (see report of evidence given before a committee of the whole House of Commons, 1810). Under these circumstances the War Office sent out Blane to report; and when it was decided, chiefly on medical grounds, to recall the expedition, he was charged with the arrangements for bringing home the sick and wounded.

This perhaps unprecedented instance of employing a naval medical officer in the work of the army department undoubtedly raised Blane's reputation, whether or no (which does not appear) it may have given rise to any jealousy. He was at once liberally rewarded and thanked, and received the honour of a baronetcy from the prince regent on 26 Dec. 1812.

On the accession of George IV Blane became one of his physicians in ordinary, and filled the same office in the next reign. Consultations on medico-political questions and compensatory honours flowed in upon Blane from foreign countries. The emperor of Russia, the king of Prussia, and the president of the United States sought his advice and acknowledged his services. In 1821 the medical officers of the navy presented him with a piece of plate. In 1829 he founded a prize medal for the best journal kept by the surgeons of the royal navy. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, a member of the Institute of France, and other learned bodies. In 1821 Blane's health began to fail, but not seriously till 1834. He died on 26 June 1834 at his house in Sackville Street. An unfinished portrait of him by Sir M. A. Shee is in the College of Physicians. He married, 11 July 1786, the only daughter of Mr. Abraham Gardiner, and had six sons and three daughters. He was succeeded in the title by his third son, Hugh Seymour Blane; the two elder died previously.

Blane was undoubtedly a man of great original force of character, and he became a very completely equipped physician. He united in an uncommon degree adequate scholarship and considerable dialectical skill with scientific acumen and great administrative capacity. He does not appear to have made any reputation as a hospital teacher, but his books are well written and full of original observations. Although there is no one subject in which he made any striking discovery, the general body of fact and argument in his writings constitutes an important contribution to medicine and to the science of health. His tract entitled 'Medical Logic,' intended to show the fallacies which beset medical inquiries, contains a good deal of common sense with some philosophical pedantry. Of his other dissertations the most important are: 'On the Comparative Health of the British Navy from 1779 to 1814 ('Medico-Chirurgical Transactions,' vol. vi. 1815); 'Observations respecting Intermittent Fevers, the cause of the sickness of the army in Walcheren, &c.' (*ib.* vol. iii. 1812); 'On the Comparative Prevalence and Mortality of different Diseases in London' (*ib.* vol. iv. 1813). He wrote also: 'Observations on the Diseases of Seamen,' London, 8vo, 1st ed. 1785, 2nd ed. 1790, 3rd ed. 1803 (with a pharmacopœia for the naval service). 'Elements of Medical Logick,' London, 1819, 8vo, 2nd ed. 1821, 3rd ed. 1825. Select Dissertations on Medical Science collected,' London, 1822, 8vo, 2nd ed. 2 vols. 1833, including those quoted above with others, namely: 'On Muscular Motion' (the Croonian Lecture read before the Royal Society, 18 and 20 Nov. 1788); 'On the True Value and Present State of Vaccination' (also in 'Med.-Chir. Trans.' vol. x. 1819); 'On the Mechanical Compression of the Head in Hydrocephalus;' 'On the Yellow Fever,' &c., &c. 'Statement of the Progressive Improvement in the Health of the Royal Navy at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century,' London, 1830, 8vo. 'Warning to the Public on the Cholera of India,' London, 1831, 8vo. 'Reflections on the Present Crisis of Public Affairs,' 1831, 8vo, &c.

[Authentic Memoirs of Physicians and Surgeons, 2nd ed. 1818, p. 135; London Medical Gazette, 1834, xiv. 459, 483; Gent. Mag. 1835, p. 93; Mundy's Life of Rodney, 2 vols. London, 1830; Munk's Coll. of Phys. (1878), ii. 325; Archives of St. Thomas's Hospital; Blane's Works.]

J. F. P.

**BLANEFORDE**, HENRY (*fl.* 1330), chronicler, was a monk of St. Albans. A fragment of his chronicle has been preserved. Beginning with the year 1323 he possibly intended to continue the work of Trokelowe, which ends at 1330. What we have of his chronicle, however, ends in 1324, though it contains a reference to an event of 1326. The only manuscript of Blaneforde now known to exist is in the British Museum (*Cotton MSS.*, Claudius, D. vi.) In this Blaneforde's chronicle follows the 'Annals of Trokelowe' without break. From this manuscript Hearne printed the work in his 'Annales Edwardi II,' Oxford, 1729; it has been edited by H. T. Riley in the 'Chronica Monasterii S. Albani,' Rolls Ser. From a reference to this writer as Blankforde in Walsingham's 'History,' i. 170, Mr.

Riley believes that he took his name from Blanquefort, near Bordeaux, called Blanckeforde in the 'Annals of Waverley,' p. 404. Blaneforde's name is mentioned in a notice of the historians of St. Albans in a fragment printed in the Rolls edition of the 'Annals of John Amundesham.' For a Blaneford, evidently in Somerset, see a charter of Edward II in Dugdale's 'Monasticon,' vi. 415.

[Chron. Monas. S. Albani, Trokelowe, Blaneforde, 131–152 (Rolls Ser.), see Preface; Walsingham's Historia Anglorum, i. 170 (Rolls Ser.); Joh. Amundesham Ann. 303 (Rolls Ser.); Annales Monastici, ii. 404 (Rolls Ser.); Descriptive Catalogue of Hist. MSS. iii. 386 (Hardy).]

W. H.

**BLANKETT**, JOHN (*d.* 1801), admiral, served as volunteer and midshipman in the Somerset with Captain (afterwards Sir Edward) Hughes, and was present in her at the reduction of Louisbourg, 1758, and of Quebec, 1759. He was thus led to consider the possible existence of a north-west passage, concerning which, on his return to England, he presented a report to the admiralty. In 1761 he was made lieutenant, and after the peace in 1763 obtained leave to go to Russia in quest of exact information concerning the then recent discoveries on the east coast of Asia. In 1770 he was lieutenant of the Albion, with Captain Barrington, and in 1778 was first lieutenant of the Victory, then carrying the flag of Admiral Keppel, and was made commander 30 Jan. 1779. He was then appointed to the Nymph sloop, and sent out to the East Indies to join Sir Edward Hughes, by whom he was posted into the Ripon on 23 Jan. 1780. The ship was shortly afterwards ordered home, and Blankett held no further appointment during that war. After the peace of 1783 he commanded the Thetis frigate in the Mediterranean, where he was specially noticed by the King of Naples, who at different times accompanied him on a cruise, and presented him with his portrait set in diamonds. In July 1790 he sailed for China in the Leopard in command of convoy, and on his return was appointed to the America as commodore of a small squadron sent to the Cape of Good Hope. There, in August 1795, he was joined by the squadron under Sir George Elphinstone (afterwards Lord Keith), under whom he served at the reduction of that settlement (James, *Naval History* (ed. 1860), i. 333–6). In June 1798 he was appointed to the Leopard, with orders to proceed to India. On his arrival on the station he was sent as senior officer to the Red Sea, where he commanded during the subsequent operations in Egypt. He became rear-admiral in Feb. 1799. In August 1800 he went for a short time to Bombay, and had the good fortune on the passage to pick up the Clarisse, a very active French privateer, which, a few months before, under the command of Robert Surcouf, had been the terror of the commerce of the Indian seas. By January he was back in the Red Sea, and in the Gulf of Suez from April to June. His constitution had been already severely tried, and the terrible heat of the Red Sea summer proved fatal to him. He died on board the Leopard near Mocha on 14 July 1801. He is described as an unusually good linguist, having a perfect mastery of French, Italian, and Portuguese; and as being universally esteemed, not only as a good officer, but as an accomplished and amiable gentleman, notwithstanding a certain irritability induced by gout.

[Gent. Mag. (1802), lxxii. i. 25 (the writer of this notice claims to have known Blankett for more than thirty years, but he is very confused in his dates and inaccurate in his details); official letters, &c. in the Record Office.] J. K. L.

**BLANTYRE, Lords.** [See Stuart.]

**BLAQUIERE**, JOHN, Baron de Blaquiere (1732–1812), politician, the fifth son of John Blaquiere, a French emigrant, who settled in London as a merchant, was born 5 May 1732. He was for some time in the counting-house of a London merchant, and then entered the army. His first official employment was as secretary of legation in France with Lord Harcourt, 1771–2, and when that nobleman went to Ireland in 1772 as lord lieutenant, Blaquiere accompanied him as his chief secretary (1772–7). He represented a number of constituencies in the Irish parliament: Old Leighlin until 1783, Carlingford from that date to 1790, Charleville 1790–7, and Newtown from 1797 until the extinction of the Irish parliament. In 1801 he was elected for Rye in the parliament of the United Kingdom, and in June 1803 he was returned for Downton in Wiltshire. One of Blaquiere's first experiences on Irish soil was a duel with a Mr. Beauchamp Bagenal in 1773, but he soon received considerable advancement. He was sworn of the privy council, invested in 1774 with the military order of the Bath, created a baronet 5 July 1784, and raised to the Irish peerage Baron de Blaquiere on 30 July 1800. He became bailiff of Phœnix Park, alnager of Ireland, and commissioner of the paving board. Many of the chief improvements in Dublin were effected under his care, and even envy allowed that, pluralist as he was, his money was spent in his adopted country. A gourmet with social and convivial tastes,

possessed of much good sense, with 'no small fund of useful and various knowledge, heightened by many strokes of art,' he enjoyed greater popularity than most of his predecessors and successors in his difficult office. His advocacy in 1773 of the imposition of a tax on absentee landlords caused some excitement among the Irish gentry and peers who habitually lived away from their estates, but did not tend to diminish his popularity among the majority of his neighbours. When he ceased to be in power, it was generally remarked that he was the only secretary who was known to have resided in Ireland when he no longer drew the pay of office. He died at Bray, county Wicklow, on 27 Aug. 1812. By his wife, Eleanor, only daughter of Robert Dobson of Cork, whom he married 24 Dec. 1775, he had numerous children. An engraved portrait of this genial politician is in Barrington's 'Historic Memoirs.'

[Walpole's Letters, vi. 6. 11; Warden Flood's Henry Flood, 85–8, 343; Sir Jonah Barrington's Personal Sketches (1869), i. 101–3, 111–13; Barrington's Hist. Memoirs (1833), i. 216; Correspondence of Rt. Hon. John Beresford, i. 7, 125–7, 151–4, ii. 64, 290; Gent. Mag. 1812, pt. ii. 288; Froude's English in Ireland, ii. 145–87, 394, 490, iii. 29–32, 137, 150, 240–3.]

W. P. C.

**BLATHWAYT, WILLIAM** (1649?–1717), politician, the only son of William Blathwayt of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and a member of the Middle Temple, who married on 19 Oct. 1648 Anne, daughter of Justinian Povey, was born, it is believed, in 1649. His first appointment was as one of Sir William Temple's secretaries at the Hague in 1668, and his correspondence shows that he was engaged at Rome in some kind of public business in 1672. A few years later he seems to have been stationed at Stockholm and Copenhagen. In August 1683 he purchased from Matthew Locke the post of secretary-at-war, a position which before the revolution of 1688 seems to have been synonymous with a clerkship of a committee of council, and, according to Luttrell, he became clerk of the council in ordinary on 22 Oct. 1686, and clerk of the privy council February 1689. He was in attendance on the privy council when the seven bishops were called in, and he was one of the chief witnesses at their trial. As secretary-at-war he attended James II to Salisbury, November 1688, with his forces. From a memorandum drawn up by Lord Palmerston on the duties of that office, it appears that Blathwayt, whilst holding it, regulated almost the whole of the business connected with the army (Bulwer and Ashley's *Lord Palmerston*, i. 387–90). His skill in languages made him a great favourite with William III. He attended that monarch during his campaign in Flanders, and whilst abroad discharged the duties of secretary-at-state, his place at home being filled by a substitute. From May 1696 to 1706 he was a commissioner of trade, and he remained secretary-at-war until 1704. He represented the constituency of Newtown in the Isle of Wight from 1685 to 1687, and his re-election received royal sanction in September of the following year, but he was not a member of the Convention parliament of 1689. On 20 Nov. 1693 he was returned by the city of Bath, and sat for that constituency uninterruptedly until 1710. He had married on 23 Dec. 1686 Mary, the only surviving daughter and heir of John Wynter of Dyrham, Gloucestershire, an estate which still belongs to his descendants. The present house of Dyrham Park, planned by Talmen, was completed at the cost of Blathwayt in 1698, and the gardens were at the same time laid out by Le Notre in the approved Dutch style. Views of it are in Campbell's 'Vitruvius Britannicus,' and in Sir R. Atkyns's 'Gloucestershire.' His house at Bath was fitted up for Queen Anne when she went to drink the waters in July 1702. It was rumoured in December 1700 that, 'in consideration of his services to his majestie,' Blathwayt would have been created earl of Bristol, but he was never raised to the peerage. He was a strong whig in politics, and was pitted as the whig champion against Harley on the points of precedent which arose in parliamentary debate. He retired from active life in 1710, and died at Dyrham in August 1717, being buried in its parish church on 30 Aug. Numerous letters to and from him are preserved at Dyrham Park, among the manuscripts in the British Museum, at the Bodleian Library, and in many of the collections described among the reports of the Historical MSS. Commission.

[Narcissus Luttrell's Brief Relation, passim; Bigland's Gloucestershire, p. 533; Atkyns's Gloucestershire, 216; Macaulay's History, ii. 378–81; Pepys's Diary (ed. 1849), v. 331, 389, 453.]

W. P. C.

**BLAYNEY, ANDREW THOMAS, Lord Blayney** (1770–1834), a distinguished officer, was born at Blayney Castle, county Monaghan, on 30 Nov. 1770. His father, the ninth Lord Blayney of Monaghan in the peerage of Ireland, was a lieutenant-general in the army and colonel of the 38th regiment, and was the representative of an ancient Welsh family, which had been seated

in Ireland since the reign of Elizabeth, when Sir Edward Blayney had won a great estate for himself and been created a peer in 1621. Andrew Blayney succeeded his brother as eleventh Lord Blayney in 1784, and entered the army as an ensign in the 32nd regiment in 1789. He became a lieutenant in the 41st regiment in 1791, and captain in the 38th in 1792. In 1794 he raised part of the 89th regiment, which was being recruited in Ireland, and was gazetted a major in the new regiment, whose fortunes he shared for the next fifteen years. With it he landed with Lord Moira at Ostend, and marched to join the Duke of York in Flanders, and with it he shared the dangers of the horrible retreat through Holland in the winter of 1794–5, and distinguished himself in every encounter, and especially in the affair of Boxtel. His regiment was then ordered to accompany Abercromby to the West Indies; but the terrible storm, known as 'Christian's storm' from the name of the admiral, drove the transports back. In the following year, 1796, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel on half pay, and married Lady Mabella Alexander, daughter of the first earl of Caledon.

In 1798 he purchased the lieutenant-colonelcy of his old regiment, the 89th, and took command of it in Ireland. He was at once appointed by Lord Carhampton, the commander-in-chief in Ireland, to the command of one of the flying camps, by means of which that able general, though fanatical nobleman, attempted to terrify the Irish; and he managed to perform his disagreeable functions to the satisfaction of Lord Cornwallis, and without awakening the animosity of the Irish peasantry themselves. In 1799 the 89th was ordered to form part of the garrison of Minorca, which had just been captured by Sir Charles Stuart, and when Lord Nelson recommended the despatch of troops to Sicily to preserve that island from the army of Championnet, Lord Blayney was sent thither in command of the 89th and 90th regiments. He assisted Sir Alexander Ball in reducing the island of Malta; he was present with Suwarrof's army in his continental campaign, of which he sent home an admirable account; and he was again in Malta in time to plant the English flag on the ramparts of Ricasoli. His regiment was next ordered from Malta to co-operate in Sir Ralph Abercromby's Egyptian expedition, and he was present at all the engagements in Egypt. His conduct gained him the approbation of Lord Hutchinson, who succeeded Abercromby; and on the surrender of Cairo he received the command of the two regiments, the 30th and the 89th, which were to form the garrison.

After the rupture of the treaty of Amiens the 89th was ordered first to the West Indies and then to the Cape of Good Hope, and was engaged in the recapture both of the French sugar islands and the Dutch colony in Africa. On its return from Africa it formed part of Lord Cathcart's tardy and useless expedition to Hanover, and was then sent to Buenos Ayres in General Whitelocke's luckless army. Lord Blayney was only one of the numerous excellent officers who had to pay the penalty of the incompetence of their general in the immense havoc made in their fine regiments. After the disgraceful capitulation of Buenos Ayres the 89th was again sent to the Cape, and in such badly found ships that it had to land many miles from Capetown, and to make a long and toilsome march, during which many men fell down dead from thirst and fatigue, and which was at last terminated successfully, owing to the capacity of the colonel. Lord Blayney soon found that there was no more fighting to be expected at the Cape; so he hurried home, and begged the government to employ him in the Peninsula, for which his knowledge of Spanish peculiarly fitted him. He was accordingly sent to Cadiz, and promoted major-general, in July 1810. He worried General Campbell, the governor of Gibraltar, into sending him with a mixed force of 300 English, 800 Spaniards, and 500 German and Polish deserters from the French army, to make a descent on Malaga. As might have been expected, the expedition utterly failed. At the first encounter with a part of General Sebastiani's corps d'armée, while besieging the fort of Fuengirole, the Spaniards ran away, the deserters misbehaved themselves, and Lord Blayney himself, 'whose dispositions betrayed the utmost contempt of military rules' (Napier), was taken prisoner.

Lord Blayney's passage as a prisoner of war through Spain, and his imprisonment in France at Verdun, Bitche, and Guéret, gave him a novel experience. In his 'Narrative of a forced Journey through Spain and France as a Prisoner of War in the Years 1810 to 1814' he shows great powers of observation, and makes up a most interesting book. In it he describes vividly how the Spanish people lived when the French armies were occupying their country, and how they amused themselves as usual. Lord Blayney was directly instructed by the ministry to see to the relief of the poorer English prisoners, and entrusted with funds for that purpose. His book was published on his return to England in 1814, and had, as it deserved, considerable success; but his

health was impaired, and he saw no further military service. He was promoted lieutenant-general in regular course in 1819, and died suddenly in Dublin on 8 April 1834, leaving behind him one son, Cadwallader Davis Blayney, M.P. for Monaghan, who became twelfth Lord Blayney, and a representative peer for Ireland, and on whose death, in 1874, the peerage of Blayney became extinct.

[Royal Military Calendar, ed. 1820, vol. iii.; Napier's History of the Peninsular War, book xii. chap. i.] H. M. S.

**BLAYNEY, BENJAMIN, D.D.** (1728–1801), Hebrew scholar, was first a member of Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1750 and M.A. in 1753. He afterwards became fellow, and eventually vice-principal, of Hertford College, and took the degree of B.D. in 1768. He was employed by the Clarendon Press to prepare a corrected edition of the authorised version of the Bible. This edition, which has received very high praise for its accuracy, appeared in 1769. Unfortunately a large part of the impression was destroyed in a fire which took place at the Bible Warehouse in Paternoster Row, and copies are now scarce. Blayney received much assistance in his Hebrew studies from the celebrated William Newcome, afterwards archbishop of Armagh, who was also a fellow of Hertford, and to whom he dedicated several of his works. In 1775 he published 'A Dissertation by way of Inquiry into the true Import and Application of the Vision related, Dan. ix. 24 to the End, usually called Daniel's Prophecy of Seventy Weeks.' This work attracted considerable attention, and was translated into German by the celebrated J. D. Michaelis. A corrected edition was published by the author in 1797. In 1784 Blayney published a new translation of Jeremiah and Lamentations, and in 1786 and 1788 two sermons on 'The Sign given to Ahaz,' and on 'Christ the greater Glory of the Temple.' He was appointed regius professor of Hebrew in 1787, and in the same year was made canon of Christ Church and received the degree of D.D. In 1790 he published an edition of the Hebrew-Samaritan Pentateuch, transcribed in ordinary Hebrew characters, with critical notes. His last production was a new translation of the prophecy of Zechariah, 1797. Dr. Blayney's writings, though deficient in literary ability, display what for their time and country may be considered a high degree of Hebrew scholarship. Like his friend Archbishop Newcome, and many other eminent biblical scholars of the period in England, he did not escape the imputation of heterodoxy, and was the object of several very acrimonious attacks, from which he defended himself with exemplary fairness and courtesy. He died at his rectory of Poulshot, Wiltshire, on 20 Sept. 1801, aged 73. By his will he directed that his unpublished writings, after being submitted to the judgment of his friend and patron, Dr. Barrington, bishop of Durham, should be deposited in the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth. Amongst these manuscripts may be mentioned: 1. 'A New Version of the Psalms,' 2 vols. 4to. 2. 'Critical Comment on the Psalms,' 3 vols. 3. 'Notes on Isaiah,' 3 vols.

[Gent. Mag. lxxi. 1054, lxxiii. 1108; Blayney's Preface to Dissertation on Dan. vii. 24.] H. B.

**BLEDRI,** surnamed **Ddoeth** or the Wise (*d.* 1022?), was an early bishop of Llandaff. His history is almost entirely derived from suspicious or late sources. But, if they can be believed, his election as bishop by the kings, clergy, and people of Morganwg, his investiture with the pastoral staff by Æthelred the Unready in the royal court, and his consecration by Archbishop Ælfric of Canterbury, illustrate very remarkably the dependence of Wales on England, which the imperial policy of Eadgar and Dunstan had produced, and the way in which the metropolitical jurisdiction of Canterbury followed the temporal supremacy of the English king. As Ælfric was archbishop between 995 and 1005, Bledri's appointment must have taken place within those years, and not in 983 as the original authority puts it. During Bledri's episcopate three important grants of land were made to the see of Llandaff, one of which came from Edwin, king of Gwent, as compensation for an outrage inflicted upon the bishop. A dispute had arisen between Edwin and Bledri, which resulted in a tumult, in which the bishop was wounded by some of Edwin's household. A synod of the clergy met at Llandaff, excommunicated the offenders, and placed Gwent under an interdict. The terrors of the church's censures led to Edwin's submission.

Bledri was called the Wise, and is said to have been the first scholar of his time in Wales. At a time when the famous school of St. David's was falling into decay, Bledri revived and disseminated learning in his diocese, by insisting that every priest should establish a sort of school in his church, 'that every one might know his duty to God and man.' Bledri died in 1022 or 1023.

[The Liber Landavensis, edited by the Rev. W. T. Rees for the Welsh MSS. Society, is our sole authority for Bledri's history, except that

the Gwentian Chronicle, published by the Cambrian Archæological Society, gives the above account of his learning and zeal for education. But the Liber Landavensis is more often wrong than right, and the Gwentian 'Brut' is the least trustworthy of the Welsh chronicles.] T. F. T.

**BLEECK**, ARTHUR HENRY (1827?–1877), orientalist, was for some time in the British Museum, where his remarkable linguistic capacity rendered him very useful. He afterwards went out to the East during the Crimean war, and until the conclusion of peace held a post in connection with the land transport corps at Sinope. Being refused readmission to the British Museum on his return to England, he worked for several years for Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Cana, who employed him to prepare an English version of the 'Avesta.' He died in January 1877.

His works are: 1. 'A Practical Grammar of the Turkish Language, with dialogues and vocabulary' (in conjunction with W. Burckhardt Barker), London, 1854, 8vo. 2. 'A concise Grammar of the Persian Language, containing dialogues, reading lessons, and a vocabulary: together with a new Plan for facilitating the Study of Languages, and specimens in Arabic, Armenian, Bengálí, Greek, Georgian, Hindústání, Hebrew, Latin, Persian, Russian, Sanskrit, Swedish, Syriac, and Turkish,' London, 1857, 8vo. 3. 'Catalogue of the Napoleon Library in the possession of Mr. Joshua Bates,' London, privately printed (1858), 8vo. 4. 'Avesta: the religious books of the Parsees; from Professor Spiegel's German translation of the original manuscripts,' 3 vols., London, 1864, 8vo.

[Athenæum, 3 Feb. 1877; Cat. of Printed Books in Brit. Mus.] T. C.

**BLEEK**, WILHELM HEINRICH IMMANUEL (1827–1875), the leading authority on South African philology, was the son of the biblical critic Friedrich Bleek, and was born at Berlin 8 March 1827. He began his education at Bonn, where his father was professor, but, after taking his doctorate in 1850, went to Berlin to continue his studies in classical philology. His doctor's dissertation, 'De nominum generibus linguarum Africæ australis,' &c., published in 1851, shows that thus early had he been attracted by the special branch of linguistic research which afterwards occupied all his energies. He set out with W. B. Baikie [q. v.] on his expedition up the Niger in 1854, but was compelled by ill-health to turn back at Fernando Po. In the following year, however, he was able to join Bishop Colenso in Natal, and here he devoted himself for a year and a half to the study of the language and habits of the Kaffirs. Settling at Cape Town he was appointed interpreter by Sir George Grey in 1857. Two years later he was obliged to return to Europe on sick leave, but 1860 saw him again at his work with the position of librarian to the valuable collection of rare books presented by Sir George Grey to the colony. With the intermission of a visit to England in 1869, when he was granted a well-deserved pension on the civil list, he remained busily engaged in the duties of this post and in collateral investigations into the languages of South Africa, until his death, 17 Aug. 1875. His chief works are: 1. 'The Languages of Mozambique,' London, 1856. 2. 'The Library of Sir George Grey, vol. i. Africa, vol. ii. Australia and Polynesia,' virtually a handbook of African, Australian, and Polynesian philology, London and Capetown, 1858–9. 3. 'Comparative Grammar of South African Languages,' parts i. and ii., London, 1862 and 1869, in which important distinctions between two groups of African languages are for the first time established. 4. 'Reynard the Fox in South Africa, or Hottentot Tales and Fables,' London, 1864 (Weimar, 1870), an interesting contribution to comparative mythology. 5. 'Bushman Folklore,' 1875. He also wrote a little tract, 'Ueber den Ursprung der Sprache,' in which he endeavoured to trace the origin of language to the cries of anthropoid apes, which was published in 1868 at Weimar with a preface by his cousin Ernst Haeckel. Less known is his elementary Latin grammar, published in German in 1863. He contributed philological and ethnological papers to the Berlin Gesellschaft für Erdkunde (1853), the Philological Society (1855 and 1874), the Anthropological Institute (1872), and on African folklore and mythology and kindred subjects to the 'Cape Monthly Magazine.' So important were his researches in his special department of linguistic science that on his premature death a memorial was widely signed by the first scholars of Europe to the effect that a successor should be appointed to carry on his work, and to this the Cape Colony assembly acceded. Bleek broke fresh ground in his treatises on African philology, and his books remain the first sources on the subject. His method of work was unusually thorough; he was indefatigable in examining natives with a view to elucidating their language, and his oral investigations were often very protracted before he could satisfy himself that he had accurately caught the precise sound of which he was in search. Personally this devoted student was kindly in disposition

and ready to help others at any inconvenience to himself.

[Prof. A. H. Sayce in Academy, No. 178, N.S.; Haeckel in Preface to Bleek's Ursprung der Sprache; Unsere Zeit, 1876; Cape Monthly Magazine, vols. xi. and xiii., 1875 and 1876.]

S. L-P.

BLEGBOROUGH, RALPH (1769–1827), physician, was the son of a surgeon at Richmond, Yorkshire, where he was born on 3 April 1769. He was educated at the grammar school of his native town, and, after serving for some time as apprentice to his father, continued his medical studies first at the university of Edinburgh, and then at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, London. Having become a member of the corporation of surgeons, London, he commenced in London as a general practitioner. He became M.D. of the university of Aberdeen on 29 Dec. 1804, and was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians on 30 Sept. 1805. About 1804 he entered into partnership with Dr. Walshman, a practitioner in midwifery, and henceforth devoted himself exclusively to this branch of his profession, in which his reputation became so high that he was selected as a medical witness before the committee of the House of Peers upon the question of the Gardner peerage. He devoted a large proportion of his time to gratuitous practice among the poor, and died, literally worn out by his benevolent exertions, on 23 Jan. 1827. Dr. Blegborough contributed several papers to the medical journals, and also published separately 'Two Articles on the Air Pump, extracted from the "Medical and Physical Journal,"' 1802; 'Facts and Observations respecting the Efficiency of the Air Pump and Vapour Bath in Gout and other Diseases,' 1803; and 'Address to the Governors of the Surrey Dispensary,' 1810.

[Munk's Roll Coll. of Phys. iii. 28; Gent. Mag. xcvii. pt. i. 92; British Museum Catalogue.]

BLENCOW or BLINCOW, JOHN (*fl.* 1640), divine, the son of John Blencow, of London, was born 29 Jan. 1608–9, entered Merchant Taylors' School in 1620, and proceeded to St. John's College, Oxford, in 1627, when he was elected to a fellowship. He graduated B.C.L. 25 June 1633. One Blincow, fellow of New College, was expelled from his fellowship by the parliamentary visitors in 1648, on the ground that he had taken up arms for the king, was 'dangerous, and absent.' Blencow was the author of a very curious sermon, and, Wood adds, 'perhaps other things.' The sermon, delivered at St. Paul's, and inscribed to Sir Henry Martin, is entitled 'Michael's Combat with the Divel; or, Moses his Funerall' (1640).

[Wood's Fasti Oxon., ed Bliss, i. 468; Robinson's Register of Merchant Taylors' School, i. 103; Brit. Mus. Cat. s. v. 'Blenkow.'] S. L. L.

BLENCOWE, SIR JOHN (1642–1726), judge, was born in 1642 at the manor of Marston St. Lawrence, on the Oxfordshire border of Northamptonshire. The family came originally from Greystock, in Cumberland, but this estate was granted to one Thomas Blencowe in the time of Henry VI. Fifth in descent from him was Thomas, father of John Blencowe, who married as his second wife Anne, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Francis Savage of Ripple in Worcestershire. John was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, with which his family was connected. A Blencowe was an early benefactor of the college, and Anthony Blencowe, D.C.L., was provost from 1572 to 1617. He was entered a student of the Inner Temple in 1663, called to the bar 1673, elected a master of the bench in 1687, received the degree of serjeant-at-law 11 April 1689, and represented Brackley in Northamptonshire for five years in the parliament of 1690, being a firm adherent of the government. He married Anne, eldest daughter of Dr. John Wallis, Savilian professor of geometry in Oxford. To this marriage Blencowe in part owed his advancement; for when the deanery (or bishopric, according to Granger) of Hereford was offered to Dr. Wallis he declined it, and asked a favour for his son-in-law, saying, 'I have a son-in-law, Mr. Serjeant Blencowe, of the Inner Temple, a member of parliament, an able lawyer, and not inferior to many of those on the bench, of a good life and great integrity, cordial to the government, and serviceable to it.' Accordingly, on 17 Sept. 1696, Blencowe was raised to the bench as a baron of the exchequer, in the room of Sir John Turton. He was removed to the king's bench on 18 Jan. 1697, and knighted and transferred to the common pleas 20 Nov. 1714. Although Baker, Noble, and others speak of him as in the queen's bench from 1702 to 1714, and Luttrell (v. 183) says it was intended to remove him at the beginning of Queen Anne's reign, still Lord Raymond's law reports never speak of him as sitting in the queen's bench, but speak of him as in the common pleas, both at Anne's accession and George I's (LD. RAYMOND, 769, 1317). He may then have passed directly from the exchequer to the common pleas. In 1718 he is found concurring with other judges in favour of the king's prerogative to control the marriage and education of the royal family. He retired on a pension on 22 June 1722 at the

age of eighty, and died 6 May 1726, and was buried at Brackley. Before his death his faculties had decayed: he conceived he had discovered the longitude, and employed his son William in copying his writings to lay before parliament. He is described as being an honest, blunt, and kindly man, but of no great qualifications. He had a large family: John, his heir; Thomas, afterwards a bencher of the Inner Temple, from whom springs the family of Blencowe of Bincham, near Lewes; William; Mary, who married Alexander Prescott, of Thoby Priory, in Essex; Anne, who married in 1720 Sir E. Probyn, of Newlands, chief baron of the exchequer; Elizabeth; and Susannah, who married R. Jennens, of Princethorp. His third son William, born 6 Jan. 1682–3, was the decipherer [see BLENCOWE, WILLIAM]. The estates, with the patronage of Marston St. Lawrence, still continue in the family.

[Foss's Lives of the Judges; Baker's Northamptonshire, i. 639 (citing the books of the Inner Temple); Nichols's Anecdotes, ix. 273; Noble's Continuation of Granger, ii. 180; 2 Raymond's Reports; Wood's Antiquities, ed. Gutch, iii. 130; Burke's Landed Gentry.] J. A. H.

**BLENCOWE, WILLIAM** (1683–1712), decipherer, was the third son of Sir John Blencowe [q. v.], knight, baron of the exchequer, by the eldest daughter of the mathematician and decipherer, Dr. Wallis, and was born on 6 Jan. 1682–3. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1701 (*List of Oxford Graduates*). On the nomination of Archbishop Tenison he became a fellow of All Souls, 21 Dec. 1702, and he was made M.A. in 1704. He was instructed in the art of deciphering by his maternal grandfather, and for his encouragement in the art received the survivorship of his pension of 100*l.* a year. Wallis died 28 Oct. 1703. As a matter of course Blencowe therefore succeeded him as decipherer to the government, and the statement of a survivor (*Gent. Mag.* lviii. 586) that he applied for the office 'unrecommended' cannot therefore be accepted as an accurate representation of facts. The salary he ultimately received for the office was 200*l.* a year (*Archives of All Souls*, 346). He desired a dispensation permitting him to retain his fellowship at All Souls without taking holy orders, and on the warden interposing his veto the queen interfered on his behalf. Ultimately the dispute led to the abolition of the warden's veto on dispensations, and the non-residence of the fellows became from that time a leading characteristic of All Souls College. The statement of Noble that at the trial of Bishop Atterbury he exercised his skill in deciphering certain papers is a mistake, the trial having taken place ten years after his death. In the prime of life Blencowe was attacked by a violent fever, from which he was recovering, when, on 25 Aug. 1712, he shot himself during temporary insanity caused by a relapse. He was buried in All Saints Church, Northampton, where the monument to his memory records that he was a 'man studious of many kinds of learning, particularly of the common law, which he professed and practised with reputation; and of the art of deciphering letters wherein he excelled, and served the public for ten years.'

[Granger's Biog. Hist. of England, continuation by Noble, ii. 180–1; Bridge's Northamptonshire, i. 182–4; Baker's Northamptonshire, i. 645–7; Gent. Mag. lviii. 380–1, 479–80, lix. 787–8, lx. 521; Burrows's Worthies of All Souls, 356–60, 363; Martin's Archives of All Souls.] T. F. H.

**BLENERHASSET, THOMAS** (1550?–1625?), poet and writer on Ireland, was a younger son of William Blenerhasset of Horsford Park, near Norwich, who died in 1598. He was probably born about 1550, and was, according to his own account, educated at Cambridge without taking a degree. He subsequently entered the army, and was stationed for some years as captain at Guernsey Castle. At the beginning of the seventeenth century he took service with the English in Ireland, and in 1610 was one of the 'undertakers' for the plantation of Ulster. In 1611 he received 2,000 acres at Clancally in Fermanagh, and in 1612 he, with thirty-nine others, appealed to the lord-deputy, Sir Arthur Chichester, to grant them jointly a part of Sligo, 60,000 acres in Fermanagh, and some neighbouring territory, on their undertaking to expend 40,000*l.* on the land, and to settle upon it 1,000 'able men furnished for all kinds of handiwork.' In his signature to this appeal Blenerhasset describes himself as being still of Horsford, Norfolk. In 1624 Blenerhasset was stated to own the barony of Lurge and two proportions of Edernagh and Tullenageane in Fermanagh. According to Ware, the biographer of Irish writers, Blenerhasset died early in the reign of Charles I. His father's will proves him to have been married before 1598, and to have had several children. His eldest brother, Sir Edward Blenerhasset, who shared with him several grants of Irish land, died in 1618.

Blenerhasset's most important literary work was an expansion of the 'Mirrour for Magistrates.' This he accomplished while at Guernsey in 1577. He intended it for the private

perusal of a friend, but during his absence 'beyond the seas' it was published in London in 1578 under the title of 'The Second Parte of the Mirrour for Magistrates.' To it was prefixed an interesting letter, containing some autobiographical facts, addressed by the author to the friend for whom the work was written. The original 'Mirrour for Magistrates,' which dealt with episodes in English history from the time of Richard II, had been issued in 1559, under the editorship of William Baldwin [see BALDWIN, WILLIAM, *fl.* 1547], and had been reprinted in 1563, when Sackville's famous 'Induction' was first published as the preface. In 1574 John Higgins wrote a new series of poems on legends drawn from far earlier history than that of which Baldwin's work treated. This book, bearing the title of 'The First Parte of the Mirrour for Magistrates,' was reprinted in 1575. Blenerhasset's contribution to the 'Mirrour' was a continuation of Higgins's book, 'from the conquest of Cæsar unto the commyng of Duke William the Conqueror.' It dealt very feebly and prosaically with the legends of 'Guiderius, Carassus, Queen Hellina, Vortiger, Uter Pendragon, Cadwallader, Sigebert, Lady Ebbe, Alurede, Elgured, Edricus, and King Harolde.' In 1610 ten of these poems of Blenerhasset were included in a complete reprint of the various parts of the 'Mirrour for Magistrates' undertaken by Richard Niccols, and the whole of them were reprinted by Joseph Haslewood in his edition of the 'Mirrour' published in 1815 (i. 345–479). Blenerhasset's literary work also included a translation of Ovid's 'De Remedio Amoris,' executed while at Cambridge but never printed, and a poem called 'A Revelation of the true Minerva,' a panegyric on Queen Elizabeth printed in London in 1582, but of which only one copy, recently in the Heber collection, is known to be extant. In 1610 Blenerhasset wrote a brief pamphlet dedicated to Prince Henry, entitled 'A Direction for the Plantation in Ulster,' in which he showed how the extirpation of the Irish in Ulster was the best means for the 'securing of that wilde countrye to the crowne of England.'

[Norfolk Archæology, vii. 86–92; Irish State Paper Calendars, 1610–24; Ware's Irish Writers, ed. Harris, p. 333; Mirror for Magistrates, ed. Haslewood, i. xxxiv–xxxv; Ritson's Bibliotheca Poetica, p. 132; Corser's Collectanea Anglo-Poetica, viii. 429.] S. L. L.

BLENKIRON, WILLIAM (1807?–1871), breeder of racehorses, was born at Marrick, seven miles from Richmond in Yorkshire, about 1807. He was originally brought up as a farmer, but, abandoning that pursuit, came to London in 1834, and commenced business as a general agent at 78½ Wood Street, Cheapside; in 1845 he added to his establishment a manufactory of stocks and collars, and three years later retired in favour of his son.

Blenkiron always desired to be the owner of a racehorse, and in 1847, whilst residing at Dalston, he purchased a mare named Glance. She was by Venison out of Eyebrow, by Whisker, one of Lord George Bentinck's breeding. In course of time she bore a colt, Young Beverlace, which was run at race meetings with a moderate success. The colt was afterwards exchanged for three mares, and these formed the commencement of a stud destined to become the most celebrated of any establishment of horses in Europe. About 1852 Blenkiron, wanting more room, removed from Dalston to Middle Park, Kent. He brought with him seven or eight brood mares, and Neasham, the head of the list of Eltham sires. The establishment now rapidly increased, until it was augmented to upwards of two hundred of the highest class and best mares that money and experience could produce. Kingston, Touchstone, Birdcatcher, and Newminster were the four cornerstones of his extensive stud, and it was to the first of these that he, to a great extent, owed his success as a breeder; for that horse was the sire of Caractacus, who was perhaps the most sensational Derby winner on record. As a breeder of stock he had few equals in the matter of judgment, and no superior in the extent of his dealings; and whenever he desired to buy either brood mares or stallions, it was not of the least use to oppose him at an auction sale. Amongst his very numerous purchases he gave 3,000 guineas for Kingston, 5,000 guineas for Blink Bonny, 5,800 guineas for Gladiateur, 2,000 guineas for Rosa Bonheur, and 5,000 guineas for Blair Athol. The horses were pastured and stabled at his three establishments at Middle Park, Waltham Cross, and Esher: the cost per annum for oats alone exceeded 4,000*l.* He was never satisfied unless he was constantly weeding and improving his stock. The annual sales of stock at Middle Park drew together all connected with the turf, not only in England, but from France and other countries. The first regular sale of blood stock took place in June 1856, when 13 lots brought 1,447*l.*, being an average of 111*l.* each; at a sale in 1871, 46 lots produced 14,525*l.*, the average price being 315*l.* 15*s.* Middle Park was then the largest breeding stud that any country ever saw, and considered one of the sights of England. After 1866 it was found necessary

to hold two annual sales to dispose of the increase in the stock. Blenkiron bred Hermit, the Derby winner in 1867, and Gamos, which won the Oaks in 1870. These stud farms paid their proprietor a handsome return on his outlay during his lifetime, and his liberality was shown in many ways, conspicuously, however, in his founding the great two-year-old race at Newmarket, to which he contributed for some time 1,000*l.* a year. He died at Middle Park 25 Sept. 1871, in his sixty-fourth year, and was buried in Eltham churchyard 30 Sept.

[Gent. Mag. iii. 451–62 (1869); Rice's History of the British Turf (1879), ii. 338–44; Sportsman, 26 Sept. 1871, p. 2; Field, 30 Sept. 1871, p. 287.] G. C. B.

**BLENNERHASSET, HARMAN** (1764?–1831), lawyer and politician, was the youngest of three sons of Conway Blennerhasset of Conway Castle, Killorglin, county Kerry, Ireland, where the family had settled in the time of Elizabeth, and his mother was the daughter of Major Thomas Lacy, the descendant of an old Anglo-Norman family. He was born in Hampshire on 8 Oct. 1764 or 1765, during a temporary visit of his parents to England. He received his education at Westminster School and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1790 and LL.B. in the same year. Having, through the death of his elder brother, succeeded to the family estates, he spent some time in travel on the continent, where he imbibed so strong republican notions that he resolved to quit this country for the United States of America. While in England, obtaining the necessary outfit, he made the acquaintance of Miss Agnew, daughter of the lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Man, whom he married. Having disposed of his lands to a relative, and supplied himself with an extensive library and various philosophical apparatus, he shipped for New York in 1796. In 1798 he purchased the upper part of a beautiful island on the Ohio, about two miles below Parkersburg, and erected on it a splendid mansion, surrounded by fine grounds and adorned with costly pictures and statues. In this modern paradise he passed a retired and studious life, occupied in the study of chemistry, galvanism, astronomy, and similar sciences, until in 1806 he became implicated in the treasonable schemes of Aaron Burr without properly realising their intent. In support of the views of Burr he published a series of papers in the 'Ohio Gazette,' under the signature of 'Querist,' and he also invested a large sum in providing boats, provisions, and arms in aid of Burr's contemplated expedition. In the spring of 1807 he was arrested, and although he regained his liberty, his house had during his absence been destroyed and pillaged by the mob, and in the abortive enterprise of Burr he had expended a large part of his fortune. He thereupon purchased 1,000 acres of land near Gibsonport, Mississippi, with the view of beginning the culture of cotton, but the venture turned out unsuccessful. In 1819 he removed to Montreal and commenced practice as a lawyer, hoping through the favour of his old schoolmate, the Duke of Richmond, to obtain a judgeship. Disappointed in this, he sailed in 1822 for Ireland to endeavour to recover his estates by a reversionary claim. In this he was also unsuccessful, and again courting retirement, he removed to the island of Guernsey, where he died in 1831.

[Hickson's Selections from Old Kerry Records, 1872; Reports of Trial of Colonel Aaron Burr, late President of the United States; Safford's Life of Harman Blennerhasset, 1853; Safford, The Blennerhasset Papers, embodying the Private Journal of Harman Blennerhasset, 1864.] T. F. H.

**BLESSINGTON, MARGUERITE, Countess of** (1789–1849), authoress, was born at Knockbrit, near Clonmel, co. Tipperary, 1 Sept. 1789. She was the second daughter and fourth of the seven children of Edmund Power, only son of Michael Power of Curragheen and Clonea, a small landowner descended from an old catholic family of some repute in co. Waterford. Her mother, Ellen, daughter of Edmund Sheehy, also came from an ancient catholic stock in co. Tipperary. Marguerite was chiefly noticeable when a girl as the one plain member in a singularly handsome family. Her father being dissolute, her home was miserable. Miss Anne Dwyer, a friend of her mother's, out of compassion imparted to her the first rudiments of education. Yet her precocity was such that by improvising stories for her brothers and sisters she became the wonder of the neighbourhood. Her father moved his family from Knockbrit to Clonmel. There, in 1797, he was appointed a magistrate, both in Waterford and Tipperary. When the revolt began, he, with the help of a troop of dragoons, resolutely hunted down the insurgents, on one occasion shooting with his own hand a young peasant, Joseph Lonnergan, son of a poor widow at Mullough. He provoked hatred all round. Besides engaging in business as a corn merchant and butter buyer, he started a newspaper. But as proprietor of the 'Clonmel Gazette or Munster Mercury' he began to sink money rapidly. An attempt to redeem his fortunes by entering into

yet larger mercantile speculations with a trading firm in Waterford also failed. Impending ruin infuriated his natural irascibility until he came at last to be a terror to his wife and children. Arrayed like a dandy of the period in buckskins and top-boots, he flaunted about then so constantly in lace ruffles and white cravat, that he was habitually spoken of among the Tipperary bloods as 'Shiver-the-Frills' or 'Beau Power.'

In 1804 Marguerite, being then a child of fourteen and a half, was proposed for by two officers of the 47th regiment, then stationed at Clonmel. Her parents forced her to marry one of these, Captain Maurice St. Leger Farmer of Poplar Hall and Laurel Grove, co. Kildare, a man who indulged in such ungovernable outbursts of passion as to suggest insanity. Three months after their marriage, on 7 March 1804, upon Captain Farmer being ordered to join his regiment, then encamped on the Curragh of Kildare, Marguerite resolutely refused to accompany him, and returned to her father's house at Clonmel. In 1807 she was at Cahir, and in 1809 at Dublin, and at eighteen her beauty had become so conspicuous that her portrait was painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence. In 1816 she was in Manchester Square, London. There she was still residing when, on 21 Oct. 1817, Captain Farmer was killed during a drunken orgie by falling from a window in the King's Bench prison. Four months afterwards his widow, on 16 Feb. 1818, was married at the church in Bryanston Square to Charles John Gardiner, second Viscount Mountjoy, and first Earl of Blessington. Seven years her senior and a widower, this nobleman drew from his estates in Ireland an annual income of thirty thousand pounds. This fortune he squandered on every whim. Upon his first wife's funeral four years earlier he had expended 3,000*l.* Upon his new bride he lavished every luxury. Their town mansion, 11 St. James's Square, was fitted up like the palace of a Sybarite. Under the influence of Lady Blessington it soon became a centre of social attraction. Early in 1822 she published anonymously her first work, 'The Magic Lantern, or Sketches of Scenes in the Metropolis,' 16mo. In 1822 she also published 'Sketches and Fragments,' 12mo. On 22 Aug. 1822 Lord and Lady Blessington started upon a continental tour. They were attended by the youngest sister of the countess, Mary Anne Power, afterwards, in 1832, married to the Baron de St. Marsault: by a young architect, who became famous as Charles Mathews the light comedian, and by Alfred Count d'Orsay, proverbially the handsomest man of his time, and a very Crichton in his accomplishments. With him the Countess of Blessington, down to the close of her life, was thenceforth most intimately associated.

At Genoa in 1823, for two months together, from 1 April to 1 June, the Blessingtons were in daily intercourse with Lord Byron. Before Byron parted from the Blessingtons, his acquaintance with whom had so rapidly ripened into intimate friendship that he did so with a passion of tears, he had sold his yacht Bolivar to the earl, and had written not only a *jeu d'esprit*, but one of the last of his minor poems to the countess.

Early in Lord Blessington's Italian tour his only legitimate son by his first wife, Luke, Viscount Mountjoy, died in his tenth year. Some time before its close the earl's only legitimate daughter, Lady Harriet Gardiner, then a girl of fifteen, was married on 1 Dec. 1827, at Naples, to Count d'Orsay. Towards the end of 1828 the whole party moved homewards, and on arriving in Paris took up their residence in the Hôtel Maréchal-Ney. There, on 23 May 1829, the Earl of Blessington died from a stroke of apoplexy at the age of forty-six. The earl's estate had diminished from 30,000*l.* to 23,000*l.* a year. Upon his death all his honours became extinct. The countess remained in Paris during the revolution of 1830. Towards the close of 1831 she took a house in Seamore Place, Mayfair, where she resumed her old social pre-eminence. She in some measure, however, shared the honours of fashionable supremacy with the Countess of Charleville, Lady Holland, and for a while with the Dowager Countess of Cork, down to the latter's death in 1840 at the age of ninety-four. 'Everybody goes to Lady Blessington,' writes Haydon in his 'Diary' at this period (iii. 12). N. P. Willis, shortly after this, on calling in upon her at Seamore Place, speaks of her, in his 'Pencillings by the Way' (p. 356), as 'one of the most lovely and fascinating women I have ever seen,' and of Count d'Orsay (p. 355) as 'the most splendid specimen of a man, and a well-dressed one,' he had ever beheld. Lady Blessington's income after the earl's death was restricted to her jointure of 2,000*l.* a year. Besides living expensively she had dependent upon her seven or eight members of her own family. To maintain her position she took to authorship. In 1833 appeared her first novel in 3 vols., 'Grace Cassidy, or the Repealers.' She then also began writing industriously for the periodicals, for annuals and magazines. Her house in Seamore Place, in the summer of 1833, was broken into and robbed of plate and jewellery to the value of 1,000*l.* In 1834 she began her many years' editorship of the 'Book of Beauty,' to which she was herself the most industrious

contributor. That year also she republished, from the 'New Monthly,' her 'Conversations with Lord Byron,' 8vo. In 1835 appeared her novel, in 3 vols., 'The Two Friends,' descriptive of society in the Faubourg St.-Germain. In 1836 were published her 'Flowers of Loveliness,' 4to, and her 'Confessions of an Elderly Gentleman,' illustrated by Parris, 8vo. Early in that year she moved into Gore House, Kensington, where for thirteen years she gathered around her the most distinguished men of intellect of that time. In 1837 she published 'The Victims of Society;' and in 1838 the 'Gems of Beauty,' and the 'Confessions of an Elderly Lady,' illustrated by Parris, 12mo. 'The Works of Lady Blessington' were issued from the press in a collected form in 2 vols. 8vo in 1838 at Philadelphia. In 1839 she produced 'The Governess' and 'Desultory Thoughts and Reflections,' besides two volumes of the most successful of all her writings, 'The Idler in Italy.' A third volume of that work appeared in 1840. In that year she also published, in a quarto volume illustrated by Chalons, her story in verse, 'The Belle of a Season.' In 1841 she produced her 'Idler in France,' and began her ten years' editorship of 'The Keepsake.' By that work in 1848 she was a loser to the extent of 700*l.* through the death, in a state of bankruptcy, of Charles Heath the engraver. In 1842 appeared, in 3 vols., her 'Lottery of Life and other Tales,' and in 1843, in 4 vols., 'Strathern, or Life at Home and Abroad: a Story of the Present Day.' From this work, although only four hundred copies of it were sold, she realised nearly 600*l.*, it having first appeared as a serial in the 'Sunday Times.' When the 'Daily News' was started, in January 1846, the Countess of Blessington was engaged to contribute to it, at the rate of 500*l.* a year, 'exclusive intelligence.' At the end of six months, however, she withdrew from that engagement. In 1846 she published her novel, in 3 vols., 'The Memoirs of a Femme de Chambre,' and (edited by her) 'Lionel Deerhurst, or Fashionable Life under the Regency.' In 1847 appeared, in 3 vols., her novel founded on fact, 'Marmaduke Herbert, or the Fatal Error.' One other work only appeared from her hand, and that posthumously in 1850, her novel in 3 vols., 'Country Quarters.' For nearly twenty years she had been earning an income, according to Jerdan (*Autobiography*, iv. 320–1), of between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.* a year. Her annual expenditure at Gore House, however, exceeded 4,000*l.*, and from 1843 her pecuniary difficulties were perpetually increasing. In 1845 the potato disease seriously affected her jointure, which, after rapidly dwindling, in 1848 finally disappeared. Count d'Orsay' meanwhile, who but a few months after his marriage had been separated from his young wife, had for the last dozen years been living at Gore House with the Countess of Blessington. In April 1849 the long-impending crash came upon both. To escape arrest Count d'Orsay, on the night of the 1st, fled to Paris, taking with him his valet and a single portmanteau. On the 14th Lady Blessington followed him thither. From the auction which took place at Gore House on 10 May 1849 less than 12,000*l.* was realised. Within a month from that time, on 4 June 1849, the Countess of Blessington died very suddenly in her sixtieth year in her apartments in the Rue du Cercle, near the Champs-Elysées, from an apoplectic seizure, complicated by heart disease. She was buried at Chambourcy, near St.-Germain-en-Laye, the residence of her most intimate friends during many years, the Duke and Duchess de Grammont.

[Memoir prefixed to Country Quarters, vol. i. pp. iii–xxiii, 1850; Madden's Life of the Countess of Blessington, 3 vols. 8vo, 1855; Chorley's Authors of England, pp. 28–30, 1861; Grantley Berkeley's Recollections, vol. iii. ch. x. 'Gore House,' pp. 201–31, 1865; Jerdan's Autobiography, iv. 320–1; C. Mathews's Autobiography, i. 60–165; Annual Register for 1849, pp. 245–6; Gent. Mag. August 1849, pp. 202–3; Morning Post, 5 June 1849; Athenæum, 9 June, 1849, p. 599; Illustrated London News, 9 June, 1849, p. 396.] C. K.

BLETHYN, WILLIAM (*d.* 1590), bishop of Llandaff, was born in Wales, and educated at Oxford, at either New Inn Hall or Broadgates Hall (now Pembroke College). Having taken orders he became archdeacon of Brecknock, and in 1575 bishop of Llandaff, holding at the same time several livings in order to add to the scanty endowments of the see. He died in October 1590, leaving three sons, and was buried in the church of Mathern, Monmouthshire, where was his episcopal residence.

[Godwin's Comm. de Præsulibus Angliæ, p. 612; Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, ii. 827.] A. M.

BLEWITT, JONAS (*d.* 1805), was one of the most distinguished organists of the latter half of the eighteenth century. He was the pupil of Samuel Jarvis, and about 1795 was organist of the united parishes of St. Margaret Pattens and St. Gabriel Fenchurch, and also of St. Catherine Coleman, Fenchurch Street. He was the author of a 'Complete Treatise on the Organ,' of 'Ten Voluntaries and Twelve Preludes' for the

same instrument, and wrote many songs for the Spa Gardens, Bermondsey, near which he lived. His death took place in 1805.

[Grove's Dict. of Music, i. 249; British Museum Catalogue; preface to Blewitt's Treatise on the Organ.] W. B. S.

BLEWITT, JONATHAN (1780?–1853), composer, son of Jonas Blewitt [q. v.], is generally said to have been born in 1782 or 1784, but is also stated to have been at the time of his death in his 73rd year. He was educated by his father and his godfather, Jonathan Battishill [q. v.], and he also received some instruction from Haydn. At the age of eleven he acted as deputy to his father, and subsequently he held several appointments as organist in London. He was also successively organist of Haverhill, Suffolk, and of Brecon, at which latter place he remained three years. About 1808 he returned to London for the production of an opera he had written for Drury Lane, but the theatre was burnt down before the work was brought out. Blewitt next went to Sheffield, and thence he proceeded (in 1811) to Ireland, where he lived for a time with Lord Cahir. He was appointed organist of St. Andrew's, Dublin, composer and director of the music at the Theatre Royal, and grand organist to the Freemasons of Ireland, the latter post being given him by the Duke of Leinster. On Logier's introducing his system into Ireland, Blewitt joined him, and was very successful as a teacher, but in 1826 he was back in London, and began the long series of pantomime compositions with which his name was connected for the rest of his life. For upwards of twenty-five years he wrote pantomime music for most of the London theatres, and his last work, 'Harlequin Hudibras,' was brought out at Drury Lane the year before his death. In 1828 and 1829 he was director of the music at Sadler's Wells Theatre, and he was also, at different times, musical director at Vauxhall, at the Tivoli Gardens, Margate, and pianist to Templeton's Vocal Entertainments. He wrote a few light operas and upwards of 2,000 pieces of vocal music, most of them comic songs, for which he was very celebrated, the best remembered being 'Barney Brallaghan.' In his latter years Blewitt sank into great poverty, and suffered much from a painful disease. He died in London 4 Sept. 1853, and was buried at St. Pancras. He left a widow and two daughters totally unprovided for.

[The Georgian Era, iv. 550; Grove's Dict. of Music, i. 249; Musical Times, 1 Oct. 1853; Gent. Mag. 3rd ser. xl. 429.] W. B. S.

BLEWITT, OCTAVIAN (1810–1884), secretary of the Royal Literary Fund, was son of John Edwards Blewitt, by his marriage with Caroline, daughter of Peter Symons, sometime mayor of Plymouth. He was born on 3 Oct. 1810 in St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate, London, where his father was settled as a merchant. Much of his early life was spent at Marazion House, in Cornwall, the residence of his great-uncle, Hannibal Curnow Blewitt; and he received his education at Plymouth grammar school. Entering the medical profession, he served the usual five years' apprenticeship, partly to his uncle, Mr. Dryden, assistant-surgeon of Devonport dockyard, and partly to Mr. Pollard of Torquay. In December 1833 he came to London, where he continued his medical studies in the infirmary of St. George's, Hanover Square, and spent much of his time in the house of Sir James Clark, acting as tutor in classics to Clark's son and assisting him in preparing for the press his work on 'Phthisis.' Afterwards he visited the island of Madeira with a patient, remained at Funchal for eight months, and subsequently travelled much in Italy, Egypt, Greece, Turkey, and other countries. In March 1839 he was elected secretary of the Royal Literary Fund, which office he continued to hold till his death. During his secretaryship the institution largely extended the sphere of its operations and attained a thoroughly safe and assured position. Blewitt spent many years in arranging the papers, literary, financial, and historical, which constituted the records of the association; and these documents, when classified, were stitched into covers so as to be read like a book, and are now preserved in 130 folio boxes. In 1872 the King of the Belgians presided at the annual banquet of the Literary Fund, and testified his sense of the secretary's services by creating him a knight of the order of Leopold. He died in London in November 1884.

He was the author of: 1. 'A Panorama of Torquay,' Torquay, 1830, 12mo, which was so successful that the impression was speedily exhausted, and a second and enlarged edition, professing to be 'A Descriptive and Historical Sketch of the District comprised between the Dart and Teign,' was published at London in 1833, 8vo. 2. 'Treatise on the Happiness arising from the Exercise of the Christian Faith.' 3. The preface to Glynn's 'Autograph Portfolio.' 4. 'Handbook for Travellers in Central Italy, including the Papal States, Rome, and the Cities of Etruria,' London, 1843, 12mo (anon.); 2nd edition (with the author's name), 1850. This and the following work belong to the series

known as Murray's guide-books. 5. 'Handbook for Travellers in Southern Italy,' London, 1853, 12mo. For twenty-nine years Blewitt edited the newspaper portion of the 'Gardener's Chronicle,' and he contributed articles to the 'Quarterly Review,' 'Fraser's Magazine,' the 'St. Paul's Magazine,' and other periodicals.

[Biograph. v. 170; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornubiensis, iii. 1072; Times, 4 Nov. 1884; Athenæum, 15 Nov. 1884, p. 626; Anderson's Book of British Topography, 93; Davidson's Bibl. Devoniensis, 57; Men of the Time (1884), 137; Sir C. Dilke's Memoir of his Grandfather, Charles Wentworth Dilke, 79.] T. C.

**BLICKE**, Sir CHARLES (1745–1815), surgeon, was a prominent member of his profession, and accumulated a large fortune by its practice in London. He was educated at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he was elected assistant-surgeon, and succeeded Percival Pott as surgeon 17 July 1787 (*MS. Journal St. Bartholomew's Hospital*). He was one of the court of assistants at Surgeons' Hall, in 1801 became a governor of the College of Surgeons, was knighted in 1803, and died 30 Dec. 1815. In 1772, while living in Old Jewry, he published his only work, 'An Essay on the Bilious or Yellow Fever of Jamaica, collected from the manuscript of a late Surgeon.' In the preface Blicke states that he has abridged the original work and simplified its style. The essayist, whose name is not preserved, advocates the treatment of the fever by bleeding, purging, warm baths, fresh air, and acid drinks. Some twenty authors are quoted to little purpose, and the only interesting contents of the composition are a few lines on the sufferings of the Carthagena expedition, in which the original writer had served, and the mention of the fact that the water of the Bristol hot wells was exported to Jamaica. Whatever he may have cut out, the editor certainly added nothing. The essay has been translated into Italian. In 1779 Blicke, then living in Mildred Court, received the famous Abernethy as his apprentice in surgery. The pupil thought his master fonder of money-making than of science.

[MacIlwain's Memoirs of Abernethy.] N. M.

**BLIGH** or **BLIGHE**, EDWARD (1685–1775), general, was a member of an old Yorkshire family settled in Ireland. He was second son of Thomas Blighe, of Rathmore, county Meath, one of the knights of the shire, and an Irish privy councillor, and was born on 15 Jan. 1685. His elder brother was subsequently created Earl Darnley, which circumstance probably suggested the 'honourable' frequently prefixed to his name by contemporary writers. Particulars of the early years and first military commissions of Edward Bligh are wanting, but it appears that he was returned to the Irish parliament as member for Athboy, county Meath, in 1715, and that in 1717 he held the rank of captain on the Irish establishment, and was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 6th horse, now 5th dragoon guards, of which his uncle, Lieutenant-general Robert Napier, then was colonel. In 1737 he married Elizabeth, sister of W. Bury, of Shannon Grove, Limerick, and by this lady, who died in 1759, had an only child, who died young. In 1740 Bligh was appointed colonel of the 20th foot, in 1745 he became a brigadier-general, and commanded in a very sharp action at the causeway of Melle when marching to reinforce the garrison of Ghent (Cannon, *Hist. Rec. 4th Lt. Drags.* p. 38). In 1746 he was transferred from the 20th foot to the 12th dragoons, in 1747 he became a major-general, and in December the same year was transferred to the colonelcy of his old regiment, the 5th dragoon guards, which had then become the 2nd Irish horse, and in 1754 became a lieutenant-general. In 1758 preparations were made on an extensive scale for another descent on the French coast, to create a diversion in favour of the army under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick in Germany, and Lieutenant-general Bligh, then in his seventy-fourth year, was appointed to command the troops. Horace Walpole speaks of Bligh as 'an old general routed out of some horse-armoury in Ireland' (Walpole, *Letters*, vol. iii.), but he appears to have been respected in the service, and, in spite of his years, to have been noted for a command in Germany (*Chatham Corresp.* vol. i.) The fleet under Howe, with the troops on board, quitted England at the beginning of August 1758, and in seven days arrived in Cherbourg roads. The troops were landed, the town of Cherbourg was captured, the harbour, pier, and forts were destroyed, and the troops re-embarked, bringing away with them the brass ordnance as trophies. In September a landing was effected on the coast of Brittany, as a preliminary to the siege of St. Malo; but, the latter being found impracticable, the troops, after marching a short way up the country, returned and re-embarked in the bay of St. Cas. A strong force of the enemy, under the Duke d'Aguillon, followed and attacked the British rear, which was most gallantly defended by Major-general Alexander Dury (not Drury as generally written) of the Guards, and inflicted

very severe loss upon them. The most recent and most discriminating accounts of the transaction will be found in Sir F. Hamilton's 'Hist. Grenadier Guards,' vol. ii., and Burrows's 'Life of Lord Hawke.' Like other unsuccessful commanders of the period, Lieutenant-general Bligh was bitterly censured for his conduct of the affair, and soon after the return of the expedition to England resigned all his commissions and retired to his property in Ireland. His name is omitted from the Army Lists of 1759 and subsequent years. Some time after his retirement Bligh married a second wife, Frances, daughter of Theophilus Jones, of Leitrim, by whom he had no issue. He died at Brittas, near Dublin, in the summer of 1775, at the age of ninety, and was buried at Rathmore. His ample fortune of 100,000*l.* he bequeathed to his younger brother, the Dean of Elphin.

[Collins's Peerage (ed. 1812), vii. 60–1; Cannon's Hist. Records 4th Dragoon Guards, 4th Dragoons, 12th Dragoons, 20th Foot; Chatham Corresp. vols. i. and ii.; Brit. Mus. Gen. Cat., see B——h; Entick's Hist. of the War, vol. iii.; Hamilton's Hist. Grenadier Guards, vol. ii.; Burrows's Life of Hawke; Hist. MSS. Com. Reps. 2, 3; Cal. State Papers (Home Off. 1766–69), pp. 340, 344; Scots Mag. xxxvii. 525.] H. M. C.

**BLIGH**, RICHARD (1780–1838?), chancery barrister, the son of Admiral William Bligh [q. v.], was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1803, M.A. 1806, and became an equity draughtsman at the chancery bar. He was a hard worker, and had a fair amount of practice in his profession; but a considerable amount of his time was taken up by reporting in the House of Lords, in which business he was engaged for several years.

His works, in the order of their publication, are: 1. 'A Report of the Case of Bills of Exchange made payable at Bankers, as decided in the House of Lords,' London, 1821. 2. 'Reports of Cases heard in the House of Lords on Appeals and Writs of Error,' 10 vols., 1823. 3. 'A Digest of the Bankrupt Law,' 1832. 4. 'Bellum Agrarium; a Foreview of the Winter of 1835, suggested by the Poor Law Project, with Observations on the Report and the Bill,' 1834. 5. 'Reports of Cases in Bankruptcy' (a work in which Bligh was aided by Basil Montagu), 1835.

[Welch's Alumni Westmonasterienses, p. 452; Brit. Mus. Catal.; Davy's Grad. Cantab. with manuscript additions, i. 49.] J. M.

**BLIGH**, Sir RICHARD RODNEY (1737–1821), admiral, a native of Cornwall, is said to have been a godson of Lord Rodney, a statement which is highly improbable, as in 1737 Mr. Rodney was only nineteen years of age, and was in Newfoundland (Mundy, *Life of Rodney*, i. 38). He entered the navy about 1751, and was a midshipman of the Ramillies with Admiral Byng in the battle of Minorca, 20 May 1756. He was made lieutenant some time afterwards, and went out to the West Indies with Sir George Rodney, by whom he was promoted to the rank of commander, 22 Oct. 1762. He was posted on 6 Dec. 1777, and in 1782 commanded the Asia under Lord Howe at the relief of Gibraltar. In 1793 he was appointed to the Alexander, which during the early summer of 1794 was one of the squadron in the Bay of Biscay with Rear-admiral Montagu [see Montagu, George]. In the autumn the Alexander, accompanied by the Canada, had convoyed the Lisbon and Mediterranean trade well to the southward, and was returning, when on 6 Nov. the two fell in with a French squadron of five 74-gun ships, three frigates, and a brig. The Canada succeeded in getting away, but the Alexander, after a stout resistance, and in an almost sinking condition, was captured and taken into Brest (James, *Naval Hist.* (ed. 1860), i. 203).

A very sensational account of the brutal ill-treatment to which the prisoners were subjected is given by Captain Brenton (*Nav. Hist.* i. 364), and Ralfe has described Bligh as suffering great privations. But Brenton's unsupported statements are not to be fully trusted, and Ralfe's story is distinctly contradicted by Bligh's own letter (23 Nov.), in which he states that he was treated by his captors with great kindness and humanity. He had already been advanced to the rank of rear-admiral, 4 July 1794, but had not received any official intimation of it. At the time of his capture he was thus in the simple capacity of captain, though the French not unnaturally described him as a rear-admiral. On his return to England in May 1795 he was tried by court-martial for the loss of the Alexander, but was honourably acquitted.

From 1796 to 1799 Bligh was at Jamaica as second in command. He became a vice-admiral 14 Feb. 1799, and in 1803 commanded in chief at Leith, an appointment which he quitted on his promotion to the rank of admiral, 23 April 1804. This was his last service afloat. In January 1815, when the order of the Bath was largely extended, and eighty naval officers were made K.C.B., Bligh was passed over. He felt himself aggrieved, and wrote several letters urging his claims, which were principally his sixty-four years' service, and his stout, although unsuccessful, defence of the Alexander. The admiralty

could not then be brought to admit that these were sufficient reason for any special reward; but five years later, under a new reign and a modified ministry, he was invested with the G.C.B. He did not long enjoy the dignity, dying on 30 April 1821. He was twice married, and left, besides several daughters, a son, George Miller Bligh, who was a lieutenant of the Victory at Trafalgar, where he was severely wounded, and died a captain in 1835.

[Ralfe's Naval Biog. ii. 517; Gent. Mag. (1821) xci. 468; (1835) iii. N.S. 322.] J. K. L.

BLIGH, WILLIAM (1754–1817), admiral, was born, according to his own account (Polwhele's *Biographical Sketches in Cornwall*, ii. 19), about the year 1753, probably at Tynten or Tinten (the seat of an ancient Cornish family of that name), in the parish of St. Tudy, Cornwall, the son of Charles and Margaret Bligh. According, however, to other accounts, he was born at Plymouth on 9 Sept. 1754, the son of John Bligh of Tretawne, in the parish of St. Kew, Cornwall (cf. Maclean's *Deanery of Trigg Minor*). It is clear that the Blighs were settled in the parish of St. Tudy in 1680–1, and that a John Bligh or Blygh of Bodmin was a commissioner for the suppression of monasteries temp. Henry VIII. Moreover, four members of the family were mayors of Bodmin between the years 1505 and 1588. Indeed, the Cornish Blighs may be traced back as far as the reign of Henry IV. It is believed that Admiral Sir Richard Rodney Bligh [q. v.], and other naval officers named Bligh, were relatives of the subject of this notice.

'Bread-fruit Bligh,' as he was called, having entered the navy, accompanied Captain Cook on his second voyage round the world in 1772–4, as sailing-master in the Resolution; and during this voyage the fruit associated with Bligh's name was discovered at Otaheite. He became a lieutenant in the royal navy, made several important hydrographic surveys, was present at the memorable battle off the Doggerbank 5 Aug. 1781, fought under Lord Howe at Gibraltar in 1782, and, having acquired a high reputation as a skilful navigator, was appointed to the Bounty, of 250 tons, in December 1787, arriving at his destination, Otaheite, ten months afterwards. Here he remained for five or six months, during which period his crew became demoralised by the luxurious climate and their apparently unrestricted intercourse with the natives. The object of the voyage, namely to obtain plants of the bread-fruit, with a view to its acclimatisation in the British West India islands, having been accomplished, Bligh set out on his voyage thither. But his irascible temper and overbearing conduct excited (under the leadership of Fletcher Christian) a mutiny on board the ship; and on 28 April 1789 he, with eighteen of his crew, were overmastered and cast adrift in an open boat, only twenty-three feet long, and deeply laden; they had a small amount of provisions allotted to them, but no chart. In this frail craft they sailed, for nearly three months, a distance of 3,618 miles, touching at some small islands, where they got only a few shellfish and some fruit; but at length, thanks to Bligh's skill, resource, and courage, they reached Timor, an island off the east coast of Java, on 14 June 1789. Here Bligh obtained a schooner, in which, with twelve of his companions, the survivors, he reached England on 14 March 1790. The mutineers settled on Pitcairn Island, where their descendants still exist, happy and prosperous [see Adams, John, 1760?–1829]; but some of the ringleaders were captured by the commander of the Pandora, and brought back to Portsmouth, where three of them were executed. Byron's poem, 'The Island,' is based upon the story of the relations which existed between the women of Otaheite and the mutineers. Bligh was forthwith promoted to the rank of commander, and shortly afterwards, on his return to England, to that of post-captain. In 1791 he was appointed to the Providence, and sailed on a similar, but more successful, errand to his last, for the Society Islands, obtaining, in recognition of his discoveries, the gold medal of the Society of Arts in 1794; but there was only a small practical result of his voyage, as the West Indians preferred the plantain to the bread-fruit. In 1794 we find him captain of the 74-gun ship Warrior off Ushant, and in 1797 at Camperdown, commanding the 64-gun ship, the Director. Bligh further distinguished himself in the same year by his intrepidity and address at the mutiny at the Nore. On 21 May 1801 he commanded the Glatton, of 54 guns, at Copenhagen, and was personally thanked by Nelson at the close of that victorious engagement. On 21 May in the same year he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, in consideration of his distinguished services in navigation, botany, &c. In 1805 he was appointed captain-general and governor of New South Wales; but from his temperament he was unsuited for the post, both his civil and military subordinates strongly resenting his harsh exercise of authority. Nevertheless the main object which he had in view seems to have been a good one, namely, the prevention of an unlimited importation of ardent spirits into

the colony; and in this as well as in other respects he received the loyal support of Lord Castlereagh; but on 26 Jan. 1808 Governor Bligh was forcibly deposed by Major George Johnston of the 102nd foot, and was imprisoned until March 1810 (cf. WENTWORTH, *New South Wales*, and BONWICK, *Curious Facts of Old Colonial Days*). For this act Major Johnston was tried at Chelsea Hospital in 1811, and was cashiered. Bligh on his release returned to England, and in the following year, on 31 July 1811, obtained his flag as rear-admiral of the blue, proceeding to vice-admiral of the blue in June 1814. He resided, towards the close of his life, at the Manor House, Farningham, Kent, and died in Bond Street, London, on 7 Dec. 1817 (*Gent. Mag.* lxxxvii. 630). He was buried in the eastern part of Lambeth churchyard, near the Tradescant tomb, by the side of his wife. She was a woman of superior attainments, whose father was a scholar, and the friend of Hume, Black, Adam Smith, and Robertson. Bligh left six daughters and three sons, one of whom, Richard [q. v.], was the author of several legal works.

[Marshall's Naval Biographies, ii. iii. and iv.; Cook's Voyages; Belcher's Mutineers of the Bounty; Notes and Queries for 1856, 1871, and 1872; Gent. Mag. 1793–8, 1806, 1809, 1812, and 1815.] W. H. T.

BLIGHT, WILLIAM (1785–1862), captain in the royal navy, was entered 9 May 1793, as a volunteer on board the Intrepid, 64 guns, under the command of Captain the Hon. Charles Carpenter. In that ship he continued as midshipman, master's mate, and acting lieutenant, most of the time in the East and West Indies, until confirmed as lieutenant, 15 April 1803, and appointed to the Britannia of 100 guns, with Captain, and afterwards Rear-admiral, the Earl of Northesk. In the Britannia he had his share in the glory of Trafalgar, and was sent to take possession of the French Aigle of 74 guns, which was lost in the gale immediately after the battle. Blight, however, was fortunately rescued in time, and in the spring of 1806 followed Lord Northesk into the Dreadnought. In August 1806 he was appointed to the Néréide, 36 guns, with Captain Corbet, and served in the attack on Buenos Ayres July 1807. The Néréide afterwards went to the East Indies, and in February 1809, when Captain Corbet was tried for cruelty [see CORBET, ROBERT], Blight, then first lieutenant, was the principal witness in defence. He was afterwards, 1812–14, agent for transports at Palermo; in 1819–21 first lieutenant of the Queen Charlotte, flagship at Portsmouth; and 12 Feb. 1821 was promoted to the rank of commander. In May 1828 he was appointed to the Britannia, carrying the flag of Lord Northesk as commander-in-chief at Plymouth, from which he was transferred to the St. Vincent, and was posted from her on 22 July 1830. He held no further appointment in the navy, and retired with the rank of rear-admiral 27 Sept. 1855. He died 22 July 1862.

[Marshall's Roy. Nav. Biog. x. (vol. iii. part ii.) 153; O'Byrne's Naval Biog. Dict.; Gent. Mag. (1862, ii.) xiii. N.S. 238.] J. K. L.

BLISS, NATHANIEL (1700–1764), astronomer-royal, was born 28 Nov. 1700. He was the son of Nathaniel Bliss, gentleman, of Bisley, Gloucestershire. He graduated at Pembroke College, Oxford, B.A. 27 June 1720, and M.A. 2 May 1723. He became rector of St. Ebbe's, Oxford, in 1736. He succeeded Halley as Savilian professor of geometry 18 Feb. 1742, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society 20 May following. He opened in the same year an astronomical correspondence with Bradley, communicating to him, 15 Dec. 1742, his observations of Jupiter's satellites. Subsequently he aided him at the Royal Observatory on some special occasions, and, thus virtually designated as his successor, was, on his death in 1762, promoted to the post of astronomer-royal. He held it, however, only two years, dying 2 Sept. 1764.

The observations made under his supervision by Charles Green (his, and formerly Bradley's, assistant), being regarded as private property, were purchased from his widow by the board of longitude, and deposited at the Royal Observatory until 1 March 1804, when they were offered to the delegates of the Clarendon Press for publication. They were accordingly appended, with those made by Green after Bliss's death down to 15 March 1765, to the second folio volume of Bradley's observations, issued, under Professor Abram Robertson's editorship, in 1805. Although including only what was indispensable in order to deduce the places of the sun, moon, and planets at the most important points of their orbits (see DELAMBRE, *Hist. de l'Astr. au 18e Siècle*, p. 425), they are of value as being made on Bradley's system, and with Bradley's instruments; yet they have never been reduced.

Bliss was a frequent guest and scientific coadjutor of George, earl of Macclesfield. On 12 Feb. 1744–5, Bliss wrote requesting him to attempt a meridian observation of the brilliant comet then approaching the sun, which was successfully accomplished near noon, 28 and 29 Feb., both at Shirburn Castle and Green-

wich. He replaced Bradley (then in failing health) in observing the transit of Venus, 6 June 1761, and communicated to the Royal Society an account of Eustachio Zanotti's observation of the same event at Bologna (*Phil. Trans.* lii. 173, 232, 399). His own observation of the annular eclipse visible at Greenwich, 1 April 1764, is recorded in the same publication (liv. 141). An etching by J. Caldwall, from his portrait by D. Martin, bore the punning legend: 'Sure this is Bliss, if bliss on earth there be' (BROMLEY's *Catalogue of Engraved Portraits*, p. 357). Bliss married early, and a son John, born in 1740, proceeded B.A. at Oxford 11 March 1745-6, and M.A. 7 July 1747.

[Gent. Mag. xxxiv. 450; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Bradley's Miscellaneous Works and Correspondence, pp. lviii, 422, 426. A short notice of Bliss exists in manuscript in a copy of Thomas Streete's Astronomia Carolina, once the property of Bliss, and now in the British Museum. The notice was printed in Notes and Queries, 6th ser., xi. 235.]

A. M. C.

BLISS, PHILIP, D.C.L. (1787–1857), antiquary and bibliographer, was the son of the Rev. Philip Bliss, rector of Dodington and Frampton Cotterell in Gloucestershire, who married Anne, daughter of Thomas Michell of Conham, Wiltshire, and died on 1 Feb. 1803. The younger Philip Bliss was born at Chipping Sodbury on 21 Dec. 1787, and educated at its grammar school and at the Merchant Taylors' School, where he stayed from 1797 to 1806. In the latter year he was elected a scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, and in 1809 he became a fellow of his college, taking the degree of B.C.L. in 1815, and that of D.C.L. in 1820. From youth to old age he haunted libraries, and in 1810 he found congenial occupation in his appointment as assistant at the Bodleian, then presided over by Dr. Price. For a short time he was employed, through the nomination of Lord Spencer, at the British Museum, but he speedily returned to Oxford, and with Oxford his name will be ever associated. Bliss entered into deacon's orders in 1817, his first curacy being at Newington, near Oxford, and was advanced to the priesthood in 1818. Parochial preferment he never held, but for many years, and until 1855, he officiated as chaplain to his friend, Sir Alexander Croke, at Studley Priory. From July 1822 to December 1828 he was under-librarian at the Bodleian to Dr. Bandinel, and after that period held numerous university offices. He had tried for the keepership of the archives in 1818, and had been defeated, though he polled the respectable total of 122 votes. His first post was the registrarship of the university, which he retained from 1824 to 1853, when he retired on a well-earned pension of 200*l.* a year. He was keeper of the archives from 1826 to 1857, registrar of the university court 1831, and principal of St. Mary Hall, in succession to Bishop Hampden, 1848–57. In addition to these offices he discharged at various dates the duties of clerk of the market, delegate of the university press, and deputy professor of civil law. Bliss was the embodiment of the traditions and history of his *alma mater*. The punctuality of his habits and the method with which he kept the muniments entrusted to his care became a proverb at Oxford, while the sweetness of his disposition and the courtesy of his manners were the delight of all with whom he came in contact. He died at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, on 18 Nov. 1857, and was buried on the north side of St. Giles's churchyard, Oxford, on 23 Nov.; his wife, Sophia, second daughter of the Rev. Robert Barker Bell, whom he had married in 1825, survived him. Their issue was one son and one daughter.

Many of the works of Bliss are of the highest utility to the literary student. Whilst at the Bodleian he compiled part of the catalogue of Richard Gough's collection; the 'Oxford University Calendar' was edited by him for some years, and the catalogue of Oxford graduates, 1659–1850, appeared under his superintendence. He edited in 1811 Bishop Earle's 'Microcosmography,' adding thereto a valuable bibliography of character-books, and was responsible for the publication of that part of the volumes generally known as 'Letters from the Bodleian,' which contains John Aubrey's lives of eminent men. Among his other reprints were Arthur Wilson's 'Inconstant Lady' (1814); the 'account of the Christmas Prince as it was exhibited in the university of Oxford in 1607,' which was written by Griffin Higgs; a selection of 'bibliographical miscellanies,' of which one number only appeared in 1813 in 104 copies; 'thirteen psalms and the first chapter of Ecclesiastes translated into English verse by John Croke, with documents relating to the Croke family,' part of the 11th volume of the Percy Society's publications (1844), which was mainly prepared by Sir Alexander Croke, but seen through the press by Bliss; and the first part of what was intended to be a series of 'historical papers,' to be edited for the Roxburghe Society by Bliss and Bandinel. But the work with which Bliss has for all time linked his name, and for which successive generations of scholars must own their indebtedness to him, is his

edition in four volumes (1813–20) of Anthony à Wood's 'Athenæ Oxonienses and Fasti.' It originated in a conversation of Thomas Park, the antiquary, who told a London publisher of the notes which Bliss had collected as additions to the original work, and suggested the issue of a new edition. Another edition under the care of Bliss was among the projects of the directors of the Ecclesiastical History Society, but it went no further than the first volume containing the life of Wood, which appeared in 1848. Most of the fresh matter which Bliss intended to have incorporated in this impression is contained in an interleaved copy of the 1813 issue which was left by him to the Bodleian. His second great work related to the other Oxford antiquary, Tom Hearne. This was entitled 'Reliquiæ Hearnianæ; the Remains of Thomas Hearne,' and consisted of a selection from his voluminous manuscript diaries. The greater part of it had remained in the press untouched for nearly half a century before it was completed in 1857 at the suggestion of Mr. W. J. Thoms, the late editor of 'Notes and Queries.' This edition was soon exhausted, and a second was twelve years later included in the 'Library of Old Authors.' The library of Bliss, an extremely interesting collection, especially in character literature, volumes printed in London just before the great fire, books printed at Oxford, and works on the Psalms, were sold from June to August 1858. Many of them were purchased for the Bodleian Library. The Additional Manuscripts at the British Museum, 22574–22610, formerly belonged to him, and two volumes in the same set, 25100–25101, contain his notes on English poets and on fairy poetry. His letters to Dr. Hunter and Joseph Haslewood are in Nos. 24865 and 22308. Some selections from his correspondence are printed in 'Notes and Queries,' vols. viii. and x. of the 2nd series, and vol. i. of the 3rd series. A tribute to his poetic taste was paid in the same paper (2nd series, vol. x. 181, 204, 221) by printing the extracts from the old poets which he had incorporated in his edition of Wood.

[Nichols's Leicestershire, ii. 693*; Macray's Bodleian Lib. 215, 216, 235, 289; Cox's Recollections of Oxford, 86, 344–5, 375, 411; Robinson's Merchant Taylors, ii. 169; Gent. Mag. December 1857, pp. 677–8, January 1858, pp. 99–100; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. iv. 443, v. 47, 76, vii. 514.] W. P. C.

**BLITHEMAN** or **BLYTHEMAN, WILLIAM** (*d.* 1591), was an organist and gentleman of the chapel under Queen Elizabeth. Wood, in his 'Fasti' (ed. Bliss, i. 235), states that Dr. John Bull [q. v.] 'had been trained up under an excellent master named Blithman, organist of Queen Elizabeth's Chappel, who died much lamented in 1591;' and in a note by Bishop Tanner to this passage it is stated that 'John Blithman belonged to Christ Church quire; seems to have been master of the choristers 1564.' Whether Tanner's John Blitheman was the same as the subject of this notice cannot be ascertained. Blitheman died on Whit Sunday 1591, and was buried in St. Nicholas Olave. His epitaph, which was on 'an engraven plate in the north wall of the chancel,' is preserved in Stow (*Survey Book*, iii. 211), and runs as follows:—

Here Blitheman lies, a worthy wight,
who feared God above;
A Friend to all, a Foe to none,
whom Rich and Poore did love.
Of Princes Chappell, Gentleman,
unto his dying Day;
Whom all took great delight to heare
him on the Organs play.
Whose passing Skill in Musickes Art,
a Scholar left behinde;
*John Bull* (by name) his Master's veine
expressing in each kinde.
But nothing here continues long,
nor resting Place can have;
His Soule departed hence to Heaven,
his Body here in Grave.

Of Blitheman's music a few interesting pieces are in existence. The manuscript known as 'Queen Elizabeth's Virginal Book' (Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge) has (p. 91) an 'In homine' by him, and Thomas Mulliner's 'Virginal Book' (*Add. MS.* 30513) has several of his compositions. Other specimens are in Additional MSS. 29384, 31403, and 17801–5, and Hawkins printed a 'meane' by him (*History of Music*, ed. 1853, Appendix). All these examples show that he was a master of his art, and that Bull, whom (according to Stow) he 'spared neither time nor labour' to teach, owed much to his influence.

[Old Cheque Book of the Chapel Royal (ed. Rimbault), 5, 196; Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors (1740); Hawkins's History of Music (ed. 1853), 480; authorities quoted above.] W. B. S.

**BLIZARD, THOMAS** (1772–1838), surgeon, became a pupil of his uncle, Sir William Blizard [q. v.], and attained great skill as an operating surgeon. Having early become surgeon to the London Hospital, and gained a large and profitable city practice, he was able to retire on his fortune at the age of forty-six. He was notable both for his knowledge of anatomy and for his invention of a special knife for lithotomy. He died 7 May 1838. He was the author of a 'Description of an

Extra-Uterine Fœtus' (*Trans. Royal Soc.* vol. v.), and of a 'Case of Intussusception of the Bowels' (*Trans. Medico-Chir. Soc.* vol. i.)

[Gent. Mag. 1838.] G. T. B.

**BLIZARD**, Sir WILLIAM (1743–1835), surgeon, was born at Barn Elms in Surrey in 1743, and was the fourth child of William Blizard, an auctioneer. He received little school education, and after apprenticeship to a surgeon at Mortlake came to study at the London Hospital, also attending the lectures of Pott at St. Bartholomew's Hospital (*Hunterian Oration*, 1815). In 1780 he was appointed surgeon to the London Hospital, and in 1785, in conjunction with Dr. Maclaurin, founded the medical school there. The opening was celebrated by him in an ode, and on most of the important occasions of his life Blizard expressed himself in verse, which, had he been longer contemporary with Pope, would have certainly secured him a place in the 'Dunciad.' He lectured in the medical school on anatomy, physiology, and surgery. Abernethy attended his earlier lectures, and speaks of them with respect. As a hospital surgeon Blizard was famous for scrupulous attention to his duties in the wards, and he gave much time to the improvement of the London Hospital. He was often laughed at for the importance which he attached to learned diction and ceremonial observance (*Lancet*, 1824, iii. 19). The College of Surgeons had a house in Cock Lane, where the bodies of criminals just executed at Newgate were delivered to be anatomised. Sir William Blizard, when president of the College of Surgeons, attended at this house in full court dress to receive the bodies from the hangman; and the contrast between the president's elaborate costume and formal manner and the surly shabbiness of the executioner is described by an eyewitness (Sir R. Owen) as having made the ghastly scene almost ludicrous. Blizard was elected F.R.S. in 1787, and was twice president of the College of Surgeons. He published a paper on lachrymal fistula in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' 1780, and several other medical papers (*London Medical Journal*, 1789–90); 'Experiments on the Danger of Copper and Bell Metal in Pharmaceutical Preparations,' 1786; 'Suggestions for the Improvement of Hospitals,' 1796. 'A Popular Lecture on the Situation of the large Blood-vessels and the Methods of making effectual Pressure on them,' 1786, is the most lucid of his works, and went through several editions. None of his writings are of permanent value. His practice was considerable, and he used for many years to attend regularly at Batson's Coffee House in Cornhill at a certain hour to await consultations, being probably the last survivor of this method of practice. In his youth he wrote on politics in a revolutionary spirit, under the *nom de plume* of Curtius, but he afterwards became an admirer of Mr. Pitt and adopted conservative opinions. Blizard was an example of hereditary longevity. His father and mother had both lived to eighty-six, and one of his grandmothers to ninety, while he himself died at the age of ninety-two on 27 Aug. 1835. He was buried in Brixton Church. There is a portrait of him by Opie at the Royal College of Surgeons.

[Blizard's Works; Cooke's Memoir, London, 1835.] N. M.

**BLOET, BLUET**, or **BLOETT, ROBERT**, bishop of Lincoln (*d.* 1123), a Norman by nation, and brother of Hugh, bishop of Bayeux, was chancellor of William the Conqueror. When the king lay on his death-bed at Rouen, he sent Bloet to England with a letter praying Archbishop Lanfranc to crown William Rufus. Bloet crossed the Channel in company with Rufus himself, and became the new king's chancellor. After the death of Remigius in 1092, the see of Lincoln was kept vacant for a year. Rufus, however, repented of his evil ways while he lay sick at Gloucester in the spring of 1093, and at the same time that he made Anselm archbishop he gave the bishopric of Lincoln to Robert Bloet. The consecration of the new bishop was delayed, for Thomas, archbishop of York, objected to the claim of the archbishop of Canterbury over the see of Lincoln. Anselm might, if he chose, consecrate a bishop to the ancient see of Dorchester, but Lindesey Thomas claimed as part of the northern province. Bloet was at length (12 Feb. 1094) consecrated at Hastings, in the chapel of the castle, on the day after the dedication of Battle Abbey, by Anselm and seven other bishops who had assembled to take part in the ceremony at Battle. As the king appointed Bloet during his short-lived repentance, he received nothing for his grant of the bishopric. To make up for this loss, Bloet had to pay no less than 5,000*l.* for the decision in favour of the rights of Canterbury which enabled Anselm to perform the ceremony of his consecration. Although he resigned the chancellorship on his elevation to the episcopate, he held the higher office of justiciary under Henry, and was his most trusted adviser. In 1102 he besieged Tickhill, the castle of Robert of Belesme, for the king. His manner of life was magnificent,

and his household, in which the king's son Richard and other noble youths were trained, was large and splendid. Towards the end of his life he was much harassed by suits brought against him by an inferior justiciary. His wealth was diminished by heavy fines, and his archdeacon, Henry of Huntingdon, who was brought up in his household, quotes him in his 'De Contemptu Mundi' as an instance of the instability of earthly greatness. The bishop, he tells us, was deeply grieved at his reverse of fortune, speaking of it with tears, and ascribing his trouble to King Henry, who, he said, never spoke well of a man without at the same time meaning to ruin him. Bloet was a liberal benefactor to his cathedral church, which had been built by his predecessor, Remigius. He dedicated the church, furnished it with many rich ornaments, and doubled the number of prebends, making them forty-two in all. In spite of these benefactions his character has been painted in dark colours. In the earlier edition of William of Malmesbury's 'Gesta Pontificum,' the historian describes him as a man of loose and godless life. In his later edition he gives a less unfavourable picture, representing him, indeed, as a worldly man, but bringing no special charge against him. Later writers, such as Higden and Knighton, adopt and insist on the darker picture, accusing him of immorality, and adding that his ghost haunted his tomb at Lincoln until it was laid by masses and alms. On the other hand, Henry of Huntingdon represents him as a father of the fatherless, dear to his friends, gentle and pleasant with all men, and even William of Malmesbury allows that he was a genial man. In reading accusations of the monkish chroniclers, allowance must be made for the light in which the Lincoln people and the monks looked on some of Bloet's doings. Giraldus Cambrensis, writing in the interest of Lincoln, disapproves the partition of the see and the creation of the independent diocese of Ely (1109), for a bishopric at that time was looked on much as a lay fief, and its division implied a diminution in the profits of jurisdiction. The creation of the see of Ely was, however, the work of the king himself, and Bloet had no power to interfere. Giraldus speaks also of the bishop's folly in charging his church with an annual gift to the king of a rich gown of sable of the value of 100*l.*, though it is likely that the church received an ample equivalent. By removing the monks of Stow to Eynsham, Bloet was enabled to grant Stow to his church. While, however, Giraldus held this to be a good deed, the monks, who lost by the exchange, looked on it in a wholly different light, and the memory of Bloet at Lincoln has suffered from their indignation, for his effigy on the west front of the church, known by the horn at its mouth (blow it), is called the 'swineherd of Stow' (Dimock). Bloet still more deeply offended the monastic party by joining Roger, bishop of Salisbury, in leading the bishops to petition the king in February 1123, that they might choose a secular priest as archbishop of Canterbury—a petition which the prior and monks of Canterbury and all other men of the monastic order who were at the council 'withstood for full two days, but it availed nought' (*A.-S. Chron.* 1123). The character of the bishop of Lincoln has been strenuously defended by Mr. Dimock in his preface to Giraldus Cambrensis, vii., in the Rolls Series. He was, in truth, a magnificent prelate, wise, generous, and kindhearted, worldly indeed in life, as many of his fellows also were, but by no means the evil man monkish chroniclers would have us believe him to have been. The charge of immorality made against him doubtless arose from the fact that he had a son born while he was chancellor of William the Conqueror. The death of Bloet is told in graphic terms by the Peterborough chronicler. It happened that on 10 Jan. 1123, the king was riding in his 'deer-fold' at Woodstock, and with him on either side were the bishops of Salisbury and Lincoln, 'and they were there riding and talking.' Then the bishop of Lincoln sank down and said to the king, 'Lord king, I am dying.' The king alighted and took the bishop in his arms. He was borne to his lodgings, and 'he was then forthwith dead.' He was buried 'with great worship' in his cathedral church before St. Mary's altar. His son Simon, whom he made dean of Lincoln, is also quoted in the 'De Contemptu Mundi;' for after having risen to great favour at court, he was disgraced and imprisoned, and, though he escaped from prison, lived in poverty and exile. The name Bloet is said to be the same word as 'blond.'

[A.-S. Chron.; Henry of Huntingdon, De Contemptu Mundi, Anglia Sacra, ii. 695; William of Malmesbury, Gest. Pont. 313, ed. Hamilton, R.S.; Bromton, 988, Knighton, 2364, T. Stubbs, 1708, Twysden, Decem Scriptt.; Orderic, 763; Eadmer, Hist. Nov. i. 376, ed. Migne; Giraldus Camb. ed. Dimock, vii., pref. xxiii, and p. 31; Freeman's Will. Rufus, i. 395, ii. 584–588; Browne Willis, Survey of Cathedrals, vol. iii.] W. H.

BLOIS, PETER DE. [See PETER.]

BLOMBERG, WILLIAM NICHOLAS (1702?–1750), biographer, the son of Baron Blomberg, a nobleman of Courland, was edu-

cated at Merton College, Oxford, was elected fellow of his college, and proceeded B.A. 1723, M.A. 1726. He became vicar of Fulham, Middlesex, in 1733, rector of that parish in 1734, rector of Cliffe, Kent, in 1739, and died on 5 Oct. 1750. He published 'An Account of the Life and Writings of Edmund Dickinson, M.D., physician-in-ordinary to King Charles and King James II. To which is added a treatise on the Grecian Games, printed from the Doctor's own manuscript,' London, 1739, 8vo. Dr. Dickinson was Blomberg's maternal grandfather.

[Faulkner's Fulham, 42, 47; Lysons's Environs of London, ii. 379; Cat. of Oxford Graduates (1851), 67; Gent. Mag. xx. 477; Hasted's Kent, i. 538.] T. C.

**BLOME**, RICHARD (*d.* 1705), a publisher and compiler of some celebrity, who by the aid of subscriptions adroitly levied issued many splendid works. Originally he was a ruler of paper, and afterwards a kind of arms painter. Wood says he practised for divers years progging tricks, in employing necessitous persons to write in several arts and to get contributions of noblemen to promote the work. Wood likewise remarks: 'This person Bloome is esteemed by the chiefest heralds a most impudent person, and the late industrious Garter (Sir W. D[ugdale]) hath told me that he gets a livelihood by bold practices.' He is no doubt the Richard Blome of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, gentleman, who, 'being weak and not well of body,' made his will on 7 May 1705. He desired to be buried in the church of Harlington, near Uxbridge. He left small legacies (40*s.* in all) to the poor of Harlington and St. Martin-in-the-Fields. The residue of his estate, including 'bookes, coppyes,' passed to Mrs. Jane Hilton. The will was proved at London on 22 Oct. 1705 by Jane Hilton, the sole executrix.

He published: 1. The fourth and fifth editions of Guillim's 'Display of Heraldrie,' 1660 and 1679. In the dedication to the Marquis of Hertford Blome mentions that his maternal grandfather, Richard Adams, was formerly in his lordship's service. 2. 'The Fanatick History, or an exact relation and account of the Old Anabaptists and New Quakers . . . which may prove the death and burial of the Fanatick doctrine,' London, 1660, 8vo. 3. 'A Geographical Description of the four parts of the World, taken from the notes and works of Nicholas Sanson and other eminent travellers and authors. Also a Treatise of Travel and another of Traffick. The whole illustrated with mapps and figures,' London, 1670, fol. 4. 'A Description of the Island of Jamaica, with the other Isles and Territories in America, to which the English are related; taken from the notes of Sr. T. Linch and other experienced persons in the said places. Illustrated with maps,' London, 1672, 8vo; again 1678, 'Together with the present state of Algiers.' 5. 'Britannia; or a Geographical Description of the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with the Isles and Territories thereto belonging; and there is added an Alphabetical Table of the names, titles, and seats of the Nobility and Gentry; illustrated with a Map of each county of England,' &c., London, 1673, fol. There is also a list of 'Benefactors and promoters of this worke, whose names, titles, seates, and coates of armes, are entred as they gave their encouragements.' The book, which contains a map of London before the fire by W. Hollar, is truly described by Bishop Nicolson as a 'most entire piece of theft out of Camden and Speed.' 6. 'An Alphabetical Account of the Nobility and Gentry, which are (or lately were) related unto the several counties of England and Wales; as to their names, titles, and seats,' &c., London, 1673, fol. This useful list is printed at the end of Blome's 'Britannia.' The number of nobility and gentry included in the list is in England 6,474, and in Wales 703, making a total of 7,177. 7. 'An Essay to Heraldry, in two parts,' London, 1684, 8vo. Dedicated to George, earl of Berkeley; but Blome had a variety of patrons, and other names are occasionally found at the head of the dedication of this book. An edition entitled 'The Art of Heraldry' appeared in 1685, 12mo. 8. 'A View of the English Acquisitions in Guinea and the East Indies,' London, 1686, 12mo. 9. 'The Present State of his Majestie's Isles and Territories in America: with new Maps, together with astronomical tables from the year 1686 to 1700,' London, 1687, 8vo; translated into French, Amsterdam, 1688, 12mo, and into German, Leipzig, 1697, 12mo. 10. 'An Entire Body of Philosophy, according to the principles of Reneta des Cartes, in three books, translated from the French of Anthony Le Grand,' London, 1694, fol. 11. 'Gentleman's Recreation, consisting of Horsemanship, Hawking, Hunting, Fowling, Fishing, &c.,' London, 1710, fol. 12. 'History of the Old and New Testament,' London, 1711, 4to; translated from the French of the Sieur de Royaumont (i.e. Nicolas Fontaine).

[Information from Mr. Gordon Goodwin; Cat. of Printed Books in Brit. Mus.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn); Moule's Bibl. Heraldica, 151, 186, 204, 205, 223; Nicolson's English Hist. Library; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. iv. 310,

348, 2nd ser. xi. 314; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), ii. 298, iii. 36; Fasti, ii. [illegible] T. C.

BLOMEFIELD, FRANCIS (1705–1752), topographer of Norfolk, who was born at Fersfield, Norfolk, on 23 July 1705, was the son of Henry Blomefield of the same place, a gentleman of independent means, by his wife Alice, the daughter and heiress of John Savell, of Lynn. He was the fifth in descent from Henry Blomefield, of Fersfield, and each of his four ancestors having married an heiress or coheiress, he was the possessor of ample means with which to gratify his literary tastes. When only fifteen he began collecting material for his future work, and from 1720 to 1733 he records that he spent 175*l.* in journeying about making church notes and in buying some few manuscripts. He was educated at Diss and Thetford schools, and when under nineteen proceeded to the Norfolk colleges of Gonville and Caius at Cambridge, on All Fools' Day 1724. While at Cambridge he is said to have published a thin quarto 'Collectanea Cantabrigiensia:' but the only copy we have seen purports to have been printed at Norwich in 1750. He took his B.A. degree in 1727, and was ordained deacon on 17 March in the same year, the next year being licensed preacher by Dr. Thomas Tanner, the well-known antiquary and author of the 'Notitia.' In July 1729 he was ordained priest, and was immediately instituted rector of Hargham. Two months later he was presented to his father's family living of Fersfield, which he held, with the rectory of Hargham, till January 1730. He then resigned Hargham, which he only held as the temporary predecessor of the Rev. John Hase, the brother of the patron.

On 17 May 1732 his father died, and on 1 Sept. he married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Lawrence Womack, rector of Caistor by Yarmouth, and cousin and heir of the Bishop of St. David's, one of a family who had long been parsons of Blomefield's native place. By her he had three daughters, of whom two survived him. In October 1733 he began to publish proposals for his history of Norfolk, which were very well received: Tanner, who had just been made bishop of St. Asaph, especially encouraging him. In the spring of 1735 he was recovering from a violent illness and had the good fortune to obtain access to the evidence room of the late Earl of Yarmouth, the head of the Paston family, at Oxnead, and lived among the parchments for a fortnight. To Blomefield is due the credit of being the discoverer in that interval of the well-known 'Paston Letters,' which he describes as 'innumerable letters of good consequence in history.' It is a significant fact that these same Paston letters afterwards came into the hands of 'honest (?) Tom Martin:' and as we know that this unscrupulous topographer possessed himself of many of Blomefield's manuscripts after his death, it may be that the Paston letters were among them, and that in this instance Martin was only 'from the robber rending his prey.'

By the early part of 1736 Blomefield had come to the conclusion that he was ready to begin his great work, and that he would print it in his own house. He bought a press and some type—apparently old and of different and insufficient founts, for his indexes are printed in all sorts of type, one after another—and hired a workman at 40*l.* a year. His troubles with his printers and engravers were endless, and to them was added the temporary loss of the whole of his collection for Diss Hundred, which miscarried when sent to Tanner for approval and correction. Then a fire is said to have consumed his press and printing office, and all the copies of his first volume. However, he gradually brought out number after number, and the work was so well received that he actually had to reprint his first part twice. His first folio volume was completed at Christmas 1739, just after he had received the gift of the rectory of Brockdish. The accounts of Thetford, which formed part of his first volume, and of Norwich, which took up the whole of the second volume, were separately published in 4to and folio respectively. 'Norwich' (913 pp. fol.) was advertised by him separately at 1*s.* a number of eight sheets, and its publication extended over more than four years, the date of its completion being 31 May 1745. He apparently took up his abode permanently at Norwich while his Norwich volume was in the press. Directly he began to advertise his Norwich volume, Thomas Kirkpatrick, the brother of the well-known John Kirkpatrick, issued a counter-advertisement in the local papers, complaining that Blomefield had stated that whatever occurred in John Kirkpatrick's original collections would be incorporated in the new work, and alleging that all such collections were in his own custody, and that neither Blomefield nor any one else had ever copied a line of them. To this Blomefield replied in a very temperate advertisement, that he would show any one (who would call on him at Fersfield) Tanner's, Le Neve's, and Kirkpatrick's collections. He added that Kirkpatrick always collected notes on loose papers, and that, when he had transcribed these papers into

his note-books, he gave them to Le Neve in exchange for anything Le Neve found about Norwich.

Blomefield was about halfway through his third volume when he died, literally in harness; for coming up to London to see some deeds in the Rolls Chapel he caught the smallpox, and died of it on Thursday, 16 Jan. 1752, at the early age of forty-seven. It is said he had always refused to be inoculated, thinking it was wrong to attempt to avoid evils sent by his Creator. He was buried on the Saturday following in the south side of the chancel of Fersfield Church. Little is known of his personal appearance, but though there is no portrait of him extant, he is said to have so much resembled John Flamsteed that 'honest Tom Martin' of Thetford preserved and valued a portrait of the astronomer for no other reason, and a copy of it is prefixed to the octavo edition of Blomefield. It is of a man with a good forehead, fine eyes under rather beetle brows, a prominent nose, and a firm mouth. There seems no doubt that he died in debt, for by his will, dated shortly before he died, he directed all his personal property to be sold and applied towards payment of his debts, and the winding up of his estate seemed so formidable a matter to his executors, that they declined to act and renounced probate: administration was therefore granted to his two principal creditors. Whether his great work cost him more than he expected one cannot say, but one of his female relations, who lived to be very old, told Mr. Freeman, now living at St. Giles, Norwich, that he was very fond of foxhunting, kept a pack of hounds, and got into difficulties thereby, and had to retire to Norwich, where he lived in Willow Lane. That he was a tory we know from his voting for Bacon and Wodehouse in 1734, and that he was of a jovial way of living may be supposed from his being a boon companion of Martin, who was notorious for his love of drinking.

It is difficult to say whether he had original collections for the rest of the county on a similar scale to what he printed. If he had, they were not made much use of by the Rev. Charles Parkin, who, though a most incompetent man, was entrusted with the completion of the history of Norfolk, and who, according to Craven Ord, died before he sent any (all?) of his work to the press, the book being ultimately finished by some bookseller's hack employed by Whittingham of Lynn. The third volume was published in folio at Lynn in 1769; the fourth and fifth volumes at Lynn in 1775. These were described as 'continued by the Rev. Charles Parkin.' The whole work was republished in London in eleven octavo volumes between 1805 and 1810. A very good index of the names mentioned in the octavo edition of the 'History' was prepared by J. N. Chadwick and issued by him at King's Lynn in 1862.

Blomefield probably worked on the principle of taking Le Neve's collections as the backbone of his history, and working up each parish as he came to it. Certain it is that in the five folio volumes there is vastly more of Le Neve's work than Blomefield's, and to the former, therefore, should more justly be given the credit of being the county historian of Norfolk. Indeed, if we were to analyse the book and eliminate Le Neve's, Tanner's, and Kirkpatrick's work, there would be very little of Blomefield's left. Some of Blomefield's unpublished manuscripts were taken possession of and sold by Martin, who thus acted as the literary wrecker of two fine collections, Le Neve's and Blomefield's. Others of them passed into the hands of the descendant of one of Blomefield's daughters, a Mr. Robert Martin, of Bressingham, who buried 'a large mass of them in the earth'!

One can hardly estimate the real value of the great work which, rightly or wrongly, bears Blomefield's name, and which, had he lived, would have been so much larger and better. It is full of errors, its descriptions of all buildings singularly scanty and bald, and its attempts at etymology ludicrous in the extreme; both Blomefield and his continuator apparently having 'water on the brain,' for they attempt to derive nearly every place-name from some word or another which they allege to mean water. In critical faculty Blomefield was absolutely wanting, and he fell an easy victim to all the monstrous pedigree fabrications of the heralds, his pages chronicling as gospel all the ridiculous family histories of the Howards, the Wodehouses, the Clares, and others, which bear their own contradiction on their faces. Specimens of Blomefield's errors and omissions will be found at p. 318 of the third volume of the 'East Anglian.' His book, however, is an enduring monument of hard disinterested work, for it was wholly a labour of love, and as far as the facts chronicled it is usually very trustworthy. It is wonderful indeed how often the searchers among manuscripts of to-day come across Blomefield's private mark or his beautifully legible handwriting on charters or rolls. A very good point in his character was the unselfish readiness with which he imparted his knowledge to others working in the same field.

[East Anglian, ii. 50 and 348, iii. 165 and 318, iv. 227–83; Eastern Counties Collect. i. 48;

Trans. Norf. Arch. Society, ii. 201; information from Mr. Freeman of Norwich.] W. R.

BLOMEFIELD, MILES (1525–1574?), alchemist, has recorded some particulars of his birth and parentage in a quaint note written by himself in a volume which is preserved in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge, and which contains a unique copy of 'the boke called the Informacyon for pylgrymes vnto the holy lande,' printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1524: 'I, Myles Blomefylde, of Burye Saynct Edmunde in Suffolke, was borne ye yeare following after y^e^ pryntyng of this boke, (that is to saye) in the yeare of our Lorde 1525, the 5 day of Apryll, betwene 10 & 11, in y^e^ nyght, nyghest xi. my fathers name John, and my mothers name Anne.' He had a license from the university of Cambridge to practise physic in 1552, and he followed his profession in his native town, though he appears to have been at Venice in 1568. It is supposed that he was living in 1574. Blomefield was an adept in alchemy, a collector of old and curious books, and the author of: 1. 'Blomfylds Quintaessens, or the Regiment of Life,' manuscript in the Cambridge University Library, Dd. 3, 83, art. 6. Dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, and said to be hardly the production of a sane mind. 2. 'Blomefield's Blossoms, or the Campe of Philosophy.' Printed in Elias Ashmole's 'Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum,' 305–23. Tanner and Warton confound him with William Blomefield, *alias* Rattlesden, sometime monk of Bury, and afterwards vicar of St. Simon and St. Jude at Norwich.

[Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum, 478; Baker MS. xxiv. 117; Cat. of Camb. Univ. MSS. i. 183; Cooper's Athenæ Cantab. i. 327; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. i. 60, 90; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.; Warton's Hist. of English Poetry (1840), iii. 83.] T. C.

BLOMEFIELD, SIR THOMAS (1744–1822), baronet, of Attleborough, Norfolk, general and colonel-commandant royal artillery, to whose untiring labours as inspector of artillery and superintendent of the royal foundries the progress of the British artillery was largely due, was son of the Rev. Thos. Blomefield, M.A., rector of Hartley and Chalk, Kent, and chaplain to the Duke of Dorset, and was born on 16 June 1744. He was destined for the navy, and shipped in the Cambridge, 80 guns, when that vessel was commissioned by his father's intimate friend, Sir Piercy Brett, in September 1755. How long he remained afloat does not appear, but on 9 Feb. 1758 he entered as a cadet at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, where his abilities attracted the notice of Müller, then professor of fortification and artillery, whose friendship he retained ever after. In the unusually short period of eleven months he passed out as a lieutenant-fireworker, and soon after, when only fifteen, was appointed to command a bomb-ketch, under the orders of Admiral Rodney, at the bombardment of Havre, subsequently joining the fleet under Admiral Hawke engaged in blockading M. de Conflans at Quiberon (the arduous nature of these blockading duties is strikingly brought out in BURROW's *Life of Admiral Lord Hawke*). He next served in the West Indies, at the capture of Martinique, the siege and capture of the Havannah, and afterwards at Pensacola and Mobile. In 1771, while a first-lieutenant, he became personal aide-de-camp to General Conway, then master-general of the ordnance, a post in which he was continued by Conway's successor at the Ordnance, Lord Townshend. In 1771 Blomefield, who had become a captain-lieutenant, resigned his appointment as aide-de-camp, and proceeded to America as brigade-major to Brigadier Phillips, royal artillery. Among his services at this period was the construction of floating batteries on the Canadian lakes; he was also actively engaged with the army under General Burgoyne until severely wounded by a musket-ball in the head in the action preceding the unfortunate convention at Saratoga. In the spring of 1779, Blomefield resumed his duties as aide-camp to the master-general, and in the following year attained the rank of captain, and was appointed inspector of artillery and superintendent of the Royal Brass Foundry. Never was the need of military supervision over military manufactures more apparent. It is recorded that when, in consequence of the complaints of Admiral Barrington at a most critical period in 1779, the elder Congreve was sent down to inspect the powder on board the king's ships, only four serviceable barrels were found in the whole fleet. The guns were not less inferior in quality; bursting with attendant loss of life was of frequent occurrence, and would doubtless have been more frequent but for the roguery of the powder-contractors. Attacking these abuses vigorously, Captain Blomefield, in the very first year of his office, condemned no fewer than 496 pieces of ordnance in proof; and so fully were the advantages of the new rules recognised, that in 1783 a royal warrant was issued reorganising the whole department, which was placed under his orders. From this period dates the high character of British cast-iron and brass guns. Blomefield

continued inspector of artillery up to his death. He became a lieutenant-colonel in 1793, colonel in 1800, major-general in 1803, and colonel commandant of a battalion in 1806. In 1807 he was selected to command the artillery in the expedition against Copenhagen, a service admitted to have been admirably carried out, although it is now generally lamented that some more justifiable means could not have been found by the government of the day for attaining the end sought. For his share in this duty Blomefield received the thanks of parliament and was created a baronet. It is remarked that this was the last occasion on which, in accordance with long-established custom, a claim was lodged by the commander of the British artillery on the church-bells of the captured city. No reply appears to have been given to the application. Blomefield, who married a daughter of Chief-justice Eardley Wilmot, by whom he had one child, attained the rank of general in 1821. He died at his residence on Shooter's Hill on 24 Aug. 1822. His professional journals and other papers were subsequently presented to the Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich, by his son, the second baronet.

Blomefield was a good mathematician, an excellent chemist, and most laborious in experiments in gunnery. His private character and the result of his labours were thus described by one who knew him intimately: 'There was no display of his merits shown in his manner; all his duties and experiments were silently and unassumingly carried on, with a natural reserve and undeviating courtesy, so that it was only a close observer who could duly appreciate his value. His being generally and greatly esteemed arose as much from his being the perfect gentleman as from the ingenious turn of his mind, for there was no glare or obtrusion seen, but rather a strong desire to improve the service with as little show as possible. . . . The recent sieges of Copenhagen and in the Peninsula, where the mode of battering assumed a rapidity unknown on former occasions, strongly marked the confidence his brother officers had in the weapons placed in their hands, and surprised the enemy, who were known to declare that they could not have put their own ordnance of the same description to so severe a test. The complete success of these objects of his most serious and careful pursuit will be duly appreciated by those capable of judging of their merits. To such as are not, it may be allowed to suggest that many gallant lives have been saved to their country and their families by the constant and most anxious endeavours he at all times pursued to put safe and perfect machines into the hands of the gallant defenders of his majesty's dominions' (Duncan, *Hist. R. Art.* ii. 159).

[Gent. Mag. xcii. 370; Kane's List of Officers Royal Art. (revised ed., Woolwich, 1869); Duncan's Hist. Royal Artillery (1872).] H. M. C.

**BLOMFIELD, CHARLES JAMES** (1786–1857), bishop of London, was born on 29 May 1786 at Bury St. Edmunds, where his father, Charles Blomfield, kept a school. He was educated at the grammar school of Bury and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He took his degree of B.A. in 1808, and was elected fellow of his college after winning very high university honours, being complimented, it is said, by Porson as 'a very pretty scholar.' In 1810 he published an edition of the 'Prometheus Vinctus,' with notes and glossary, which was followed by the 'Septem contra Thebas' (1812); the 'Persæ' (1814); and the 'Choephoræ' (1821); an edition of Callimachus in 1815, and of Euripides in 1821. He edited fragments of Sappho, Alcæus, and Stesichorus in Gaisford's 'Poetæ Minores Græci' (1823). Blomfield also wrote on classical subjects for the 'Edinburgh' and 'Quarterly' reviews, and for the 'Museum Criticum,' a journal established in 1813 by himself and his friend Monk, afterwards bishop of Gloucester. Beyond this he published but little except his 'Manual of Family Prayers' (1824), and sermons. In 1810 Blomfield was ordained, and, after holding preferment in the country, was presented to the valuable London benefice of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate. In 1822 he became archdeacon of Colchester, and in 1824 was appointed to the see of Chester; as bishop of Chester he did much to raise the scale of clerical qualifications. In 1828 Blomfield was translated to the bishopric of London, the duties of which he performed with immense energy, and, on the whole, with sound common sense and moderation. He had many opportunities for displaying his remarkable powers as a man of business when member of the poor law board and of the ecclesiastical commission (1836). Of the latter body he was the moving spirit; 'the better distribution of ecclesiastical revenues and duties, the prevention or diminution of pluralities and non-residence, and the augmentation of poor benefices and endowment of new ones,' being measures of church reform which he had much at heart. In the House of Lords he was always an effective speaker, especially upon ecclesiastical subjects. In 1836 the Bishop of London issued 'Proposals for the creation of a fund to be applied to the building and endowment of additional

churches in the metropolis,' and it is for his energetic and successful efforts in remedying the extremely inadequate provision of churches, schools, and clergymen for the rapidly increasing population of London, that his name is best remembered. He was said to be attempting too much when he insisted upon 'expatiating over the whole metropolis by building fifty churches at once;' but very considerable subscriptions flowed into the bishop's 'metropolis churches fund,' and a number of local associations for church extension were set on foot. Among the districts which especially profited by these efforts were Bethnal Green, Islington, St. Pancras, Paddington, and Westminster. The fund continued to exist till 1854, when it was merged in the 'London Diocesan Church Building Society.' To the colonial bishoprics fund, established for the much-needed increase of the colonial episcopate, Bishop Blomfield's influence also gave the first impulse. On the 'tractarian' movement becoming especially conspicuous in 1841, by the publication of the famous tract '90,' the attitude of the Bishop of London was regarded with close attention. He was anxious, he said, 'to keep things quiet as far as possible,' for it would be most injurious to the church that parties should be more distinctly separated and ranged against each other than they then were. In his important charge of 1842 he condemned the tractarian movement in so far as its supporters had endeavoured to give 'a Tridentine colouring' to the Articles of Religion of 1562, and had recommended ceremonies and forms not authorised by their own church; at the same time he admitted that 'those learned and pious men' had forcibly called the attention of the church to certain neglected duties; and if it was wrong to go beyond the directions of the rubrics, it was equally wrong to fall short of them. He therefore urged on his clergy the necessity of a more strict observance of certain rubrical directions, leaving it, to some extent, to their discretion to determine the exact period for introducing any changes in their parishes. These suggestions were at once adopted by some of the clergy of the diocese, but they were not generally approved of, and the clergy of Islington in particular declared that they could not read the prayer for the church militant or make collections through the offertory, as it would disgust the majority of their congregations. The bishop thereupon allowed to Islington a latitude which he had not yet granted to other parishes, and this concession was the beginning of endless dissension and turmoil. While some parishes began to claim the same immunity, others were anxious to carry out the suggestions of the bishop's charge in spite of the objections of their congregations. 'Thus,' says his biographer, 'between those who refused to act up to, and those who persisted in going beyond, his injunctions—between his unwillingness to retract words advisedly and deliberately spoken in his official character, and his readiness to sacrifice everything which did not involve a principle, in order to secure the peace of the church,' Bishop Blomfield was perplexed and harassed, and 'the storms which in some parishes had been excited by the introduction of the disputed changes continued to rage with unabated violence.' In order, if possible, to allay these storms, Archbishop Howley, in his pastoral on the rubrical controversy (1845), suggested that the disputants on both sides should suspend hostilities till some authoritative decision should be given on the points in controversy, and that matters should remain in every case *in statu quo*. The Bishop of London accordingly thought it best in the interests of peace to allow his clergy the option of relinquishing or continuing at their own discretion the practices which he had recommended. About 1847 Blomfield again came much into collision with the 'tractarian' clergy of his diocese; but with the temporary subsidence of the ritual controversy in 1851 his chief public labours may be said to have terminated. In 1856 he was compelled by ill-health to resign his see. He died at Fulham on 5 Aug. 1857. Blomfield was twice married (1810 and 1819); by his second wife, Dorothy, widow of Thomas Kent, barrister, he had a family of eleven children. His son and biographer, Alfred, was consecrated bishop suffragan of Colchester in 1882.

[Memoir of Charles James Blomfield, by his son Alfred Blomfield, 2 vols., London, 1863; Bishop Blomfield and his Times, by Dr. Biber, 1857.] W. W.

BLOMFIELD, EDWARD VALENTINE (1788–1816), classical scholar, younger brother of Charles James Blomfield, the well-known bishop of London, was the second son of Charles Blomfield, a schoolmaster at Bury St. Edmunds. Edward acquired a high reputation for learning and general accomplishments, being a good modern linguist and draughtsman, as well as a brilliant scholar. The promise of his early manhood was disappointed by a premature death, but he lived long enough to do work of some little mark in its day. He was born on 14 Feb. 1788, was educated under Dr. Becher at the grammar school in Bury St. Edmunds, and thence

proceeded to Caius College, Cambridge, in 1807. In 1811 he took his B.A. degree, being placed thirteenth in the list of wranglers. He had, however, obtained such classical distinctions as were then open to competition; he was Browne's medallist in 1809 and 1810 (in the former year being beaten by one candidate, but receiving a prize of books from the vice-chancellor, Dr. Barnes), members' prizeman in 1812, and finally first chancellor's classical medallist. The fellowships in his own college being full, he was elected to a classical lectureship and fellowship at Emmanuel, which he retained till his death in 1816. He died from a fever contracted in a long vacation tour in Switzerland in that year. He managed, after being taken ill at Dover, to reach Cambridge, where he died on 3 Oct., and was buried in Emmanuel College Chapel; in the cloisters of which is a tablet to his memory, with an inscription by his brother, Charles James, in which his death is said to be *suis non sibi immatura*.

His chief work was a translation of Matthiæ's 'Greek Grammar,' a book still unrivalled in its way. He had completed it in the spring of 1816, intending to furnish it with indexes, &c., in the autumn. It was left for his brother Charles James to edit, who prefixed to it a short essay on the virtues and learning of the translator. Edward had met with this book in the course of a tour in Germany, undertaken in 1813, as soon as the events of that year had opened the continent to English travellers. Another fruit of this tour was a paper in the 'Museum Criticum' on 'The State of Classical Literature in Germany,' a subject which had then become almost unknown in England. Besides a few other papers contributed to the 'Museum' Blomfield had projected a Greek-English Lexicon to take the place of the old Greek-Latin Lexicons of Scapula and Hedericus, which gave needless difficulty to students and were neither full nor accurate. He published a specimen of his Lexicon, which was well received, and his plans seem to have been rational and promising. Had he lived, some of the labours of Deans Liddell and Scott might have been anticipated. At any rate he showed that he knew what was wanted. Monk, the biographer of Bentley and Greek professor, who had been one of his intimate friends, paid a warm tribute to his learning and amiable qualities in the pages of the 'Museum Criticum.' He appears to have enjoyed a wide popularity among his contemporaries, and to have deserved it.

[Memoirs of Charles James Blomfield by his Son, 1863; Cambridge Museum Criticum, ii. 520 (by Monk); Preface to Matthiæ's Greek Grammar.] E. S. S.

BLOMFIELD, EZEKIEL (1778–1818), compiler, was born on 28 Oct. 1778 at North Walsham, Norfolk. His parents were very poor, and in 1783 he removed with them to Norwich. Before he was ten years of age he began making collections for a 'Table of Chronological Events' and a 'System of Natural History.' He read largely, but the book that determined his lifelong studies was Mrs. Barbauld's 'Evenings at Home,' which quickened his interest in the phenomena of nature. When about fifteen religious questions troubled him, and, becoming imbued with strong religious convictions, he was placed under the care of a nonconformist minister (the Rev. S. Newton of Norwich). Under his capable mastership he rapidly acquired Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. After combating old doubts, in 1796 he joined the church of Newton, and, resolving to be a minister of the gospel, proceeded to the nonconformist Homerton College. After a year spent at Norwich in ill-health, he accepted a call to a congregation at Wymondham. There he conciliated conflicting parties, and established Sunday schools, missionary societies, &c. On 20 Oct. 1800 he married Mary, daughter of a Mr. Fursnell of Hanworth (Norfolk). Soon after his marriage he delivered a course of lectures on history at Wymondham. As his family increased he eked out a slender income by hack-work for Brightley, the printer of Bungay, and subsequently went into partnership with him. Pecuniary difficulties followed, and led to his removal from Wymondham to Wortwell in 1809, where he remained until his death, frequently visiting the neighbouring village of Harleston. He founded the Norfolk and Norwich Auxiliary British and Foreign Bible Society. In 1810 he projected an academy for education of youths in classics. He planned a 'History of Education,' and delivered a successful course of lectures on the philosophy of history from materials gathered in 1815 and 1816. He died 14 July 1818, leaving a widow and young family totally unprovided for. Towards assisting them his 'Philosophy of History' was published in a fine quarto in 1819, with a memoir. It is somewhat fragmentary and commonplace. In 1807 had appeared, in two huge quartos, Blomfield's 'A General View of the World, Geographical, Historical, and Philosophical; on a Plan entirely new' (Bungay, 1807); this work shows wide but ill-digested reading.

[Memoir before Philosophy of History; local inquiries and books.] A. B. G.

BLOND, CHRISTOPHER LE. [See LE BLOND.]

BLONDEL, JAMES AUGUSTUS (*d.* 1734), physician, was a native of Paris, and received his medical education at Leyden, where he graduated M.D. 17 July 1692, his thesis, which was published, being 'Dissertatio de Crisibus.' He settled as a physician in London, and was admitted licentiate of the College of Physicians 26 March 1711. In 1720 he published anonymously 'The Strength of Imagination of Pregnant Women Examined, and the opinion that marks and deformities in children arise from thence, demonstrated to be a vulgar error.' To this work Dr. Daniel Turner replied in the twelfth chapter of his treatise on the 'Diseases of the Skin,' and he returned to the subject in his treatise on 'Gleets.' In answer to the statements of Turner, Blondel published in 1729 'The Power of the Mother's Imagination over the Fœtus examined, in reply to Dr. Turner.' This pamphlet, to which Dr. Turner wrote a special reply, was published in French at Leyden in 1737, in Dutch at Rotterdam in 1737, and in German at Strasbourg in 1756. He died 4 Oct. 1734, and was buried at Stepney.

[Rees's Cyclopædia, vol. iv.; Biographie Générale, vi. 254; Munk's Roll Coll. of Physicians, ii. 34.]

BLOOD, HOLCROFT (1660?–1707), general, was the son of the famous Colonel Thomas Blood [q. v.], and was born about 1660. When only a stripling he, unknown to his father, went to sea, and served in the Dutch war of 1672. Some years afterwards he became a cadet in the French guards, where he began to study the art of engineering. Returning to England he served as captain in the Irish campaigns after the revolution of 1688, and was wounded at the siege of Carrickfergus. Some time afterwards he was accused of robbing a postboy of some letters that came from Spain, but after a trial at the Old Bailey he was acquitted. The incident, indeed, turned out rather to his advantage than otherwise; for the king, convinced of his innocence, and having a high opinion of his abilities, secured his promotion, first as major and soon afterwards as lieutenant-colonel. He did great service as an engineer at the siege of Namur in 1695, and becoming, in 1703, colonel of a regiment of the train of artillery, he manœuvred it with so much skill at Hochstädt, and in other important actions, as to acquire the reputation of being one of the ablest engineers in Europe. In reward of his brilliant services he was promoted brigadier-general. He died at Brussels 30 Aug. 1707.

[Compleat History of Europe for the year 1707, pp. 477-8; Le Neve's Monumenta.]

T. F. H.

BLOOD, THOMAS (1618?–1680), the adventurer, better known as Colonel Blood, born about 1618, or soon afterwards, was the son of a blacksmith in easy circumstances, possessed of property in ironworks. The place of birth is uncertain; it was probably in Ireland. Of his early life little is known, except that he took the parliamentary side. Having visited Lancashire, Blood married there a Miss Holcroft about 1648, and returned to Ireland. He was made a J.P. by Henry Cromwell, and had large assignments of land as payment for his services and zeal. His prosperity was threatened by the Restoration, the land being taken from him, and he associated with such of the Cromwellians as were ripe for insurrection. Two of their designs were to surprise Dublin Castle, and to seize the person of the lord-lieutenant, James Butler, duke of Ormonde. The management of these attempts was entrusted to Blood. The enterprises, planned for 9 or 10 March 1663, were to be effected simultaneously. One of the confederate council, named Philip Arden, betrayed the plot to Ormonde. It had been arranged that several of the conspirators were to wait inside the castle, holding petitions for presentation, while eighty of the disbanded soldiers were to remain outside, disguised as blacksmiths and carpenters. The signal for the expected commotion was to be given, after Ormonde arrived, by a man who pretended to be a baker stumbling and overthrowing a basketful of white loaves. The men on guard would then scramble to seize the bread, and while discipline was thus relaxed they were to be seized and disarmed by the sham petitioners, who would be assisted by their confederates from outside, and imprison their adversaries. A discovery that they had been betrayed by Arden did not daunt Blood, who, with his men, arranged to anticipate the day first named, choosing 5 March instead. Twelve hours earlier than the time now fixed most of the confederates were arrested, Blood escaping; but his brother-in-law Lackie was among those captured, imprisoned, tried, convicted, and executed, on the charge of high treason. The Irish parliament ordered Blood's declaration to be burnt by the hangman. He made an attempt to rescue Lackie and the others and nearly succeeded in it. He found himself proclaimed, a large reward being offered for his apprehension; but he had fled to the hills, and remained there in safety, con-

fiding in the fidelity of the native Irish and such old Cromwellians as would shelter him. He assumed various disguises, and continually changed his places of refuge, sometimes assuming to be a quaker, sometimes an anabaptist, an independent, and even a Roman catholic priest. Rapidly flitting about among all sorts of people, entering sympathetically into their grievances and family affairs, instead of shrouding himself in mystery and thus exciting suspicion, he succeeded in baffling pursuers, and became acquainted with many desperate characters. When the danger became urgent he quitted Ireland, crossed to Holland, found a welcome among the disaffected sectaries, and obtained countenance from Admiral de Ruyter.

His daring spirit prompted him to return to England, where he associated with the zealous Fifth Monarchy men, and gained so much ascendency over them that he is declared to have established a court-martial at a tavern over some members who were under suspicion of having betrayed the secrets of their council; the culprits were condemned to death, but their lives were spared at his intercession. It is not improbable that he was at this time, and also still later, acting a double part, keeping the government informed of so much as might secure his own safety. He removed to Scotland and joined the covenanters in their revolt, not quitting them until after the defeat on Pentland Hills, 27 Nov. 1666, when more than five hundred were killed. He then returned to England, crossed to Ireland, landing three miles from Carrickfergus, but was pursued so closely by Lord Dungannon that he again removed to England.

His next adventure was the rescue of his friend, Captain Mason, from a guard of eight troopers, men selected by the Duke of York for their courage and trustworthiness. Mason was being sent northward for trial at the assizes; but it was not until near Doncaster that Blood, with only three companions, found an opportunity of engaging the soldiers, and obtaining a victory, at the cost of wounds to himself. Several troopers lost their lives. Five hundred pounds being offered for his capture he lay hidden until his severe wounds were healed, disguised as a medical practitioner, and then lived quietly at Rumford (Kent) under the name of Thomas Allen, *alias* Ayliffe. In November 1670 William, prince of Orange, came to England, and the Duke of Ormonde attended him on his being entertained by the city. Colonel Blood had never forgiven Ormonde's punishment of old associates in Dublin, so with five companions he waylaid the coach wherein his enemy rode through St. James's Street when returning to Clarendon House. The six footmen had been stopped previously. The duke was taken forcibly from the coach by Blood and his son-in-law, Thomas Hunt, who mounted him on horseback in the grasp of a confederate, to whom he was buckled. Nothing less was intended than to hurry the duke to Tyburn, and there hang him on a common gibbet in requital of his having hanged others. The coachman gave the alarm, with another hastened after Ormonde, and overtook him while struggling with the stout horseman, whom he had cast out of the saddle. Being buckled together they had fallen, Ormonde undermost and in great danger. The ruffians fired at the duke, but missed him in the dark, and escaped on horseback. This was near Berkeley House, afterwards Devonshire House. If Blood had not left his men, going on in advance to arrange the rope on the gallows, the duke could not have been saved. It was believed that George Villiers, second duke of Buckingham, had engaged Blood to perpetrate this crime, and Ormonde's son, Lord Ossory, in the king's presence distinctly charged Buckingham with the baseness of such private revenge. Thomas Carte, biographer of Ormonde, got the story of the rebuke and challenge from Robert Lesley of Glaslogh, in co. Monaghan, who had received it from the lips of Dr. Turner, bishop of Ely. Probably no instigation was required beyond the bitterness of Blood's own desire for vengeance on his former enemy. Yet Buckingham afterwards appeared as Blood's introducer to the king, and announced that the man could make discoveries. Among the persons suspected of complicity in this outrage, Bishop Kennet mentions 'Richard Holloway, a tobacco-cutter of Frying-pan Alley; Thomas Hunt, one Hurst, and Ralph Alexander.' Kennet believes that Blood did not intend to hang the duke, but to keep him in custody until he had signed a deed restoring the Irish estates which Blood had formerly possessed. Richard Baxter was inclined to take this view, but Archdeacon Eachard adheres to the Tyburn story. Six months later Blood made his great attempt to steal the crown jewels, on 9 May 1671, and this ultimately led to his regaining the Irish estates.

John Strype, in continuing to the date of 1720 John Stowe's 'Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster' (first written in 1598), gives a full account of the attempted robbery, declaring that he received it direct from Mr. Talbot Edwards himself, the late keeper of the regalia, who was nearly eighty years old. But Strype assigns a wrong date

(sixth edition, 1754), 1673, instead of 1671. About three weeks before the attempt Blood came to the Tower of London 'in the habit of a parson, with a long cloak, cassock, and canonical girdle, and brought a woman with him, whom he called his wife, although in truth his wife was then sick in Lancashire. This pretended wife desired to see the crown, and having seen it feigned to have a qualm come upon her.' She prevailed on Edwards to send for some spirits, and, when his own wife brought some, the stranger was invited into their private rooms to rest on a bed. At departure 'they seemed very thankful for this civility.' Three or four days later Blood returned to the Tower, bringing a present of four or five pairs of white gloves for Mrs. Edwards, and speedily improved the acquaintanceship. After a short interval, to avoid suspicion, he proposed to bring a nephew, 'who hath two or three hundred a year in land, and is at my disposal,' in order to make a match between him and the pretty daughter of Mrs. Edwards. This was assented to, and an invitation given to dine with the family at once, Blood saying grace with great show of devotion and loyalty, ending with a prayer for the king, queen, and royal family. After dinner he inspected the rooms, and managed to disarm the house of a handsome case of pistols, by pretending to purchase them as a present to a young nobleman, his neighbour. At departure he made an appointment to bring his nephew for a meeting with the intended bride, fixing the day and hour, 9 May, at seven o'clock in the morning. At the time preparations had been made by the unsuspecting family, the young lady in her best attire sending her waiting-maid to bring early news of the bridegroom's appearance. Blood brought three companions, who appear to have been one Parrot, Tom Hunt, and another, Richard Hallowell or Holloway. Parrot was a silk-dyer of Southwark, and had been lieutenant to Major-general Harrison, who suffered as a regicide (possibly the same Robert Parrot who was hanged for his part in Monmouth's rebellion in 1685). They were all armed, with rapiers in their canes, and every one had a dagger and pocket-pistols. Blood, Hunt, and Parrot entered the house, the fourth stayed outside to keep watch. He was the youngest, and the maid believed him to be the enamoured nephew.

On pretence of waiting until his wife came before going to the ladies, Blood prevailed on Edwards to show the crown jewels to his friends, to pass the time. When all had entered the room and closed the door as usual, Edwards was attacked, a cloak thrown over his head, a gag thrust into his mouth, 'a great plug of wood with a small hole in the middle to take breath at. This they tied on with a waxed leather, which went round his neck. At the same time they fastened an iron hook to his nose, that no sound might pass from him that way.' They told him that they would not harm him further if he submitted quietly, but that they were determined to carry off the crown, globe, and sceptre, and would show no mercy if he gave an alarm. Nevertheless he tried to make a noise and be heard above. They therefore knocked him down with a wooden mallet, and pointed three daggers at him. He still tried to call aloud; they beat him again and stabbed him, but not mortally, although they believed him to be dead. Then Parrot put the globe in his loose breeches. Blood held the crown, after crushing it, under his parson's cloak. The third prepared to file the sceptre in two and put it in a bag. At this moment young Edwards returned. He had been with Sir John Talbot in Flanders, and was newly home on leave to see his old father. After being stopped by the man who kept watch, young Edwards went to his mother and sister; while the conspirators, receiving notice of danger, made off with their plunder. The old man regained consciousness, gave the alarm, and was heard by his daughter, who rushed out, crying, 'Treason, the crown is stolen!' Blood and Parrot were hastening away, but young Edwards and Captain Beckman on hearing the cry pursued them, so that, despite resistance, they were captured with the jewels still in their possession. 'It was a bold attempt,' Blood boasted, 'but it was for a crown.' Instead of being executed for this attempt he met reward. His audacity saved him. Examined before Dr. Chamberlain, and next before Sir William Waller, Blood refused to make confession except to the king himself, and Charles admitted him to his presence, being desirous of seeing so bold a ruffian. Blood avowed that the plan was his own, but threatened that his confederates would avenge his death; refused to impeach others, but avowed his share in the capture of Ormonde, and that awe of his majesty's sacred person had hindered him from perpetrating assassination when the king was bathing at Battersea. He not only escaped punishment, but obtained the forfeited Irish estates of 500*l.* annual value, and seemed to have interest at court, being often seen in the presence-chamber. Before long he quarrelled with his protector, Buckingham, or at least fell under accusation of conspiring to have him charged with an atrocious crime. Innocent or guilty (and it seems probable that it was a trick to ruin him), he was committed

by the court of king's bench for 10,000*l.* damages of the Buckingham slander. He found bail and returned to his house in Bowling Alley, Westminster. His health, but not his spirit, was broken. His sickness lasted fourteen days. He declared himself not afraid of death, but fell into a speechless lethargy on the Monday, and died on Tuesday, 24 Aug. 1680. He was buried on the 26th, at Tothill Fields. Rumours being afloat that it had been a sham funeral, to keep the living man hidden elsewhere, his body was exhumed on the following Thursday, and identified at an inquest, after which it was reburied. Thus ended his remarkable life. Like William Bedloe he died a natural death, contrary to every expectation. John Evelyn met him at the treasurer's dinner-table on 10 May 1671.

[Carte's Life of James Butler, duke of Ormonde; Strype's Continuation of Stowe's Survey of London and Westminster, 6th ed. 1754; The Narrative of Col. Thomas Blood concerning the design reported to be lately laid against the Life and Honour of his Grace George, duke of Buckingham, &c., 1680; Remarks on the Life and Death of the fam'd Mr. Blood, 2nd edition, with large additions, printed for Richard Janeway, 1680; An Elegie on Colonel Blood, notorious for stealing the Crown, &c., who died 26 (*sic*) Aug. 1680. This Elegy is in rhymed verse (seventy-six lines), and begins, 'Thanks, ye kind Fates, for your last favour shown.' It is reprinted in vol. vi. of the Ballad Society's Roxburghe Ballads, and ends with the Epitaph :—

Here lies the man who boldly hath run through
More villanies than ever England knew;
And ne're to any friend he had was true.
Here let him then by all unpitied lie,
And let's rejoice his time was come to die.

London, printed by J. S. in the year 1680.]

J. W. E.

**BLOOMFIELD**, BENJAMIN, first Baron Bloomfield (1768-1846), lieutenant-general and colonel-commandant royal horse artillery, was the only son of John Bloomfield, of Newport, co. Tipperary, and was born 13 April 1768. After studying at the Royal Military Academy, he became a second-lieutenant in the royal artillery, at the age of thirteen, on 24 May 1781. Lord Bloomfield, in the early part of his military career, served in Newfoundland and at Gibraltar. He was one of the first officers appointed to the horse-brigade on its formation. He also served on board a gun-brig during the early part of the French war, and commanded some guns at the action at Vinegar Hill during the Irish rebellion of 1798. About 1806, when brevet-major and captain of a troop of horse-artillery doing duty with the 10th hussars at Brighton (and, as his biographer observes, a very poor man), his social and musical attainments attracted the notice of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV, who made him a gentleman-in-waiting and afterwards his chief equerry and clerk-marshal. In 1815 he was knighted, having been promoted to the rank of major-general the year before, and in 1817 succeeded Sir John McMahon as receiver of the duchy of Cornwall, keeper of the privy purse, and private secretary, in which capacities Sir Benjamin Bloomfield was the recognised confidant of the prince during the remainder of the regency and until 1822, when, having fallen into disfavour, he resigned his appointments. After his resignation he was sent, in 1824, as minister plenipotentiary to the court of Stockholm, and in May 1825 was raised to the Irish peerage as Baron Bloomfield of Oakhampton and Redwood, Tipperary. Subsequently he commanded the garrison at Woolwich for some years, where his hospitality and benevolence made him very popular, and where he founded the schools for the children of soldiers of the ordnance corps. He married, in 1797, Harriott, the eldest daughter of John Douglas, of Grantham, by whom he left issue. He died in Portman Square, London, on 15 Aug. 1846. Lord Bloomfield, while in Sweden, joined the Wesleyans, and after his death a tract was published under the title: 'A Coronet laid at Jesus' Feet in the Conversion of the late Lord Bloomfield,' by G. Scott, Wesleyan minister (London, 1856, 8vo).

[Hart's Army Lists; Fitzgerald's Life of George IV; Wellington Despatches, Correspondence, &c. (continuation of former series), ii. 198; Lady Bloomfield's Memoir of Lord Bloomfield, 2 vols. (London, 1884); Gent. Mag., New Series, xxvi. 422; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

H. M. C.

**BLOOMFIELD**, JOHN ARTHUR DOUGLAS, second Baron Bloomfield (1802–1879), diplomatist, was the son of Benjamin Bloomfield, created, 14 May 1825, Baron Bloomfield in the peerage of Ireland [see Bloomfield, Benjamin]. He was born 12 Nov. 1802, and at the early age of sixteen became an attaché to the embassy at Vienna. Throughout his life he remained in the diplomatic service, and his history consists of little more than a list of the places where he served his country. He was paid attaché at Lisbon, October 1824; secretary of legation at Stuttgard, December 1825, and at Stockholm, September 1826; secretary of embassy at St. Petersburg, June 1839; envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to that court, 3 April 1844; removed in the same

capacity to Berlin, 28 April 1851; made ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Austria, 22 Nov. 1860, but resigned 28 Oct. 1871, when he retired on a pension and was created a peer of the United Kingdom. Previously to this date he had succeeded his father as second Baron Bloomfield in the peerage of Ireland, 15 Aug. 1846, had been made a C.B. 1848, K.C.B. 1851, G.C.B. 3 Sept. 1858, and a privy councillor 17 Dec. 1860. He died at his residence, Ciamhaltha, Newport, co. Tipperary, 17 Aug. 1879. He married, 4 Sept. 1845, the Hon. Georgiana, sixteenth and youngest child of Thomas Henry Liddell, first Baron Ravensworth. She was born at 51 Portland Place, London, 13 April 1822, was maid of honour to the queen from December 1841 to July 1845, and in the month after her marriage accompanied her husband to Russia. Her 'Reminiscences' of the state of society at the various courts where she resided is a work of much interest.

[Reminiscences of Court and Diplomatic Life, by Georgiana, Baroness Bloomfield (1883); Memoirs of Sir William Knighton (1838), ii. 130–1; Dod's Peerage, 1879; E. Walford's Tales of our Great Families (1877), i. 298–304.] G. C. B.

**BLOOMFIELD, ROBERT** (1766–1823), author of the 'Farmer's Boy,' was born at Honington, a village in Suffolk, on 3 Dec. 1766. His father, George Bloomfield, a tailor, died when Robert was a year old, leaving a family of six children. By his mother, who kept the village school, and by a Mr. Rodwell of Ixworth, the boy was taught to read and write. His mother married again when he was seven years old, and had another family. At eleven years of age he was taken into the house of his mother's brother-in-law, William Austin, a farmer in the neighbouring village of Sapiston. Here he acquired his knowledge of rustic manners. At the age of fifteen he was so diminutive in size as to be of little use on the farm. So the mother wrote to the elder sons, George and Nathaniel, the former a shoemaker and the latter a tailor, to inquire whether they could help their younger brother. George engaged to teach him the shoemaking business, and Nathaniel undertook to keep him provided with clothes. Accordingly, the boy came to London, and was domiciled in his brother's garret in Fisher's Court, Bell Alley, Coleman Street. Four men besides the brother lived and worked in the one garret. Robert was chiefly employed in running errands for the men, or reading the newspaper to them. At first he found in the newspapers many words that he could not understand; but after providing himself with a dictionary he was soon able to read with fluency 'the long and beautiful speeches of Burke, Fox, or North.' He further improved his intellect by attending on Sunday evenings the discourses of a dissenting minister named Fawcett, who officiated at a meeting-house in the Old Jewry. By attention to the teaching of this gentleman (whose language, as George Bloomfield puts it, 'was just such as the "Rambler" is written in') he 'gained the most enlarged notions of Providence,' and learned the correct pronunciation of 'hard words.' His reading at this time embraced the history of England, the 'British Traveller,' and a book of geography. He was particularly fond of scanning the poets' corner of the 'London Magazine,' and was one day induced by his brother to send the editor of that journal some verses entitled the 'Milkmaid,' which were accepted and published. Another trifle, the 'Sailor's Return,' soon followed. About this time the brothers changed their lodging to a garret in Blue-hart Court, Bell Alley, where they had for companion a Scotchman named Kay, who was possessed of a few books (including 'Paradise Lost' and Thomson's 'Seasons'), of which Robert was allowed the use. A dispute arising between the masters and journeymen shoemakers as to the masters' right to employ those who had not served an apprenticeship, Robert, only too glad of the change, accepted an invitation to stay under the roof of his former employer, Austin, until the difference should be settled. After an absence of three months he returned, and was apprenticed to his brother's landlord, continuing to work under his brother's eye until he had completely qualified himself. In 1785 George removed to Bury St. Edmunds. Robert remained in London, and on 12 Dec. 1790 wrote to his brother that he 'had sold his fiddle and got a wife.' The young couple lived in the most squalid poverty: it took them several years to acquire a bed of their own. In a garret where five or six others were at work, Bloomfield composed his 'Farmer's Boy.' He was accustomed to keep fifty or a hundred lines in his head until he could find an opportunity of putting them on paper. The whole of 'Winter' and a great part of 'Autumn' were finished before a line of them had been written. In November 1798, after passing through various hands, the manuscript came under the notice of Capel Lofft, by whose efforts it was published (in sumptuous quarto), with cuts by Bewick and a preface by Lofft, in March 1800. The success of the 'Farmer's Boy' was remarkable; twenty-six thousand

copies, it is estimated, were sold in less than three years. Translations appeared in French and Italian, and one enthusiastic admirer threw a portion of the work ('Spring') into Latin hexameters. Lamb did not share the general admiration for the poor thin verse of the 'Farmer's Boy.' Writing to Manning in November 1800, he says: 'Don't you think the fellow who wrote it (who is a shoemaker) has a poor mind? . . . I have just opened him, but he makes me sick.' Byron some years later, in 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers,' referred to Bloomfield in complimentary terms after some satirical lines upon Blackett, another poetical shoemaker [q. v.] The success of the 'Farmer's Boy' enabled Bloomfield to remove to a small house in the City Road. About 1802 he received from the Duke of Grafton the post of undersealer in the Seal Office; but though the duties were light, his health would not permit him to attend to them, and he soon resigned. The duke made him an allowance (which was continued by his successor) of one shilling a day, and then Bloomfield employed himself in making Æolian harps. In 1802 appeared 'Rural Tales,' in 1804 'Good Tidings, or News from the Farm,' and in 1806 'Wild Flowers.' At the advice of some friends he now embarked in the book-trade, and soon became bankrupt. As he was in failing health, some friends took him in 1811 for a tour in Wales, and he recorded in a volume of verses, 'The Banks of the Wye' (1811), the impressions made upon him by the change of scene. In 1812 he retired for a time to Shefford, in Bedfordshire, returning to London in April of the following year. In June 1814 he went for a short tour to Canterbury and Dover. Having now become hypochondriacal and half blind, he retired to Shefford, where he died in great poverty on 19 Aug. 1823, leaving a widow and four children. Had he lived longer, he would probably have gone mad. Bernard Barton and others wrote verses to his memory, and a gravestone was raised to him in Campton Churchyard, Bedfordshire. In addition to the works previously mentioned Bloomfield published: 1. 'History of Little Davy's New Hat,' 1817. 2. 'May-day with the Muses,' 1822. 3. 'Hazlewood Hall; a Village Drama,' 1823. A collected edition of his works in three volumes, with a biographical sketch by Joseph Weston, appeared in 1824. Bloomfield was a man of a simple affectionate nature, but he was sadly wanting in independence and manliness. His letters preserved in the British Museum (*Add. MSS.* 28265–68) are singularly uninteresting, and afford convincing proof that he had, as Lamb said, a 'poor mind.' Selections from his correspondence were edited in 1870 by W. H. Hart. George Bloomfield, the elder brother, who also wrote verses, died—as he had lived—in wretched squalor, on 29 Jan. 1831.

[Joseph Weston's preface to the collected edition of Bloomfield's Works, 1824; Davy's Suffolk Collections, xci. 129–31, xciv. pp. 25–40; Add. MSS. 28265–68; Hone's Table Book, 801–5; Farmer's Boy, ed. 1800.] A. H. B.

**BLOOR, JOSEPH** (*d.* 1846), brother of Robert Bloor, proprietor of the Old Derby China Works, was engaged at the works in sundry capacities, mainly in mixing 'bodies' for the paste. He died in 1846.

[Letter from Mr. Haslem, author of the 'Old Derby China Factory.'] W. H. T.

**BLOOR, ROBERT** (*d.* 1846), ceramist, was probably born at Church Gresley, where many of his family are buried. He succeeded Kean and the second Duesbury at the Old Derby China Works, from whom he bought the concern, about the year 1810–11, for 5,000*l.* and the payment of certain annuities. He had for some time previously been clerk and salesman at the works. He was an energetic man of business, and greatly increased the sales of the manufacture, employing at one time as many as fifty painters, besides a great number of potters, burnishers, apprentices, women, and girls. Under his management, however, the former high quality and finished decoration of the Derby ware deteriorated. About the year 1820 his business was at its height; and, by the aid of auctions in various parts of England, Derby china, for the most part showily painted, but some of it slightly injured in the firing, was dispersed throughout the country; but this inferiority of the ware at length led to a falling off in the demand. In 1828 Bloor's mind gave way, and he never recovered. A statute of lunacy was taken out a few years before his death, which happened on 11 March 1846 at Hathern in Leicestershire. The works were then carried on by his widow and children, and finally by his granddaughter, Mrs. Thomas Clarke; she at length sold the concern to Samuel Boyle, who failed.

[Haslem's Old Derby China Factory; letters from Mr. Haslem; information supplied by S. Keys in Chaffers's Marks and Monograms on Pottery, 6th ed.] W. H. T.

**BLORE, EDWARD** (1787–1879), architect and artist, was born at Derby on 13 Sept. 1787, and was the eldest son of Thomas Blore, author of the 'History of Rutland' [q. v.] At an early age he began to display great fondness for architecture, and a facility in sketching;

and whilst still a young man was employed on the illustrations for the 'History of Rutland,' the second part of which was published in 1811. During the next few years he was engaged in making the sketches of York and Peterborough for Britton's 'English Cathedrals,' and in executing the architectural designs for Surtees's 'History and Antiquities of Durham,' and for other county histories. In 1816 Blore made the acquaintance of Sir Walter Scott, who was at that time anxious to find some one who could fully enter into his views for building a new house in Abbotsford in the Gothic style. At Scott's request Blore made a hasty sketch there and then, and was at once authorised by him to carry out the designs for the exterior of the building. Blore's intimacy with Scott also led to his being employed along with Turner and other artists upon Scott's publication, 'The Provincial Antiquities and Picturesque Scenery of Scotland.' Of this work Blore acted as manager, at the same time contributing all the architectural drawings. In 1824 he published his interesting volume, entitled 'The Monumental Remains of Noble and Eminent Persons.' During this time Blore was also devoting himself to the task of stimulating the newly awakened taste for Gothic architecture, and was in constant correspondence with Rickman, the well-known writer on Gothic, who seems to have much valued Blore's early instruction. At this period of the Gothic revival Blore had comparatively little opportunity for carrying out any specially remarkable designs for ecclesiastical buildings. One of his largest undertakings was in connection with Peterborough Cathedral, the present organ-screen and choir-fittings of which were from his designs. The monument to W. Hilton, R.A., in Lincoln Cathedral, and the font in the Royal Savoy Chapel, were likewise designed by him, and he was also entrusted with the restoration of Glasgow Cathedral, of Merton College Chapel, and of other buildings of the same kind.

Blore's practice as an architect soon became extremely extensive. Among his more important works may be mentioned the restoration of the hall, chapel, and library of Lambeth Palace, and the rebuilding of its residential portion; the building from his designs of Prince Woronzow's palace of Aloupka in the Crimea; Corehouse, Scotland; Crum Castle, Ireland; Worsley Hall, Lancashire; Thicket Priory, Yorkshire; Moreton Hall, Cheshire; the Pitt Press, Cambridge; Castle Hill, Devonshire; the government buildings, Sydney, New South Wales, &c. Blore held the appointment of special architect to King William IV and to Queen Victoria during the earlier part of her reign. In this capacity he was employed to carry out various works at Windsor Castle and Hampton Court Palace, and to complete the erection of Buckingham Palace, which had been begun by Nash. He also for many years filled the post of architect at Westminster Abbey, being succeeded by Sir Gilbert Scott at the time of his retirement from his profession. His death took place in London on 4 Sept. 1879. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, of the Society of Antiquaries, and one of the founders of the Royal Archæological Institute; he also held the honorary degree of D.C.L., conferred by the university of Oxford in 1834. He married in 1819, and had a family of two sons, the Rev. E. W. Blore, senior fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge (*d.* 1885), and the Rev. G. J. Blore, D.D., head-master of the King's School, Canterbury, and two daughters. As an evidence of his remarkable powers as a draughtsman, and of his unremitting labour for more than seventy years, he has left behind him no less than forty-eight volumes, as well as smaller sketch-books, containing nearly five thousand beautifully finished drawings. Of these drawings, which are now in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Keyser, about one thousand portray the more interesting specimens of English and Scotch ecclesiastical architecture; there are also drawings of more than six hundred monuments and representations of 'almost every example of ancient castellated and domestic architecture remaining in England.'

[Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, 1880, viii. 347–52; Builder for 13 Sept. 1879, p. 1019; information derived from Charles Keyser, Esq., F.S.A.; Lockhart's Life of Scott.]

W. W.

**BLORE, ROBERT** (*d.* 1866?), manufacturer of small porcelain 'biscuit' figures in Bridge Gate, Derby, served his apprenticeship at the Old Derby China Works, but shortly afterwards went to Minton's factory. In 1830 he returned to Derby, and there set up a small establishment for himself. Although a clever workman, especially in the making of pastes and glazes, he does not appear to have been very successful in conducting a business, for after a while he returned to the potteries district, this time as an assistant at Mason's factory at Lane Delph. Thence he removed to Middlesborough, Yorkshire, where he superintended a 'pot-works' until his death.

[Haslem's Old Derby China Factory.]

W. H. T.

**BLORE, THOMAS** (1764–1818), topographer, born at Ashborne, Derbyshire, 1 Dec.

1764, received his education at the grammar school there, and afterwards became a solicitor at Derby. He then removed to Hopton to undertake the management of the affairs of Mr. Philip Gell, on whose death, in 1795, he came to London and entered the Middle Temple, though he was never called to the bar. Subsequently, during a residence at Benwick Hall, near Hertford, he made extensive collections relating to the topography and antiquities of Hertfordshire. These filled three folio volumes of closely written manuscript, which formed the nucleus of Clutterbuck's history of the county. Afterwards Blore resided successively at Mansfield Woodhouse, at Burr House, near Bakewell, at Manton, in Rutland, and at Stamford. The latter borough he unsuccessfully contested in the whig interest, and he also edited for a brief period 'Drakard's Stamford News.' He died in London 10 Nov. 1818, and was buried in Paddington Church, where a stone bearing the following strange inscription was erected: 'Sacred to the memory of Thomas Blore, Gentleman, of the honourable society of the Middle Temple and member of the Antiquarian Society, whose days were embittered and whose life was shortened by intense application. He died November 10th, 1818, aged 53 years.' He was father of Edward Blore [q. v.]

He was an able and diligent topographer, and it is to be regretted that his labours brought so few works to a successful termination. His publications are: 1. 'An History of the Manor and Manor House of South Winfield, in Derbyshire,' printed in Nichols's 'Miscellaneous Antiquities' (in continuation of the 'Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica'), vol. i. No. 3, 1791, 4to, reprinted separately, London, 1793, 4to. 2. 'Proposals for publishing a History of Derbyshire.' 3. 'A History of Alderwasley,' in four pages, folio, as a specimen of his 'History of Derbyshire.' 4. 'A History of Breadsall Priory, in the county of Derby,' printed in the 'Topographical Miscellany,' 1791. 5. 'A Statement of a Correspondence with Richard Phillips, Esq., respecting the "Antiquary's Magazine,"' Stamford, 1807, 8vo. 6. 'The History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland,' vol. i. pt. 2, one vol. royal folio, Stamford, 1811. With many plates and genealogical tables. This was the only part published. It includes the East Hundred and the Hundred of Casterton Parva. 7. 'An Account of the Public Schools, Hospitals, and other Charitable Foundations in the borough of Stamford, in the counties of Lincoln and Rutland,' Stamford, 1813, 8vo. 8. 'A Guide to Burghley House, Northamptonshire, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter; containing an Account of all the paintings, antiquities, &c., with biographical notices of the Artists,' Stamford, 1815, 8vo (anon.)

[Jewitt's Reliquary, iii. 1–13; Biog. Dict. of Living Authors (1816), 31; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Cat. of Printed Books in Brit. Mus.; Notes and Queries, 4th ser. v. 465, viii. 436, ix. 393.]

T. C.

**BLOUNT, CHARLES, fifth Lord Mountjoy** (*d.* 1545), was the eldest son of William Blount, fourth Lord Mountjoy [q. v.], by his second wife, Alice Kebel. His father, on the recommendation of Erasmus, brought Peter Vulcanius from Germany to be his tutor, and Andreas Hyperius also assisted in his education. Erasmus showed a warm interest in his studies, and by way of encouragement dedicated to him a new edition of his 'Adagia,' published in 1529, and his edition of 'Livy' (1535; the dedicatory epistle is dated 1 March 1531). In his early days Blount served as page to Queen Catherine. He succeeded to the title of Lord Mountjoy on his father's death in 1534, and regularly attended court in great state. In 1544 he commanded part of the force sent to the north of France, and was present with Henry VIII at the siege of Boulogne. According to Naunton, he much reduced his patrimony by 'his excess in the action at Bullen' (*Fragm. Regalia*, ed. Arber, p. 56). He died in the following year, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, Aldermary, London. Before leaving for France in 1544 he made a will (proved 19 Dec. 1545) directing that the monument erected to his memory should be inscribed with some awkward English verses written by himself. He bequeathed 20 marks per annum to establish a lectureship in the parish of Westbury, Wiltshire.

Like his father, Charles was a patron of learning. Leland addressed to him on two occasions eulogistic Latin verses (*Collectanea*, v. 109). Roger Ascham, whose services he endeavoured in vain to secure as his children's tutor, called his house 'the home of the Muses,' and regretted that he should divide his attention between literature and the business of the court (*Aschami Epistolæ*, xix. xx. ed. Giles). Henry Bennet of Calais [q. v.] praises him in similar terms in the dedicatory epistle of his 'Life of Œcolampadius' (1561), addressed to his son James.

He married Anne, daughter of Robert, Lord Willoughby de Broke, by Dorothy Grey, who became his father's second wife, and by her had three sons and one daughter. A younger son, Francis, who travelled in Turkey

and was living in 1593, was a friend of Dr. John Dee (Dee's *Diary*, Camd. Soc. 445). His eldest son, James, became sixth Lord Mountjoy, was made a knight of the Bath at the coronation of Queen Mary (29 Sept. 1553); was lord-lieutenant of Dorsetshire in 1559; was one of the commissioners who tried the Duke of Norfolk (1572), and spent the fortune of his family in the pursuit of alchemy. Sir William Cecil encouraged him in the manufacture of alum and copperas between 1566 and 1572 (*Cal. Dom. State Papers*, 1566–72). He died in 1581 (Nicolas's *Sir Christopher Hatton*, p. 209). He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh, of St. Oswald, Yorkshire, by whom he had three sons—William, Charles [q. v.], and probably Christopher [q. v.] William, born about 1561, followed his father's pursuits, became seventh Lord Mountjoy, and died without issue in 1594. Two letters of his to Sir Edward Stradling, dated 1577, one of which proves him to have had literary tastes, are printed in the 'Stradling Correspondence,' 1840, pp. 46–8.

[Sir Alexander Croke's Genealogical History of the Croke family, surnamed Le Blount, ii. 222–7; Erasmi Epistolæ, ed. Le Clerc, cols. 1176, 1233, 1304, 1358, 1373; Knight's Life of Erasmus; Brewer's Letters and Papers of Henry VIII; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabrigienses, i. 88; Dugdale's Baronage, 521.] S. L. L.

**BLOUNT, CHARLES, Earl of Devonshire and eighth Lord Mountjoy** (1563–1606), second son of James, sixth lord Mountjoy, by his wife Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh, of St. Oswald's, Yorkshire, and thus grandson of Charles Blount [q. v.], fifth lord Mountjoy, was born in 1563. He studied at Oxford for a short time, and was created M.A. in later years (16 June 1589). From Oxford he proceeded to the Inner Temple to study law. But, although always interested in learning, his ambition lay in other directions. His family had been steadily losing its reputation and its wealth for many years past. To recover both was Blount's aim from youth. When as a boy his parents had his portrait painted, he insisted on its being subscribed with the motto 'ad reædificandam antiquam domum.' Arrived in London, he soon made his way to court (*circ.* 1583), and his good looks at once attracted the attention of the queen. 'Fail you not to come to court, and I will bethink myself how to doe you good,' was one of her earliest remarks to him (Naunton, *Fragmenta Regalia*, ed. Arber, 57), and the favour she bestowed on him excited the jealousy of the Earl of Essex. On one occasion Elizabeth is said to have rewarded Blount for his skill in a tilting match with 'a queen at chesse of gold richly enamelled, which his servant had the next day fastened on his arme with a crimson ribband.' Essex noticed the token and angrily remarked at court to Sir Fulk Greville, 'Now I perceive every fool must have a favour.' The speech was reported to Blount, and a duel followed, 'near Marybone Park,' in which Essex was wounded. The two men lived subsequently on friendly terms.

Blount was elected M.P. for the family borough of Beeralston, Devonshire, in 1584, although the return was never delivered; he was re-elected and took his seat for the same borough in 1586 and 1593 (*Return of Members of Parlt.* i. 413, 417, 428). He was knighted in 1586 and 'had a company in the Low Countries [in the same year], from whence he came over with a noble acceptance of the queen' (Naunton; *Cal. Dom. State Papers*, Addenda, 1580–1625, p. 19). He was present at the skirmish near Zutphen, when Sir Philip Sidney received his fatal wound. In 1588 he was one of those who built ships at their own expense to join in the pursuit of the Armada (Lediard, *Naval History*, p. 353). His anxiety to distinguish himself in warfare led him to absent himself from court more frequently than the queen approved. Up to 1591 he was constantly visiting the English contingent in the Low Countries engaged in war with Spain, and in 1593 he 'stole over with Sir John Norris into the action of Brittany, which was then a hot and active warre' waged in behalf of the king of Navarre. On 30 June 1593 the queen wrote to Sir Thomas Sherley, 'treasurer at war,' that Blount was commanded by her to 'absent himself from his charge in Brittany' and to attend upon her, but that he was to receive his ordinary pay meanwhile. In December 1593 a company of 900 men in Brittany was still officially stated to be under his command. On 26 Jan. 1593–4 Blount was nominated captain of the town and island of Portsmouth, vacant by the death of Henry Ratcliffe, earl of Sussex, and he energetically superintended the renewal of the fortifications. The death of his elder brother, William, seventh Lord Mountjoy, later in 1594, put him in possession of the family peerage. In June 1597 Mountjoy accompanied Essex on his voyage to the Azores as lieutenant of the land forces (15 June), and on his return in the same year he was created a knight of the Garter.

On 14 Aug. 1598 O'Neil, the earl of Tyrone, signally defeated the English troops at Blackwater, and the government resolved

to despatch a vigorous lord deputy to crush Tyrone's insurrection. Mountjoy was generally believed to be best fitted for the office, but it seems almost certain that Essex brought all his influence to bear against Mountjoy's appointment. Ultimately the post was accepted by Essex himself, who wrote to Harrington at the time, 'I have beaten Knollys and Mountjoy in the council' (Harrington, *Nugæ Antiquæ*, i. 245). It was expected that Mountjoy would have accompanied Essex to Ireland, but he remained at home, and in August of the following year was appointed lieutenant of the force to be raised to resist another anticipated Spanish Armada. But there was no breach in his friendly relations with Essex. In the summer of 1599 Mountjoy sent a secret messenger to Scotland to assure King James that Essex would support his succession to the English throne, and according to Essex's friend, Sir Charles Davers, Mountjoy 'entered into' the business to 'strengthen' Essex's position. This expression implies that Mountjoy was encouraging Essex in his treasonable plan of relying upon an armed force from Scotland to overcome his enemies at the English court. When Essex was in confinement in October 1599, he committed the care of his fortunes to Mountjoy and Southampton. In the same month Mountjoy was offered the office in Ireland vacated by Essex. At first he declined it, but by the close of November he had accepted orders to depart within twenty days with thirteen or fourteen thousand men. But delays arose. On 11 Jan. 1600–1 a warrant was issued to pay him a large sum of money for preliminary expenses. He did not leave England till the following month. In the interval Essex was in frequent communication with Mountjoy, and begged him to bring his army from Ireland into England, and in concert with King James of Scotland to rescue him from prison and to overthrow the queen's councillors. But King James was unwilling to join in the plan, and Mountjoy refused to meddle with it after he had once reached Ireland. When Essex and his fellow-conspirators were charged with high treason in 1600–1, the queen and her government, who needed Mountjoy's services in Ireland, boldly overlooked his complicity in Essex's earlier plans, and suppressed passages in the confessions of the prisoners which implicated him. But Mountjoy was terribly alarmed on first hearing of the arrest of his friends (Fynes Morison, *Itinerary*, pt. ii. bk. i. c. 2, p. 89). In 1604 Sir Francis Bacon addressed his 'Apologie . . . concerning the late Earl of Essex' to Mountjoy, 'because you loved the earl.'

Mountjoy's success in Ireland well warranted the government's confidence in him. On his arrival he found the rebels holding all Ireland up to the very walls of Dublin, and at first his progress was slow. On 21 Oct. 1600 it was reported in London that Blount had asked for his recall, and that Sir George Carew was to take his place. But Mountjoy's services were not to be lightly dispensed with, and his persistent harrying of the enemy began to tell upon them. By July 1601 Lough Foyle, Tyrone's chief stronghold, had fallen. In December 1601 Tyrone summoned the largest rebel army ever known in Ireland, marched upon Kinsale, where 4,000 Spaniards, lately landed in his behalf, were besieged by Mountjoy. On 24 Dec. 1601 a battle was fought and a decisive victory gained by the English (cf. Winwood, *Memorials*, i. 369–70). The Spaniards capitulated, surrendered all the places they held, and left the country. Mountjoy assiduously marched through the enemy's country in the neighbourhood, laid it waste, and planted military garrisons in all the rebel fortresses. Reinforcements in 1602 enabled Mountjoy in the north and Sir George Carew in the south to obtain military possession of almost the whole of Ireland, and the deputy's commission was renewed for three years. Tyrone was thus rendered helpless, and, finding all offers of conditional submission rejected, agreed on 22 Dec. 1602 to 'both simply and absolutely submit himself to her majesty's mercy.' No very decided advice was sent Mountjoy from home. He was ordered to offer Tyrone his life—a course which he seems to have advised—and other 'honourable and reasonable' conditions. On 30 March 1602–3 Mountjoy received Tyrone in state at Dublin, and promised him pardon and the restoration of his title and some of his lands. But the queen died six days before, and on 6 April Mountjoy compelled Tyrone to make a new submission to King James. He was reinstated, although he wished to be recalled immediately, in the office of lord deputy on 17 April, and shortly afterwards given the honorary title of lord-lieutenant with increased salary. The latter patent was signed by James (21 April) at Worksop on his way to London, and is the earliest extant document signed by him as king of England (*Egerton Papers*, Camd. Soc. p. 367). But Mountjoy's work was not quite completed. The chief towns of Ireland had several grievances against his system of government. He had, like all his predecessors, debased the coinage, and had compelled the towns to maintain his garrisons, while he had shown little favour to the catholics. In April 1603 the magistrates of Cork quarrelled with the garrison there,

and the disaffection spread to Limerick, Wexford, Waterford, and Kilkenny. Mountjoy with a small force at once set out for the disaffected districts. He punished the offenders, and rapidly brought the towns to submission. On 26 May Mountjoy was summoned to England and never returned to Ireland, although he assisted the privy council, to which he was admitted as soon as he reached home, with his wide knowledge of Irish affairs until his death. He brought with him to his house at Wanstead, which he had purchased of Essex early in 1599, O'Neil, earl of Tyrone, in order to enable him to make a personal submission to James. On 17 Nov. 1603 he was one of the commissioners who sat in judgment at Winchester on Sir Walter Raleigh.

On 21 July 1604 Mountjoy was created Earl of Devonshire, and on 13 Aug. was made master of the ordnance. On 8 May 1604 he had been reappointed keeper of Portsmouth castle. Through the whole of that year he was in regular attendance on the king and high in his favour. Grants of land in Lancashire were made him on 21 June 1603 and on 27 Feb. 1603–4. He was nominated one of the commissioners for discharging the office of earl marshal (5 Feb. 1604–5), and on 13 Feb. 1604–5 received the manor of Loddington, Leicestershire, and part of the lands of Lord Cobham in Somerset and Kent (1 July). On 20 May 1604 he with other commissioners met commissioners from Spain to determine the English relations with the States-General and the Indies. Later in the year the new Spanish ambassador, Villa-Mediana, induced the Earl of Devonshire to accept a Spanish pension of 1,000*l.* a year. On 9 Nov. 1605 he was nominated the general of a force called out to repress a rising which, it was feared, might follow the discovery of the gunpowder treason (Winwood, *Memorials*, ii. 173).

A grave scandal disfigured Blount's private life, and caused him much anxiety in his last years. He had contracted in early life a liaison with Penelope, the wife of Lord Rich and a sister of the Earl of Essex. This lady (born in 1560) had come to know Sir Philip Sidney in 1575, and she is the Stella of Sidney's sonnets entitled 'Astrophel and Stella.' In 1580 she was married against her will to Lord Rich, a man of violent and coarse temper; but between the year of her marriage and the spring of 1583, when Sidney himself married, she was guilty of a criminal intimacy with her former lover. A few years after Sidney's death in 1586 Mountjoy appears to have succeeded to his place in Lady Rich's affections. By her husband she had seven children, but after 1590 she became Mountjoy's mistress, and bore him three sons, Mountjoy [q. v.], Charles, and St. John, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Isabel. During the lifetime of his brother-in-law, the Earl of Essex, Lord Rich showed no open resentment against his wife; but after Essex's death (25 Feb. 1600–1) he separated from her, paying her a yearly allowance. A year or two later he obtained a divorce from her *a mensa et thoro* in the ecclesiastical courts. Soon after his return from Ireland Mountjoy resolved to marry the lady, although the canon law did not allow the re-marriage of any person divorced by the ecclesiastical process. The earl after much persuasion induced William Laud, who became his chaplain on 3 Sept. 1603, to perform the ceremony at Wanstead on 26 Dec. 1605. Doubts as to the legality of Laud's action were at once raised, and in his 'Diary' Laud repeatedly refers to 'My cross about the Earl of Devon's marriage,' which he asserts was for many years a bar to his preferment in the church. The earl defended his conduct in a tract, dedicated to James I, which has been often printed, and of which a manuscript copy is in Lambeth Library (943, p. 47). After describing the indignities to which Lord Rich had subjected his wife, the earl argued that there was nothing unscriptural in Lady Rich's conduct, nor aught contrary to the canon law; but Laud attempted to confute his arguments, and forwarded elaborate notes to the earl, which have been printed in vol. vii. of Laud's collected works. While Lady Rich and the earl were openly living in adultery they were well received at court, and after her divorce Lady Rich received (17 Aug. 1603) a grant of 'the place and rank of the ancientest Earl of Essex, whose heir her father was,' to replace the inferior dignity of baroness which she derived from her marriage with Lord Rich. But her second marriage offended both the king and queen. It had been little expected. In 1602 it was generally understood that Mountjoy was to marry the only daughter of Thomas, tenth earl of Ormonde (Manningham, *Diary*, Camd. Soc. p. 59).

Amid the discussion raised by the marriage the earl died, after a short illness caused by inflammation of the lungs, on 3 April 1606, at Savoy House, in the Strand. 'The Earl of Devonshire left this life,' wrote Chamberlain to Winwood, 'on Thursday night last; soon and early for his years, but late enough for himself: happy had he been if he had gone two or three years since, before the world was weary of him, or that he had left his scandal behind him' (Winwood, *Memorials*, ii. 206). He was buried about

2 May in St. Paul's chapel of Westminster Abbey. The funeral was celebrated with great pomp, but the heralds declined to impale the countess's arms with the earl's. The earl left his wife 1,500*l.*, and a daughter 6,000*l.*, and provided very liberally for his son Mountjoy [q. v.] His second natural son, Charles, fought with the royalists in the civil wars, acted as scout-master-general at Abingdon in May 1643 (Clarendon, *Hist.* ii. 485), and died in 1645. His third son, St. John, was made a knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I. The earl did not provide for all his reputed children, and a third of his property passed away from his family.

His titles became extinct at his death. In 1606 Sir Michael Blount of Iver, Buckinghamshire, and Mapledurham, Oxfordshire – eldest son of Sir Richard Blount, grandnephew of Walter, first Baron Mountjoy [q.v.] —who had been lieutenant of the Tower since 1590, and high sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1586 and 1596, laid a claim to the barony of Mountjoy before the House of Lords, but it was rejected (Stow, *Survey*, ed. Strype, bk. i. pp. 65, 75; Davenport, *Lord Lieutenants and High Sheriffs of Oxfordshire*, 40–1).

Mountjoy was popular with the poets of his day. John Davies of Hereford published a sonnet to him in his 'Microcosmus' (1603), and Joshua Sylvester prefixed three sonnets in his praise to 'The second weeke' of his translation of 'Du Bartas' (1641), probably written about 1598. In 1605 Nicholas Breton dedicated to him 'The Honour of Valour.' Soon after the earl's death John Ford, the dramatist, published a poem entitled 'Fames Memoriall, or the Earle of Deuonshire Deceased' (London, 1606), with a dedication to the Countess Penelope, and a sonnet in the earl's praise by Barnaby Barnes. At the same time Samuel Daniel, the poet, produced 'A Funerall Poeme vppon the Death of the late noble Earle of Deuenshyre.' It has been suggested with some probability that Ford's tragedy of the 'Broken Heart' (1633) was founded on the story of Mountjoy's relations with Lady Rich. The poets pitch their panegyrics in a very high key, and warmly denounce the earl's detractors. Fynes Morison, who was secretary to Mountjoy in Ireland, drew up a minute account of his character and habits in his 'Itinerary.' He was of 'stature tall and of very comely proportion,' very careful in his dress and in his food, a constant smoker, very discreet in the conduct of political business, and fond of study and of gentle recreations. Manningham quaintly notes in his 'Diary,' p. 104, on 18 Dec. 1602: 'The Lord Mountjoy will never discourse at table; eates in silence.' But against the laudatory verdicts of Davies, Sylvester, Breton, Ford, Daniel, and Morison must be set the fact that Mountjoy in his relations with Essex and with Spain was guilty of political dishonesty, and although much may be pleaded in extenuation of his private faults, there is little there to indicate a very high moral character.

[Sir A. Croke's Genealogy of the Croke Family surnamed Le Blount, ii. 228–45; Spedding's Life and Letters of Bacon, ii. and iii.; Devereux's Lives of the Earls of Essex, i. and ii.; Naunton's Fragmenta Regalia; Fynes Morison's Itinerary pt. ii.; O'Clery's Annals of the Four Masters (ed. O'Donovan), 1600–3; Gardiner's Hist. vol. i.; Sir R. Cecil's Letters (Camd. Soc.), passim; Nichols's Progresses of Elizabeth and James I; Cal. Dom. State Papers, 1586–1606; Cal. Irish State Papers, 1603–6; Fox Bourn's Life of Sir Philip Sidney; Laud's Diary in vol. iii. of Laud's Works; Camden's Annals; Arber's English Garner, i. 480–4; information kindly supplied by W. Roberts of Penzance.] S. L. L.

**BLOUNT, CHARLES** (1654–1693), deist, younger son of Sir Henry Blount [q. v.], was born at Upper Holloway 27 April 1654. His father married him, at the age of eighteen, to Eleanora, daughter of Sir Timothy Tyrrel of Shotover, and provided him with a good estate. In 1673 he published, anonymously, 'Mr. Dreyden vindicated, in Reply to the friendly vindication of Mr. Dreyden, and reflections on the Rota.' This was a warm defence of Dryden against the criticisms of Richard Leigh in a pamphlet called 'The Censure of the Rota on Mr. Dryden's Conquest of Granada.' Blount afterwards took some part in a translation of Lucian, and Dryden makes a complimentary reference to him in the life of Lucian prefixed to the translation (which was not published till 1711).

Blount is chiefly known as the author of some freethinking books, which cause him to be reckoned by Leland (*View of the Deistical Writers*) as the successor of Herbert of Cherbury and the predecessor of Toland. The first of these is the 'Anima Mundi, or historical relation of the opinions of the ancients concerning man's soul after this life, according to unenlightened nature, by Chas. Blount, gent.' His father is said to have helped him in this book, and probably shared or inspired his opinions (see *Oracles of Reason*, p. 154). It gave some offence by its sceptical tendency. Compton, bishop of London, desired its suppression, and during his absence it was burnt 'by some zealous person,' but afterwards reissued. Blount sent a copy of it to Hobbes, with a letter dated 1678 (*Oracles of Reason*, p. 97), in which he praises Hobbes's 'ingenu-

parable treatise on heresy,' then in manuscript, and takes occasion to impugn the authority of councils. Soon after Hobbes's death (4 Dec. 1679) he published a broadsheet called 'Last Sayings and Dying Legacy' of Mr. Thos. Hobbes of Malmesbury. It consists chiefly of extracts from the 'Leviathan,' and is clearly not intended, as Wood says, 'to expose' Hobbes. It is the work of a disciple. In 1680 appeared 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians, or the Original of Idolatry, together with the politick institution of the Gentiles' Sacrifices,' an attack upon priestcraft, with an ostensible reservation in favour of primitive christianity. In the same year he published his best known work, 'The Two First Books of Apollonius Tyaneus, written originally in Greek, with philological notes upon each chapter.' The notes are voluminous and make a show of considerable reading, though Macaulay declares that Blount shows ignorance which must have disqualified him for translating directly from the Greek. In some of them he attacks priestcraft, and shows himself a follower of Hobbes. Bayle (art. 'Apollonius,' note I) gives a report that these notes were partly taken from manuscripts left by Herbert of Cherbury. The statement is improbable, and perhaps arose from the fact that Blount's next book, the 'Religio Laici,' which professes to be supplementary to Dryden's poem of the same name (1682), was, in fact, chiefly taken from Herbert's treatise, 'De Religione Laici.'

Blount had meanwhile written some political papers of strong whig tendency. An 'Appeal from the Country to the City,' signed Junius Brutus, defends the reality of the popish plot, and argues that the Duke of Monmouth would be the best successor to the crown in the event of the king's death. In 1691 he published a letter to Sir W(illiam) L(eveson) G(ower), calling for the punishment of all concerned in the surrender of charters under James II (published in the *Oracles of Reason*). In 1693 he published some tracts, the significance of which was first pointed out by Macaulay (*History*, ch. xix.) The Licensing Act, passed in 1685, was to expire in 1693. Blount published two tracts, 'A just Vindication of Learning and of the Liberties of the Press, by Philopatris,' and 'Reasons humbly offered for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing.' To the last is appended 'A just and true Character of Edmund Bohun,' the licenser of the day, who is bitterly attacked. The two pamphlets are in great part made up of passages taken without acknowledgment from Milton's 'Areopagitica,' though it may be noted that Blount in one passage explicitly cites Milton's book. Blount next laid a trap for Bohun [see BOHUN, EDMUND]. Bohun was requested by a bookseller to license an anonymous pamphlet, really by Blount, called 'King William and Queen Mary Conquerors, a discourse endeavouring to prove that their majesties have on their side against the late king the principal reasons that make conquest a good title. Showing also how this is consistent with that declaration of parliament, "King James abdicated the government, &c." Written with an especial regard to such as have hitherto refused the oath and yet incline to allow of the title of conquest, when consequent to a just war. Licensed 11 Jan. 1693. Edmund Bohun.' Bohun licensed the pamphlet, for the political theory set forth in the title-page was precisely that of which he was an almost solitary adherent. The suggestion that the title of the sovereigns rested upon conquest, as Blount had probably foreseen, excited intense indignation. The House of Commons ordered the pamphlet to be burnt by the common hangman, and Bohun was imprisoned and dismissed from his office. Bohun's blunder made the objections to the system felt. The Licensing Act was renewed, but after a division, and for only two years, after which it was never revived.

Blount had fallen in love with his deceased wife's sister, and in a letter (published in the *Oracles of Reason*) defends the legality of marriages between persons so connected. Despairing, however, of obtaining his wish, he gave himself a mortal wound: he shot himself, according to Luttrell, Wood, and Warton, or, as Pope says (Epilogue to *Satires*), pretended to kill himself by a stab in the arm, and really died. He survived for some time, refusing to take food from any one but his sister-in-law, and died in August 1693. He left several children. In the year of, but apparently before, his death, appeared the 'Oracles of Reason,' a collection of tracts chiefly by Blount, with a preface by Charles Gildon. The longest papers are an attack upon the early chapters of Genesis, under cover of passages from Thomas Burnet's 'Archæologia Philosophica.' The 'Miscellaneous Works' appeared in 1695, with another preface by Gildon containing a defence of suicide which caused some scandal, and including the 'Oracles' (with the original preface), the 'Anima Mundi,' the 'Diana of the Ephesians,' the 'Appeal from the Country,' and the pamphlet by Philopatris. Blount also published in 1684 a small educational book, called 'Janua Scientiarum,' a kind of catechism in geography, chronology, and so forth. Blount's books are chiefly borrowed from other writers; but his attacks upon orthodox opi-

nions are apparently serious, and had some real influence upon the deistical movement.

[Biog. Britannica (article with information from his family); Macaulay's History of England, chap. xix.; Bohun's Autobiography; Wood's Athenæ (arts. 'Henry Blount' and 'Hobbes;' T. Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope, p. 208.]

L. S.

**BLOUNT, Sir CHRISTOPHER** (1565?–1601), soldier and friend of the Earl of Essex, was probably the third son of James, sixth lord Mountjoy, and thus younger brother of Charles, lord Mountjoy, earl of Devonshire [q. v.] He was for some years in attendance on the Earl of Leicester, and gentleman of the horse to Queen Elizabeth. He served under Lord Willoughby [see Bertie, Peregrine] in the Netherlands, in 1587–8, and was knighted there by his commander. From a letter addressed by Blount to Leicester (*Cottonian MSS.* D. iii. f. 213), dated June 1588, Blount would seem to have been at times at variance with Willoughby on tactical questions.

About 1589 Blount married Letitia or Lettice, eldest daughter of Sir Francis Knollys, K.G., whose first husband was Walter Devereux, first earl of Essex (*d.* 1576), and whose second was Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester (*d.* 1588). There was a great disparity of years between Blount and his wife, and the marriage placed him in the singular position of stepfather to the well-known Earl of Essex, who was of about his own age and very intimately acquainted with him. Among Lord Bagot's papers at Blithefield, Staffordshire, are letters from Essex to Bagot, 7 March 1591–2, directing Bagot to put Blount in possession of 'Ulceter Moores,' and an order (28 March 1596) directing that assistance be given Blount in his attempts to raise men for the country's defence (*Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* iv. 330–1).

In 1596 Blount took part in the expedition to Cadiz under Essex, first as colonel of the land force and afterwards as camp-master. He appears to have lived in great state at Cadiz, and on his return home complaints were made that he had taken more than his share of the booty, but these were answered to the satisfaction of Lord Burghley. In 1597 he joined Essex, Lord Mountjoy, and Sir Walter Raleigh in their fruitless attempt to capture the Azores. On 6 Oct. 1597 he was returned to parliament as M.P. for Staffordshire.

It is stated that in 1598, when the success attending the insurrection of O'Neil, Earl of Tyrone, in Ireland was causing English statesmen to look askance at the office of Irish lord deputy, the post was offered (4 May) to Sir Christopher (Chamberlain's *Letters*, temp. Eliz., Camd. Soc. p. 7), and promptly declined by him. In March 1598–9 Essex accepted it [see Devereux, Robert, Earl of Essex, 1567–1601], and Sir Christopher was invited to take part in the expedition placed under the new lord deputy's command. Essex requested the queen to nominate Blount a member of the Irish privy council, but the request was refused, much to Essex's annoyance, and Essex impetuously threatened to leave Blount behind. He asked him, however, to superintend the embarkation of the troops at Chester, and finally directed him to sail with him to Dublin, where he arrived 12 April 1599. Little of interest is known of Blount's movements during the tedious campaign, in which he acted as marshal of the army. In August he defeated the rebels with 1,000 men at Leix, near Dublin, and soon afterwards he appears to have been wounded, and to have become a Roman catholic. Blount and Lord Southampton were Essex's chief advisers in Ireland. When the queen complained of the armistice made by Essex with Tyrone after his repeated failures to crush the rebellion, Blount, who 'lay hurt' in Southampton's lodgings in Dublin Castle, strongly dissuaded Essex from returning to England with an army, but suggested to him 'to draw forth of the army some 200 resolute gentlemen, and with those to come over, and so to make sure of the court, and so to make his own conditions.' Blount's advice was accepted, and Blount himself seems to have arrived in London a few months after Essex. There is nothing to prove that he was in very frequent communication with Essex during the earl's long imprisonment from October 1599 to 26 Aug. 1600. On 27 July 1600 Blount wrote to Cuffe, Essex's secretary, to present his duty to his master, 'though I offer no further service to your noble lord.' According to Blount's subsequent confession, he was invited by Essex to pay him a visit in London on 20 Jan. 1600–1, and there a part was assigned him in the plot formed by Essex to seize the queen and her advisers, and to stir up the city of London against them. Three years before, at Wanstead, Blount afterwards asserted, and again in Dublin Castle, Essex had made similar suggestions to him. There is little independent evidence to support Essex's statement at his trial that Blount chiefly incited him to rebellion, but there can be no doubt that Blount, as an enthusiastic catholic convert, sympathised with an attack on the existing government. On Saturday, 7 Feb., Blount was at Essex House, with all Essex's fellow-conspirators. The exact duty assigned to him

in the coming riot was to proceed to Whitehall and seize the outer gate. When the lord keeper Egerton visited Essex House on the Saturday, Blount was one of those who advised his detention, and throughout the following night his servants guarded the building. On the Sunday Blount accompanied Essex on his march through London, and was attacked by the queen's forces near Ludgate, where he was wounded and captured, and his page killed. On 18 Feb. 1600–1 he signed two confessions, exposing his own and Essex's guilt, and they helped greatly to secure Essex's conviction. On 5 March Blount, with Davers, Davis, Merrick, and Cuffe, was brought to trial at Westminster, and condemned to death. On 7 March he offered further testimony against himself, and on 18 March he was executed on Tower hill. In a speech from the scaffold he renewed his confession, and begged the forgiveness of Sir Walter Raleigh, who stood near him, and whose death he had especially aimed at. His widow survived him, dying 25 Dec. 1634, aged 94. Blount endeavoured to convert a fellow-prisoner, Sir John Davis, to Roman catholicism before his death. Bacon characterised Blount as 'so enterprising and prodigal of his own life.'

[Sir A. Croke's Genealogy of the Croke Family, surnamed Le Blount, ii. 248–50; Devereux's Lives of the Earls of Essex, ii. passim; Spedding's Life and Letters of Bacon, ii.; Abbott's Bacon and Essex; Cal. Dom. State Papers, 1586–1601; Chamberlain's Letters, temp. Eliz. (Camd. Soc.), 7, 39, 49; Letters of Sir Robert Cecil (Camd. Soc.), 68–73; State Trials, i. 1346–7, 1410–51.]

S. L. L.

**BLOUNT** or **BLUNT, EDWARD** (*fl.* 1588–1632), stationer and translator, son of Ralph Blount or Blunt, merchant tailor of London, 'put himself apprentice' for a term of ten years to William Ponsonby, a London stationer, on 24 June 1578. On 25 June 1588 he was duly admitted a freeman of the Stationers' Company. The first work published by him and registered in the extant Stationers' Books is Joshua Sylvester's 'The Profitt of Imprisonment' (25 May 1594; and cf. entry 30 Jan. 1598–9); the next is John Florio's 'Dictionarye in Italian and Englishe' (2 March 1595–6). In 1598 Blount, out of respect (as he tells us) for the memory of Marlowe, who had died five years before, brought out the poet's 'Hero and Leander' (printed by Adam Islip for Edward Blunt); and in a well-written dedication to Sir Thomas Walsingham, Blount speaks of himself as one of Marlowe's intimate friends. In 1600 Thomas Thorpe edited Marlowe's translation of 'Lucan's first booke,' and dedicated it 'to his kind and true friend, Edward Blunt,' in an address which begins: 'Blunt, I purpose to be blunt with you.' It was in the same year that Blount published and dedicated to the Earl of Southampton a translation by 'a respected friend,' entitled 'The Uniting of the Kingdom of Portugall to the Crowne of Castill.' Blount has also been credited on doubtful grounds with the authorship in the same year of the very curious 'Hospitall of Incvrable Fooles: Erected in English, as neer the first Italian modell and platforme as the vnskilful hand of an ignorant Architect could deuise. Printed by Edm. Bollifant for Edward Blount. 1600.' In 1603 Blount issued Florio's translation of 'Montaigne's Essays,' and in 1607 'Ars Aulica, or, The Courtier's Arte,' translated by himself from the Italian of Lorenzo Ducci, and dedicated to the brothers William, earl of Pembroke, and Philip, earl of Montgomery, the patrons of the first folio of Shakespeare. In 1620 he issued, with an introduction signed by himself, a series of essays entitled 'Horæ Subsecivæ: Observations and Discovrses:' he states in the preface that he did not know who the author was [see BRYDGES, GREY]. In the same year he also published Shelton's first English translation of 'Don Quixote.' The book is in two parts, and Blount prefaces the second with a dedication by himself to George Villiers, marquis of Buckingham. In 1623 Blount joined with another stationer, Isaac Jaggard, in producing, under Heming and Condell's direction, the great first folio of Shakespeare. His name ('Ed. Blount') appears as one of the printers on the title-page and in the colophon. The immediate supervision which Blount exercised in the preparation of all his books for the press has led to the reasonable inference that Blount was the active, although not very careful, editor of this edition of Shakespeare's plays. Another translation of the same date (by James Mabbe) edited by Blount is 'The Rogue: or the Life of Guzman de Alfarache, written in Spanish by Matheo Aleman, printed for Edward Blount, 1623.' It includes commendatory verses by Ben Jonson and Leonard Digges, and characteristic addresses by Blount himself. Blount played 'the mid-wife's part' (as he terms it) in the production of Bishop Earle's 'Microcosmographie' in 1628. The original edition bears no author's name, but contains an amusing address to the reader signed 'Ed. Blovnt.' The book was printed 'by William Stansby for Robert Allot.' But although he did not publish this work Blount had not yet retired from business. In 1632 he collected for the first time John Lyly's 'Sixe Court Comedies,' 12mo, and had them printed

by William Stansby for publication by himself. Blount signs both 'the Epistle Dedicatorie' addressed to Lord Lumley, and the notice 'to the reader,' in which he speaks in high praise of Lyly not only as a dramatist but as the originator of 'Euphueisme.' Blount appears to have had access to Lyly's manuscripts; in no earlier editions of the separate plays were any of Lyly's lyrics inserted. It was also in 1632 that R. Collins published Blount's 'Christian Policie,' a translation from the Spanish of Juan de Santa Maria, dedicated by the translator to James Hay, earl of Carlisle. Nothing is known of Blount in later years. His shop in earlier days had been 'in Paul's Churchyard at the signe of the Black Beare.' According to a document in the archives of the city of London, Blount married, before 2 Dec. 1623, Elizabeth, widow of a London stationer named Richard Bankworth (Overall's *Remembrancia*, p. 318).

[Arber's Transcript of the Stationers' Registers, ii. 86, 702; Ames's Typog. Antiq. (ed. Herbert), p. 1214; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. iii. 6–8; Cat. of Early Books in Brit. Museum. Sir Alexander Croke, who gives a fair account of Blount in his Genealogical History of the Croke Family surnamed Le Blount, ii. 284–7, represents him as the son of a John Blount of St. Philips, Bristol, and grandson of John Blount of Eldersfield, but the Stationers' Registers' opposing statement, which is adopted here, does not admit of question.] S. L. L.

**BLOUNT**, Sir HENRY (1602–1682), traveller, third son of Sir Thomas Pope Blount, was born at Tittenhanger, Hertfordshire, 15 Dec. 1602. He was educated at the free school of St. Albans, and, having shown an unusual quickness of parts, was entered as a gentleman commoner at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1616, before he had reached his fourteenth year. In 1618 he took his degree of B.A., and in the following year left Oxford, where, for his wit, easy address, and entertaining conversation, he was considered as promising a genius as any in the university. Thence he went to Gray's Inn, where he applied himself to the study of the law with great assiduity. It was, doubtless, during this period that he undertook his earlier travels, 'viewing Italy, France, and some little of Spain.' On 7 May 1634 he left Venice in a Venetian galley on his well-known voyage to the Levant. First touching at Rovigno in Istria, he proceeded to Zara, sailed down the Adriatic, and landed at Spalatro in Dalmatia; thence he crossed the Dinaric Alps, and descended into the plains of Bosnia, and arrived at Serajevo, the capital, after a journey of nine days. Departing thence with the Turkish troops proceeding to the war in Poland, he arrived at Valievo in Servia. Three days later he reached Belgrade, on the Danube. Proceeding by way of Nissa to Sophia in Bulgaria, he notices for the first time the 'mescheetos,' or mosques, the well-known signs of the presence of the Turk in Europe. Crossing the Balkans he stayed two days at Potarzeek (Tartar Bazardjik) in order to read his Cæsar. Here he allowed himself to be persuaded by a learned Jew that he was in the immediate neighbourhood of the true Thermopylæ. Thence he journeyed by way of Philippoli to Adrianople, finally reaching Constantinople after a land journey of 1,500 miles in fifty-two days. Here he stayed five days, and observed little beyond the ravages of the great fire of the previous year (1633). Taking passage in the Turkish fleet bound for Egypt, he visited Rhodes, where he noted the huge cannon made for P. d'Aubusson, a former grand master of the knights there. Three days later he arrived at Alexandria; thence he reached Cairo by water in five days, finally taking up his quarters in the house of a Venetian gentleman, Signor Santo Seghezzi, at Bulak, the river harbour of the city of the Khalifs. Of all the antiquities of Egypt he chiefly sought to understand the Tables of Isis. In this he failed, the three Egyptian priests to whom he was introduced (probably Copts) 'being ignorant of all things not Mahometan.' His two principal excursions were to the interior of the great pyramid of Gizeh, and to the Labyrinth in the Fayûm, which mass of buildings he regarded as the remains of 'some regall palace.' Leaving Cairo in November, he took passage on board a French vessel at Alexandria, bound for Palermo. Reembarking at Trepassi for Naples, he returned, viâ Rome, Florence, and Bologna, to Venice, where he arrived after eleven months, having journeyed above six thousand miles. The publication of his (1) 'Voyage to the Levant' at once established his fame both as an author and a traveller. Between 1636 and 1671 it passed through no less than eight editions in English, besides a German one in 1687. It is also to be found in the collections of Vander-Aaa in Dutch, Churchill, Osborne, and Pinkerton. The only remaining pieces that can be ascribed to him with certainty are (2) a letter on the merits of a whalebone instrument called a provang, and upon the virtues of coffee and tobacco, prefixed to the 'Organon Salutis' by his legal friend Walter Rumsey, Lond. 1657, and (3) a Latin fragment, 'De Anima,' preserved to us in the 'Oracles of Reason' of his gifted son Charles Blount [q. v.] Anthony à Wood is in error

in ascribing to him the 'Sixe Court Comedies,' by John Lyly, and the 'Exchange Walk;' the former was published by Edward Blount [q. v.], the stationer and joint publisher with Jaggard of the first folio Shakespeare; the latter is, in all probability, a blundering reference to the 'Exchange Ware,' a dialogue acted at Cambridge, the second edition of which appeared in 1615.

On 21 March 1639–40 Blount was knighted at Whitehall by Charles I. In the civil wars he sided with the royalists, and attended the king at York, Edgehill, and at Oxford as one of the gentlemen pensioners. He was appointed on commissions on several occasions: on 20 Jan. 1651 to regulate abuses of the law, again on 1 Nov. 1655, on the trade and navigation of the Commonwealth, and once again on trade after the Restoration, 18 Oct. 1669. From this period until his death he appears to have lived in retirement at Tittenhanger, whence he circulated among his many friends the following: 'I am glad to hear it was reported that I was dead, but give God thanks that I am in good health.' His character has been variously estimated by different writers. Gildon, who edited the collected works of his son Charles Blount [q. v.], regarded him as 'the Socrates of his age;' on the other hand, the orthodox Weldon set him down as a 'sceptic philosopher,' whose adventures were written with a purpose. The truth seems to be that although apparently wanting in several qualities of a good traveller, he combined with a sturdy independence of thought keen powers of observation of men and manners. The modern flavour of the latter is quite refreshing. Speaking of the new palaces that were being built in and near Cairo during his sojourn in Egypt, he writes that they are those 'of Turkes and such Egyptians as most engage against their own country, and so flourish in its oppression' (p. 210). He died at Tittenhanger, 9 Oct. 1682, at the ripe age of eighty years, and was buried two days later at Ridge. His portrait was engraved by Loggan in 1679.

[Wotton's Eng. Baronetage, 1741–3, pt. 2, 663; Granger's Biog. Hist. of Eng., 1775, iv. 76; Biog. Brit. (Kippis), 1780, p. 1177; T. Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope, 1780, p. 207; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss); Cussan's Hist. of Herts, Hund. of Cashio, 1881, p. 28; Hist. MSS. Comm. 5th Report, Appendix 196 *b*, 1876.]

C. H. C.

**BLOUNT, MARTHA** (1690–1762), friend of Pope, was born on 15 June 1690, probably at the family seat, Mapledurham, near Reading (CARRUTHERS, *Pope*, p. 65 note). She was educated first at Hammersmith, doubtless at the Roman catholic convent there, and afterwards in the Rue Boulanger, Paris. Her father was Lister Blount, and her family had long been of the highest position among Roman catholic gentry. It is not known when Miss Blount and Pope first met. Her family and his were in close friendship in 1710, in which year her father and her maternal grandfather died, both on the same day; from a story which she told Spence (SPENCE, *Anecdotes*, p. 356), it may be assumed that Pope and she were in the habit of meeting on easy terms as early as about 1705. From 1710 to 1715 Miss Blount continued to live at Mapledurham with her widowed mother, her brother Michael, and her sister Teresa. During this period she and her sister were prominent figures in the fashionable world. In 1712 Pope sent them his 'Rape of the Lock' and his 'Miscellany' (CARRUTHERS, p. 79); in 1713 the sisters were corresponding with James Moore Smythe, author of the comedy 'The Rival Modes' (*ibid.* p. 70), he as Alexis, Teresa as Zephalinda, and Martha as Parthenissa; in 1714 Pope wrote to Martha from Bath that if she would come she would be the best mermaid in Christendom; in 1715 he had two fans painted for the sisters. Gay called them 'two lovely sisters' (Gay to Pope, *Welcome from Greece*), Pope spoke of their 'endless smiles' (*Epistle to Jervas*, line 61) and of Martha's 'resistless charms' (his *Epistle* to her with Voiture's works, line 59). In their portraits, still at Mapledurham, where they appear arm in arm, they both look very charming.

If Miss Blount's brother had died unmarried, Mapledurham would have become her property. But in 1715 Michael Blount married Mary Agnes, coheir of Sir J. Tichborne, and Martha with her mother and sister thenceforth had a country residence at Petersham, costing 20*l.* a year, and a town house, at one time in Bolton Street, at another in Welbeck Street (Pope to Caryll, 6 May 1733). The change in her fortunes called out Pope's warm pity. He had reason, too, to think that her mother, sister, and brother treated her unkindly; and though at first he was the friend of both sisters, having even settled 40*l.* a year on Teresa in 1717 for six years (CARRUTHERS, p. 75), he quarrelled with the latter lady before long, and showed so much preference and partisanship for Martha, that it was the cause of rumours which seriously affected her honour. His 'Birthday Poem' to her in 1723 strengthened these rumours; his letters, however, vehemently declared them to be false (to Caryll, Christmas Day, 1725, &c.), and he attributed the scandal to

Teresa. Pope, indeed, advised Miss Blount to leave her mother and sister altogether when this calumny was abroad, but she refused the advice.

In 1732 Martha Blount seems to have been seriously ill, under Dr. Arbuthnot's care. In 1733 Pope's mother died, to whom Martha had always shown affectionate attention. In 1735 Pope dedicated his 'Epistle on Women' to her, telling her she had 'sense, good humour, and a poet.' In 1739 her brother died, leaving children to whom she was much attached. In 1743, after the death of her mother, she paid a memorable visit to the Allens at Prior Park, where Pope was staying. Ruffhead says she behaved during the visit in an arrogant and unbecoming manner; Warburton and Warton say she 'took the huff' because the Allens, as protestants, refused to let their carriage take her to a Roman catholic chapel; she says (*Mapledurham MSS.*, Carruthers, p. 378): 'They talk to one another without putting me at all into the conversation. . . . I'll get out of it as soon as I can.' Pope defended her; called Mrs. Allen 'a minx, and an impertinent one,' and, after his own departure, advised Miss Blount to 'leave them without a word.' Pope was seized with his last illness a few weeks after this unhappy episode. Ralph Allen went to see him, to find him still eager in Patty Blount's defence. Johnson relates that during Pope's last illness he saw Miss Blount in his garden, and sent for her, and (what is incredible) that Patty met the messenger (Lord Marchmont) with a callous cry, 'What! not dead yet!' Pope bequeathed to Miss Blount 1,000*l.*, three score of his books, his household goods, chattels, and plate, the furniture of his grotto, the urns in his garden, and the residue after all legacies were paid.

Miss Blount retained her place in the fashionable world after Pope's death. She lived at last in Berkeley Row, by Hanover Square, and there Swinburne the traveller, her relative, visited her (Roscoe, i. 581 note). He found her a little, neat, fair, prim old woman, easy and gay in her manners. By her will she left the residue of her property to her 'dear nephew,' Michael Blount, of Mapledurham. She died in 1762, aged 72. A pleasing portrait is in Ayre's 'Pope,' vol. ii. facing page 17.

[Spence's Anecdotes, pp. 152 note, 212, 260, 356 et seq.; Dilke's Papers of a Critic, art. 'Pope;' Carruthers's Life of Pope; Ruffhead's Life of Pope, i. 214, ii. 71; Ayre's Memoirs of Pope, ii. 17 et seq.; Pope's Letters; Johnson's Lives of the Poets; Walpole's Letters, ed. Cunningham, 1857, v. 166.] J. H.

BLOUNT, MOUNTJOY, Lord Mountjoy, and Earl of Newport (1597?–1665), natural son of Charles Blount, earl of Devonshire [q. v.], by Penelope, Lady Rich, was born about 1597. His father left him a very plentiful revenue (Clarendon, *Hist.*, 1849, i. 89), and the earliest contemporary notice of him states that in 1617 he was parting 'with Wanstead to the king or Buckingham in order to be made a baron.' As a young man he seems to have been a favourite at court, and was created Baron Mountjoy in the Irish peerage on 2 Jan. 1617–18. On 8 Jan. 1620–1 he acted in a masque before the king at Essex House, the residence of Viscount Doncaster, and in April 1622 the emperor's ambassador in London 'ran at tilt in the prince (Charles) his company with the Lord Montjoy.' In the same year Mountjoy and Colonel Edward Cecil spent some time in the Low Countries, and a false report that they had been slain there reached home (Yonge's *Diary*, Camd. Soc. 64). On 10 Feb. 1622–3 Chamberlain wrote that the king had proposed Mountjoy as a husband for Mdlle. St. Luc, a niece of the French ambassador, to whom James had been showing many attentions, and had promised the lady, in case she accepted him, to advance Mountjoy to an earldom. On 21 Feb. 1622–3 Mountjoy accompanied the Earl of Carlisle on a visit to the French court to ask the king to excuse Prince Charles's journey through Paris, on his way to Spain, without the king's leave or kissing the king's hand. After performing this task Mountjoy rode on to Spain.

In November 1623 Mountjoy attended Don Mendoza, the Spanish ambassador in London. On 5 June 1627 Blount was created Baron Mountjoy of Thurveston, in the English peerage, with a clause of precedency over all barons created since 20 May. Lords Fauconberg and Lovelace brought the clause to the attention of the lords' committee of privileges, who reported (29 April 1628) that the grant of precedency was illegal. On 27 July of the same year Mountjoy was created earl of Newport in the Isle of Wight. Newport was nominated to a command in the expedition for the relief of Rochelle in August 1628, but the assassination of Buckingham delayed its departure till October, when Newport was appointed rear-admiral of the fleet and sailed in the St. Andrew. Throughout 1629 and 1630 Newport was petitioning for payment of his services; he complained that during his absence from England his property had wasted away, and that during his minority he had been deprived of Wanstead. A warrant of payment

was issued to him on 12 May 1631. In June 1630 he was granted the reversion to the custodianship of Hyde Park, and on 31 Aug. 1634 he became master of the ordnance for life. Through the five following years Newport was actively engaged in the duties of the ordnance office, out of which he contrived to make large profits for his own purse. He accompanied the army to Scotland early in 1639 in close attendance on the king, and in September of the same year sold gunpowder at an unjustifiable price to Cardenas, the Spanish ambassador, for the Spanish fleet, under Oquendo, which was attacking the Dutch fleet in the Channel, and had weighed anchor in the Downs. In this transaction the king received 5,000*l.* and Newport 1,000*l.* above the value of the powder. Newport's boldness whenever money was to be made was further illustrated in the next month, when he bargained with Cardenas, though Charles I had ordered a strict neutrality to be observed in the quarrel between Spain and Holland, to convey Spanish soldiers from Oquendo's ships to Dunkirk at thirty shillings a head. On 29 April 1640 Newport voted with the minority in the lords in favour of the commons' resolution that redress of grievances should precede supply, and excused his conduct immediately afterwards to the king as a mistake made in the confusion of the moment. But in the Long parliament Newport formally joined the opposition in the Lords.

In December 1640 Newport appealed to the lords against one Faucet, who had charged him at York in 1639 with improperly performing his ordnance duties, and on 13 Jan. 1640–1 Faucet was ordered to pay Newport 500*l.* and to make a public submission, first in the house and afterwards at the next York sessions (*Lords' Journals*, iv. 118–138). Newport, on learning from George Goring of the plot to bring an army to the king's aid in 1641 during the trial of Strafford, straightway informed Bedford and Mandeville, who carried the intelligence to Pym (April 1641). As if to conciliate his enemies, Charles thereupon appointed Newport constable of the Tower. After the bill of attainder against Strafford had passed the House of Lords (7 May), and the king was hesitating whether or no to assent to it, Newport announced that he was ready to execute Strafford with or without the king's assent. In his 'Diary' Laud mentions Newport as a witness of the solemn farewell which he took of Strafford through his prison window, as his friend passed on his way to execution. In June the king ordered Newport to proceed to York 'to look to the munition in the north,' and on 25 June the lords petitioned Charles to allow Newport to receive meanwhile his pay as constable of the Tower. On 18 Aug. parliament directed Newport to take up his residence in the Tower and to see that it was safely guarded. On 9 Sept. Newport, with Warwick, Bedford, Mandeville, and two others, protested against the action of the majority of the lords in passing an order directing the performance of divine service in all churches according to former acts of parliament, and in refusing to communicate the order to the commons. While Charles was in Scotland in August 1641 Newport is reported to have said at a meeting of some peers in Kensington that the queen and her children in London were hostages for the king's good behaviour. He denied the expression when questioned by the king on his return, but the king declined to accept the denial. Newport brought the matter before the lords (27 Dec. 1641), and on the same day Sir Edward Hungerford and Hollis delivered messages from the commons suggesting the formation of a committee of both houses to petition the king and queen to announce the name of their informant on the subject. On 28 Dec. the petition was presented, and on 30 Dec. the king haughtily replied that he did not credit the rumour, and charged Newport with wilful misrepresentation. When Lunsford, Charles's creature, was appointed lieutenant of the Tower (23 Dec.), the commons repeated their request to Newport to take personal charge of the fortress, and Charles straightway dismissed Newport from the constableship.

Newport had no intention of taking up arms against the king, in spite of his marked hostility to the court. With Hamilton, Essex, and Holland he consented to accompany the king to the city in his search for the five members (5 Jan. 1641–2), and on 15 June 1642 he was one of the king's supporters at York who signed the paper declaring that the king desired the preservation of peace and the liberty of the kingdom. He soon afterwards fought with the king's forces in Yorkshire. In December 1642 he was the Duke of Newcastle's lieutenant-general, and was entrusted with an important part in the royalists' attack on Tadcaster; but 'whether out of neglect or treachery,' writes the Duchess of Newcastle, Newport did not follow out his instructions, and the attack failed (*Life of Duke of Newcastle*, 1872, pp. 26–8). Newport was also defeated in a slight skirmish by Sir Hugh Cholmley in the north riding (January 1642–3). In the following month he quarrelled with Newcastle because

the latter wished him to employ catholics in his army. On 13 Feb. 1642–3 information reached the Marquis of Huntly that Newcastle had committed Newport to prison at Pomfret (Pontefract) (Spalding, *Memorialls*, ii. 234–5). On 11 March 1642–3 the lords remaining at Westminster sent for Newport as a delinquent. On 15 March it was reported that 'he was stayed at Coventry,' and the parliamentary committee there were directed to bring him to London, which they declined to do until they received the order of the House of Commons (21 March). On 28 March 1642–3 Newport surrendered himself and was committed to the custody of the gentleman usher of the House of Lords; on 4 April 1643 leave was granted him 'to take the air' with his custodian. Newport's saddle and horse-arms, and other property left in the Tower, when he occupied it as constable, were handed over to Sir Thomas Middleton by order of the commons, 11 June 1643, but the lords had allowed Lady Newport to remove some of the furniture earlier. In the following year Newport was released. He was present at the second battle of Newbury (27 Oct. 1644), and marched in the king's company with the royal regiment to Bath on the night following the battle (Symonds's *Diary*, Camd. Soc. 146; Money's *Newbury* (1884), 249). At the end of 1645 he was with the king's forces in Devonshire. On 23 Jan. 1645–6, when Dartmouth was stormed and fell, Newport was taken prisoner. He was sent to London, and the lords committed him to the custody of the gentleman usher (26 Jan. 1645–6), but it was reported that Newport 'was a means of delivering up [to the parliament] divers forts of great strength without forcing.' On 11 Feb. Newport petitioned the lords to confine him in some private place where his maintenance would cost him less money. On 17 Feb. 1645–6 his recognisances in 1,000*l.* were accepted by the lords that he would not leave the parishes of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields and Covent Garden if freed from custody. On 23 March the bail was raised to 2,000*l.*, and Newport was allowed 'to take the air' within five miles of London. On 22 July 1646 he was released from his bail. On 4 Oct. 1647 the lords recommended to the commons Newport's petition 'for lessening of his compositions,' in consideration of his loss of the office of master of the ordnance.

Little is heard of Newport after the capture and death of Charles I. On 16 Feb. 1653–4 Lord Lisle and Major-general Lambert were ordered in council to 'accommodate the business' of Newport and Lord Vaux, who had been apprehended on a warrant 'touching a challenge.' In June 1655 Newport and Lord Willoughby of Parham were committed to the Tower on suspicion of treason.

At the Restoration Newport recovered some of his importance, but age was telling upon him, and he took no active part in public affairs. In June 1660 he was formally suspended and discharged from the office of master of the ordnance. He was at court on the day before the coronation of Charles II, 22 March 1660–1, and carried the king's mantle (Evelyn's *Diary*, ed. Bray, i. 34). On 10 Nov. 1662 he was granted a pension of 1,000*l.* a year as gentleman of the bedchamber, which was renewed, 6 Jan. and 18 March 1662–3, with the proviso that it was to date from 24 June 1660. Newport died at Oxford, in St. Aldate's parish, 12 Feb. 1665–6, 'to which place he before had retired to avoid the plague raging in London.' He was buried in the south aisle adjoining the choir of Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford (Wood, *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, i. 250).

Lord Newport married Anne, daughter of John, Baron Boteler, of Bramfield, Hertfordshire. Lady Newport is frequently mentioned in the State Papers as a prominent leader of London society, and in 1637 she was induced by her sister, the wife of Endymion Porter, to follow a prevailing fashion and declare herself a catholic. Her husband, angered by this step, begged Laud's assistance in punishing those who had influenced Lady Newport, and Laud's endeavour to carry out Newport's wish led him into a serious quarrel with the queen (cf. Laud's *Works*, iii. 229; Strafford's *Letters*, ii. 125). It is possible that Newport's temporary alliances with the leaders of the parliamentary opposition were a result of the irritation produced by his wife's conversion. There is little to prove that she was in much intercourse with her husband during the civil wars. Passes were granted her by the authorities to travel to France (23 Sept. 1642), to go to the west of England (11 Nov. 1642), and to leave the country on her giving security to do nothing prejudicial to the state (14 March 1652–3). In June 1657, when a plot against the Protector's life was on foot in London, a search after her with a view to her arrest was suggested (Thurloe, *State Papers*). Care must be taken to distinguish between the Earl of Newport (in the Isle of Wight) and his sons from Richard Newport [q. v.], created Baron Newport of High Ercall, Shropshire, 14 Oct. 1642, who died in 1650, and from Richard Newport's son and heir Francis [q.v.], created Viscount Newport of Bradford, Shropshire,

11 March 1674–5, and Earl of Bradford 11 May 1694, who died in 1708.

Newport had three sons and two daughters. His eldest son, George, who had been taken prisoner by Sir Thomas Middleton on the fall of Oswestry (3 July 1644), became the second earl of Newport, and died without issue in 1675–6. His second son, Charles, died in infancy, and was buried at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields (Stow's *Survey*, ed. Strype, bk. vi. p. 71); the third, Henry, succeeded his brother as earl of Newport (cf. *Savile Correspondence*, Camd. Soc. 40, 118). With his death in 1681 the peerage became extinct. The first earl's two daughters, Isabella and Anne, were allowed by the House of Lords to travel from London to their father's house at Fotheringay (13 July 1643). Isabella married Nicholas Knollys, who sat in parliament in 1660 as earl of Banbury, in succession to his father, but his legitimacy was disputed.

Two portraits of Newport, the one (at an early age) by Martin Droeshout, and the other by Hollar, are mentioned by Granger (*Biog. Hist.* i. 399, ii. 135).

[Sir A. Croke's Genealogical History of Croke Family, surnamed Le Blount, ii. 246; Cal. Dom. State Papers, 1617–39, 1649–58, 1660–5; Lords' Journals, iii. iv. v. vi. ix.; Commons' Journals, ii. iii. iv.; Gardiner's Hist. ix. x.; Clarendon's Hist.; Whitelocke's Memorials; Laud's Diary, vols. i. ii. iii.; Nichols's Progresses of James I.]

S. L. L.

**BLOUNT**, RICHARD (1565–1638), jesuit, was a member of the Leicestershire branch of the ancient family of Blount, he and his elder brother, Sir Thomas Pope Blount, of Osbaston, Leicestershire, and Tittenhanger, Hertfordshire, being grandsons of Walter, son of John Blount, of Blunt's Hall, Staffordshire. He was born in Leicestershire in 1565, and studied at Oxford, but left the university on becoming a catholic. On 22 July 1583 he arrived at the English college of Douay (then temporarily removed to Rheims), and in the following year he entered the English college at Rome, where he was ordained priest in 1589. On 2 Sept. 1590 he left the college for Spain, in company with Father Robert Parsons, who in 1591 devised a plan for sending Blount and other priests into England. He applied to the Spanish admiral to equip them as if they were sailors who had formed part of the expedition against Spain under the Earl of Essex, and, having been taken prisoners, were now duly released, with permission to return to England. In this disguise they were on their arrival taken before Lord Howard of Effingham, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, the English lord high admiral, and as they had made themselves so accurately acquainted with the details of the expedition as to be able to answer all the questions put to them, they were without trouble or delay permitted to land. The stratagem came to Lord Burghley's ears when it was too late, and the searches and inquiries ordered by the privy council were without result (Morris, *Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers*, i. 190).

Blount found a home and a centre for his missionary work at Scotney Castle, the seat of the Darells of Sussex, and the narrative of his wonderful escape, in 1598, from the hands of the pursuivants who had beset and occupied that mansion has been recorded by Mr. William Darell. He entered the Society of Jesus in England in 1596, and was professed of the four vows 5 May 1608. In 1617 he was appointed superior of the English missions of the society, whose members so increased in number under his government, that from a handful of nineteen—four of whom were in captivity—in 1598, they had risen to nearly two hundred in 1619, including forty professed fathers, 109 being scattered up and down in England. Father-general Mutius Vitelleschi therefore determined to raise England to a vice-province of the society in the same year (1619), and appointed Blount the vice-provincial; and by letters patent dated 21 Jan. 1622–3, England was raised to a full province of the society, Father Blount being declared the first provincial (Foley, *Records*, vii. 65).

Blount laboured in the English mission for nearly fifty years, and his escapes during the heat of the persecution were marvellous. After his escape from Scotney he passed to the house of a lady of rank, which was his home for the remainder of his life. The perils to which he was exposed made Blount so cautious that though when he died he had been more than forty years a jesuit, and twenty-one years superior in England, and though he wrote and received numberless letters, yet the place where he lived was so well kept secret that we are in ignorance of it even now. We know only that it was in London. It is said that Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, was acquainted with his dwelling-place, and that the primate would make no use of his knowledge from a kindly remembrance of the time they had spent together at Oxford, and out of respect for the lady in whose house Blount resided. For fifteen years Blount kept himself out of sight of the domestics, and on the rare occasions when business took him from home he left the house and re-entered it by night.

He died in London on 13 May 1638, and was buried in Queen Henrietta Maria's private chapel in Somerset House, which was then served by the Capuchin friars.

[More's Hist. Missionis Anglicanæ Soc. Jesu, 481; Tanner's Societas Jesu Apostolorum Imitatrix, 686; Oliver's Collections S. J. 55; Foley's Records, iii. 481, vii. 64; Panzani's Memoirs, 220–223; Morris's Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers, i. 157, 187–215, 320; Dodd's Church Hist. iii. 110.] T. C.

**BLOUNT**, Sir THOMAS (*d.* 1400), supporter of Richard II, was probably the son, by his first wife, of Sir John Blount, who was summoned to parliament in 1327 as Lord Blount of Belton. His father has been identified with the Sir John Blount who was custos or mayor of London from 1301 to 1307, engaged in the Scotch war of 1304, and was afterwards constable of the Tower; but the dates seem to make the identification doubtful (Stow's *London*, ed. Strype, v. 109; *Liber Albus*, ed. Riley, 5, 15, &c.) At Richard II's coronation Sir Thomas was deputy for John Hastings, earl of Pembroke, in the office of king's 'naperer,' or keeper of his linen, and he was in close attendance on Richard II throughout his reign. At its close he declined to recognise the claim of Henry IV to supersede Richard. After Henry's coronation (6 Oct. 1399) he joined John Holland, earl of Huntingdon, Thomas Holland, earl of Kent, the Earl of Salisbury, the Earl of Rutland, the Abbot of Westminster, and others in an insurrection. Sir Thomas, who is described by contemporary chroniclers as a noble and wise knight, met the leading conspirators at dinner with the Abbot of Westminster 18 Dec. 1399, and there they agreed to surprise Henry at a tournament at Windsor. But Henry discovered the plot through the treachery of the Earl of Rutland, and, summoning an army in London, advanced against the rebels, who had assembled in some hundreds near Windsor. The latter retreated before Henry, and managed to reach Cirencester, where many of them were captured (6 Jan. 1400), but Blount, with a few friends, fled to Oxford, and was taken and executed in the Green Ditch near the city (Wood, *Annals of Oxford*, ed. Gutch, i. 537). Eleven persons, described as Blount's servants, were condemned to outlawry at Oxford at the same time, and afterwards (19 Feb. 1400) pardoned. The revolting cruelty of Blount's death has been described at great length by many contemporary chroniclers. He was first hanged, then cut down and eviscerated, although still alive and replying to the taunts of Sir Thomas Erpingham, the king's chamberlain, who directed the horrible procedure; he was finally beheaded and quartered, and his head was sent to London. His large estates were forfeited to the crown, but some were bestowed on Sir Walter Blount (*d.* 1403) [q. v.], a distant relative, and his wife Sancha. With Sir Thomas Blount the Belton line of the Blount family became extinct.

Sir Thomas's cousin Nicholas, who aided him in the insurrection, escaped to Italy, and was outlawed. He entered the service of Galeazzo Visconti, duke of Milan, and fought with the Milanese against Rupert, emperor of Germany, from 1401 to 1404. He returned to England in 1404, and lived in concealment till Henry IV's death in 1413. On his return to this country he assumed the name of Croke. He married Agnes, daughter of John Heynes, by whom he became the ancestor of Sir John Croke [q. v.] and of Sir George Croke [q. v.]

[Lingard's History, iii. 201–2; Wylie's History of England under Henry IV, i. 206; Rymer's Fœdera, viii. 165; Sir Alexander Croke's History of the Croke Family, i. 123–38, 387 et seq.; Archæologia, xx. 215; Waurin's Recueil des Chroniques, 1399–1422, pp. 40–4 (where a very full account of Blount's execution is given).] S. L. L.

**BLOUNT** or **BLUNT**, THOMAS (*fl.* 1668), colonel, born in or about 1604, was the second son of Edward Blount, of the Middle Temple and Wricklesmarsh, in Charlton, Kent, by his second wife, Fortune, daughter of Sir William Garway, knight, of London. During the rebellion his leanings were to the popular party, and he became, says Sir Roger Twysden, 'a great stickler for the two houses of parliament.' Being present at the meetings of the cavalier country-gentlemen at Maidstone, which resulted in the getting up the Kentish petition of March 1642, he turned informer, and gave an account of the proceedings in evidence at the bar of the house. His name appears in 1643 on one of the earliest lists of the committee of Kent. Upon the accession of Charles II Blount was promptly committed to prison, where he saw fit to modify his opinions, and his petitions for release were certainly not wanting in servility. Blount was a highly ingenious man, and lived in intimacy with the most distinguished fellows of the Royal Society, to which he was himself admitted in February 1664–5. He constructed with his own hands a carriage with an improved action, 'for the ease of both man and horse,' which at the time attracted considerable attention, and is often mentioned by

Pepys. Both Pepys and his contemporary diarist Evelyn tell us of the colonel's experiments and inventions at his stately seat at Charlton—his vineyard, the wine of which was 'good for little,' new-invented ploughs, and subterranean warren. He was among the first to adopt the application of the *way-wiser*, or odometer, to a carriage. Blount was living in January 1667–8, when he withdrew from the Royal Society.

[Hasted's Kent (folio ed.), i. 36 (*o*); Berry's Kent Genealogies, p. 417; Archæologia Cantiana, i. 202, 204; Kemble's Introd. to Sir R. Twysden's Certaine Considerations upon the Government of England (Camden Soc.), pp. lv–lvii; Evelyn's Diary (ed. 1850–2), i. 281, 310, 313, 320, 332, 414; Pepys's Diary (3rd ed.), iii. 12–13, 80, 149, v. 243; Birch's Hist. Roy. Soc. ii.; Lysons's Environs of London, iv. 492; Cal. State Papers (Dom. 1660–2).] G. G.

**BLOUNT, THOMAS** (1618–1679), author of 'Ancient Tenures,' son of Myles Blount, of Orleton in Herefordshire, the fifth son of Roger Blount of Monkland, in the same county, was born at Bordesley, Worcestershire, being of a younger house of the ancient family of his name. He entered himself of the Inner Temple, and was in due time called to the bar. He was never advantaged, says Anthony à Wood, who knew him and received from him copies of some of his works, by the help of a university in learning. He succeeded to considerable property, both in Essex and Warwick, the former of which he appears to have derived from his mother, as a manor farm near Maldon is described in his will as being her jointure land. His religious tenets, those of a zealous Roman catholic, interfered with the practice of his profession; but he still continued the study of the law as an amateur, and gave gratuitous advice to his neighbours while residing at Orleton, where, says Wood, he had a 'fair and plentiful estate.' It was what Wood calls his 'geny,' supported by his 'fair and plentiful estate,' which led him to the paths of literature, and made him hunt after the difficult and uncouth terms of legal and other science, and 'get nothing but his own satisfaction.' He bestowed the waste hours of some years in reading histories of various countries—Turkey, France, Spain, Italy, &c. He had a reasonable acquaintance with the Latin and French tongues, and a smattering of both Greek and other languages. The agitation due to the alleged popish plot of 1678 was for Blount a source of trouble, obliging him to fly in fear from his home and lead a wandering life. Of the last year of his life, Wood says: 'He contracted the palsy, as by his last letter sent to me, dated 28 April 1679, I was informed, adding therein that he had then quitted all books except those of devotion. On 26 Dec. following, being St. Stephen's Day, he died at Orleton in the year of his age 61.' (According to Sir William Dugdale's diary, '16 Dec., Mr. Tho. Blount dyed at Orlton in Herefordshire of an apoplexie.') He was buried in the church there, and soon after had a comely monument put over his grave by Anne, his widow, daughter of Edmund Church of Maldon, in Essex.

In the possession of William Blount, M.D., of Herefordshire, were, in 1808, several letters addressed by Dugdale to his friend Blount. In the first of these, bearing date 29 June 1674, Sir William, then Mr. William Dugdale, writes, praying his interference in the matter of one Scott, a bookseller in Little Britain, who owed Dugdale money for his 'Monasticons.' In another letter we learn that Blount corrected some of Dugdale's proof-sheets. In another he is introduced to Sir John Cotton, son of the great collector, to see some manuscripts in his library, as a 'person well verst in antiquities and deserving all encouragement in these his commendable studies.'

Blount's chief works are: 1. 'The Art of making Devises, treating of Hieroglyphicks, Symboles, Emblemes, Ænigmas, Sentences, Parables, Reverses of Medalls, Armes, Blazons, Cimiers, Cyphres, and Rebus, translated from the French of Henry Estienne, Lord of Tossez,' 1646; the same, together with a 'Catalogue of Coronet Devises, both on the Kings and the Parliament's side, in the late Warres,' 1650. 2. 'The Academie of Eloquence, containing a compleat English Rhetorique exemplified, with *Common places* and *Formes* digested into an easie and methodical way to speak and write fluently, according to the *mode* of the present times, together with Letters, both Amorous and Moral, upon emergent occasions,' 1654 (? 29 Jan. 1653), often reprinted; a book 'specially intended' for the youth of both sexes. 3. 'Glossographia, or a Dictionary interpreting all such hard words, of whatsoever language, now used in our refined English tongue, with etymologies, definitions, and historical observations on the same; also the Terms of Divinity, Law, Physick, Mathematicks, and other Arts and Sciences explicated; very useful for all such as desire to understand what they read,' London, 1656, 8vo; 1670, 1671, 8vo; 1679, 1691; enlarged by William Nelson, 1717, fol. Much of this was adopted by Edward Phillips in his 'New World of English Words,' which appeared the year after. 4. 'The Lamps of the Law and Lights of the Gospel, or the Titles of some late Spiritual, Polemical, and

Metaphysical New Books,' London, 1658, 8vo, written in imitation of J. Birkenhead's, Paul's Churchyard, and published under the name of 'Grass and Hay Withers.' 5. 'Boscobel, or the History of his Sacred Majesties most miraculous preservation after the battle of Worcester, 3 Sept. 1651,' London, 1660, frequently republished (translated into French and Portuguese; the last of which was done by Peter Gifford, of White Ladies, in Staffordshire, a Roman catholic). 6. 'The Catholic Almanac for 1661–2–3,' &c. (which selling not so well as John Booker's almanac did, he afterwards wrote 'Animadversions upon Booker,' &c.; *vid. inf.*) 7. 'The Pedigree of the Blounts, printed in Peacham's Complete Gentleman,' 1661. 8. 'Animadversions upon Booker's Telescopium Uranicum, or Ephemeris, 1665, which is very erroneous,' &c., London, 1665, in one sheet. 9. 'The several Statutes concerning Bankrupts, methodically digested, together with the Resolutions of our learned Judges on them,' 1670, 'intended for the generality of men and ordinary capacities,' says Blount in explanation. 10. 'A Law Dictionary interpreting such difficult and obscure Words and Terms as are found either in our Common or Statute, Ancient or Modern Lawes. With References to the several Statutes, Records, Registers, Law-Books, Charters, Ancient Deeds, and Manuscripts, wherein the Words are used; and Etymologies, where they properly occur,' 1670. This is the Νομολέξικον, republished in 1691, with some corrections and the addition of above six hundred words. Mr. Phillips incorporated a number of the articles in this book in a second edition of his own. In a letter to Wood, Blount says: 'I am much discouraged in my so much fancied scrutiny of words, since I am lately assured my last Dictionary [meaning the 'Law Dictionary'] is at the press surreptitiously being transcribed, mutilated, and disguised with some new title; and this by a beggarly half-witted scholar hired for the purpose by some of the law booksellers, to transcribe that in four or five months, which cost me twice as many years in compiling,' &c. It was this matter which occasioned the publication of the 'World of Errors,' &c. (*vid. inf.*) 11. 'Journey to Jerusalem in 1669,' 1672. 12. 'Animadversions upon Sir Richard Baker's Chronicle and its continuation, wherein many errors are discovered and some truths advanced,' Oxford, 1672. This book bears the motto from Cic. 'De Orat.:' 'Prima est historiæ lex ne quid falsi dicere audeat, deinde ne quid veri non audeat.' This was revised by Wood. It was called in and silenced by Dr. Mews, because it said that the word 'conventicle' was first taken up in the time of Wycliffe. 13. 'A World of Errors discovered in the Interpreter of hard Words written against Sir Edward Philips book entitled A New World of English Words,' &c., 1673. 14. 'Fragmenta Antiquitatis, Ancient Tenures of Land, and Jocular Customs of some Manors,' &c., 1679; new edition, enlarged, with explanatory notes, &c., by Jos. Beckwith, F.A.S., York, 1784; new edition, with considerable additions from authentic sources, by Hercules Malebysse Beckwith, 1815. 15. 'A Catalogue of the Catholics who lost their lives in the King's Cause during the Civil Wars,' printed at the end of Lord Castlemain's 'Catholick Apology.' 16. 'Boscobel, pt. ii., and Claustrum regale reseratum,' published by Mrs. Anne Windham, of Trent, 1681. Of 'Boscobel' the first part contains the history of the king's escape after the battle of Worcester up to the time of his leaving the White Ladies and Boscobel; the second, his concealment at Trent in Somersetshire, with his adventures in the west of England. The famous Worcestershire historian, Dr. Nash (*Worcestershire Supplement*, p. 90), strangely remarks of this book: 'Who was the author is not known; certainly not Mr. Blount. In a manuscript I have seen,' continues Dr. Nash, 'he denies that he was the author of "Boscobel," and says the first time he ever saw the book was at Lord Oxford's at Brampton Bryan. Blount's grandson says: "I dare say my grandfather, Counsellor Blount, was not the author of 'Boscobel,' for in a letter to my father I have seen the following sense expressed: 'The other day, being on a visit to Lord Oxford, I met with a tract called "Boscobel." My lord expressed great surprise on seeing me eager to peruse it, saying I was deemed the author. How the world comes to be so kind to give it me I know not; but whatever merit it may have, for I had not time to examine it, I do not choose to usurp it. I scorn to take the fame of another's productions. So if the same opinion prevails amongst my friends in your part of the world, I desire you will contradict it; for I do not so much as know the author of that piece.'"' Notwithstanding this flat denial of Blount's, the piece seems, by general consent, to be undoubtedly his. The first edition of 1660, printed for Henry Seile, stationer to the king's most excellent majesty in London, contains a preface signed by Thomas Blount. In the majority of cases Blount seems not to have attached his name to his works. William Denton, the author of 'Horæ Subsecivæ,' a book written against the papists, and of 'The Burnt Child dreads the Fire,' justifying an act of parliament for preventing dangers which might happen from

popish recusants, speaks in his 'Jus Cæsaris et Ecclesiæ vere dictæ,' an odd and rambling work concerning presbytery, the power of kings, liturgies, and conventicles, of three persons, R. P., L. S., and P. W., as having written against his two former books. Whether either of these three was Blount, who certainly answered one of Denton's books in a little treatise of one sheet, it is now difficult to tell. Blount also left behind him an imperfect 'Chronicle of England,' which he and I. B. (which was all Wood knew of his collaborator, for Blount would never disclose his name) had for several years been compiling; but 'what became of it afterwards,' says Wood, 'I cannot tell.' He also wrote 'Animadversions upon Britannia, written by R. Blome,' but whether it was printed is uncertain. A 'History of Hereford,' two vols. small fol., was left in manuscript, in which the parishes were arranged alphabetically. Of these the second volume, beginning with letter L, was for some time in the possession of Dr. Blount of Hereford; but the other, having been lent to Sir Robert Cornewall, was lost. Mr. Speaker Cornewall examined his father's papers at the request of Dr. Nash, the Worcestershire historian, but could find nothing of Blount's. Nash quotes from a letter, which mentions the loan to Sir Robert Cornewall, the following extract: 'The other volume I (Blount's grandson) had, but my son took it with him to London, in hopes of meeting with the present baronet, and with an intent of revising the whole if he could get it. . . . After my son's death, whether my son Edward took care to preserve it I do not know.' There is probably little chance of ever recovering either volume of this historical manuscript. It has escaped the researches of Mr. Gough. 'Les Termes de la Ley,' by T. B. of the Inner Temple, 1685, is supposed by Loveday to be by Thomas Blount.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (ed. 1820), Life, lxviii, lxx, i. 181, iii. 149. 819, iv. 308, 761, 763; Catal. Brit. Mus.; Nash's Worcestershire, Supplement, 90; Stow's Survey of London (fol. 1720), i. 107; Gough's Brit. Top. lii. 179; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Peacham's Compleat Gentleman, 230; Hughes's Boscobel Tracts, 185; Chancy's Hertfordshire; Notes and Queries, 1st series, viii. 286, 603; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. 221; Camden's Annals, iii. 805; Grazebrook's Heraldry of Worcestershire, 59; Hamper's Life of Dugdale (1827), 141, 395, 397, 400, 401, 416, 420.] J. M.

BLOUNT, Sir THOMAS POPE (1649–1697), politician and author, was descended from an old Staffordshire family, the Blounts of Blount Hall. He was the eldest son of Sir Henry Blount, and elder brother of Charles Blount, both noticed above, and was born at Upper Holloway 12 Sept. 1649. Having been carefully educated under the direction of his father, he early acquired a high reputation for the extent and variety of his learning and accomplishments. In his father's lifetime he succeeded to the estate of Tittenhanger upon the death of his mother in 1678, his father having given up the estate to her. On 27 Jan. 1679 he was created by Charles II a baronet. In the last two parliaments of Charles he served for the borough of St. Albans, and after the revolution he was made knight of the shire for Hertford. In the first year of King William he was chosen by the House of Commons commissioner of accounts, an office which he held during three successive years till his death at Tittenhanger 30 June 1697. He was buried in the vault of the family at Ridge, in Hertfordshire. By his wife, Jane, only daughter of Sir Henry Cæsar, Benington Place, Hertfordshire, whom he married at St. Olave's, Hart Street, London, 22 July 1669, he had five sons and nine daughters.

The most elaborate and important work of Blount is his 'Censura celebriorum Authorum, sive Tractatus in quo varia virorum doctorum de clarissimis cujusque seculi scriptoribus judicia traduntur,' 1690. A second edition, in which, for greater facility of reference, all the passages from the modern languages, English, French, or Italian, were translated into Latin, appeared at Geneva in 1694, and a third impression appeared at the same place in 1710. The translations were the work of the anonymous foreign editor. In the original preface to the work, Blount states that he had been led to compile it solely for his own private use, and that he had been induced to publish it at the urgent request of various learned men, a request which he had complied with, not to gratify his own ambition, for a life of quiet and retirement had always been his supreme delight, but solely that he might benefit letters. It is a bibliographical dictionary of a peculiar kind, and may be described as a record of the opinions of the greatest writers of all ages on one another. The independent research implied, in his time, in the compilation of such a work, comparatively minor though it is, was, of course, very great: but the plan necessarily left little room for the exercise of discrimination, except in the selection of writers to be treated of. The number of names is nearly six hundred, beginning at the earliest records of literature and science. There are many curious omissions. In later scientific names it is very defective, and the later English poets, such as Beaumont, Fletcher, Spenser, Ben Jonson, Shake-

speare, and Milton, are passed over, while several of their learned contemporaries, whose fame has now utterly vanished, find a place. In 1693 he published 'A Natural History, containing many not common observations extracted out of the best authors.' In the following year appeared 'De Re Poetica, or Remarks upon Poetry, with Characters and Censures of the most considerable Poets, whether Ancient or Modern, extracted out of the best and choicest critics.' The first part of the work treats on poetry in general, on the different varieties of poetry, and on English, French, Italian, and Spanish poetry, in connection with the characteristics of the several languages—the opinions of the 'choicest critics' being given on their subject almost without any comment of his own. The second part gives an account of sixty-seven poets of various ages and countries, including those mentioned above as omitted from the list of celebrated authors. His 'Essays on several Subjects,' which first appeared in 1692, and a third impression of which, with additions, was published in 1697, is the only work in which he has an opportunity of displaying his individuality as a writer. The essays in the first edition numbered seven in all. The first illustrates the proposition that interest governs the world, and that popery is nothing but an invention of priests to get money; the second is on the great mischief and prejudice of learning; the third treats of education and custom, lamenting that as children are apt to believe everything, when they grow up they are apt to settle in their first impressions; in the fourth, on the respect due to the ancients, the conclusion is arrived at that we ought not to enslave ourselves too much to their opinions; the fifth answers in the negative the question as to whether the men of the present age are inferior to those of former ages either in respect of virtue, learning, or long life; the sixth demonstrates that the passions are our best servants, but our worst masters; the seventh attributes the variety of opinions to the uncertainty of human knowledge; and the eighth, on religion—added to the third impression—asserts that the God which men imagine to themselves is a picture of their own complexions. The most prominent characteristic of the essays is their strong sceptical spirit, using these terms in the best sense, their freedom from conventionality, and the air of comfortable cynicism that pervades them, a cynicism recognising the enormous prevalence of stupidity and falseness of all kinds, but also possessing a cheerful conviction of the possibilities of amendment. It is worthy of note that, universal scholar as he was, no man despised mere learning more heartily. 'There is not,' he says, 'a simpler animal and a more superfluous member of the state than a mere scholar.'

[Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis, ii. 378–80; Wood's Athenæ, ed. Bliss, iv. 53, 55; Chauncy's History of Hertfordshire; Clutterbuck's History of Hertfordshire; Add. MSS. 5524 and 6672.]

T. F. H.

**BLOUNT**, Sir WALTER (*d.* 1403), soldier and supporter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, was almost certainly the son of Sir John Blount of Sodington, by his second wife, Eleanor Beauchamp, widow of Sir John Meriet. In 1367 he accompanied the Black Prince and John of Gaunt in their expedition to Spain to restore Don Pedro the Cruel to the throne of Leon and Castile. After the return of the expedition, which was successfully terminated by the battle of Navarette (1367), Blount married Donna Sancha de Ayála, the daughter of Don Diego Gomez, who held high office in Toledo, by his wife (of very high family), Donna Inez de Ayála. Donna Sancha appears to have first come to England in attendance on Constantia, the elder daughter of King Pedro, whom John of Gaunt married in 1372. In 1374 John Blount, Sir Walter's half-brother, who had succeeded his mother, Isolda Mountjoy, in the Mountjoy property, made over to Walter the Mountjoy estates in Derbyshire, and to them Walter added by purchase, in 1381, the great estates of the Bakepuiz family in Derbyshire, Leicestershire, and Hertfordshire. Permission was granted Blount in 1377 to proceed with Duke John of Gaunt to Castile in order to assert the duke's right by virtue of his marriage to the throne of Leon and Castile; but the expedition did not start till 1386, when Blount probably accompanied it. On 17 April 1393 he, with Henry Bowet [q. v.] and another, was appointed to negotiate a permanent peace with the king of Castile. In 1398 Duke John granted to Blount and his wife, with the king's approval, an annuity of 100 marks in consideration of their labours in his service. Blount was an executor of John of Gaunt, who died early in 1399, and received a small legacy. He represented Derbyshire in Henry IV's first parliament, which met on 6 Oct. 1399. At the battle of Shrewsbury (23 July 1403) he was the king's standard-bearer, and was killed by Archibald, fourth earl of Douglas, one of the bravest followers of Henry Percy (Hotspur). Blount was dressed in armour resembling that worn by Henry IV, and was mistaken by Douglas for the king (Walsingham,

*Hist. Anglicana*, ed. Riley, ii. 258; *Annales Henrici Quarti*, 367, 369). Shakespeare gives Blount, whom he calls Sir Walter Blunt, a prominent place in the first part of his 'Henry IV,' and represents both Hotspur and Henry IV as eulogising his military prowess and manly character. He was buried in the church St. Mary 'of Newark,' Leicester. His widow Donna Sancha lived till 1418. In 1406 she founded the hospital of St. Leonards, situate between Alkmonton and Hungry-Bentley, Derbyshire.

Sir Walter had two sons: 1. Sir JOHN, who was at one time governor of Calais; was in 1482 besieged in a castle of Aquitaine by a great French army, which he defeated with a small force (WALSINGHAM, *Ypodigma Neustriæ*, Rolls Ser., p. 437); was created knight of the Garter in 1413; and was present at the siege of Rouen in 1418: 2. Sir THOMAS, who was treasurer of Calais during Henry VI's wars in France (STEVENSON'S *Letters, &c.*, illustrating the wars in France temp. Henry VI, Rolls Ser., ii. passim), and founded a chantry at Newark in 1422 (at the expense of the Duke of Exeter) in memory of his father and mother. Sir John died without male issue. Sir Thomas was the father (by Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Gresley of Gresley, Derbyshire) of Sir Walter Blount, first Baron Mountjoy [q. v.]

[Sir Alexander Croke's Genealogical History of the Croke Family, surnamed Le Blount, ii. 170–97; Burke's Extinct Peerage; Courtenay's Shakespeare's Historical Plays; Hall's Chronicle, ed. Grafton, fol. 22; Rymer's Fœdera, vii. 183, 743.] S. L. L.

**BLOUNT, WALTER**, first BARON MONTJOY or MOUNTJOY (*d.* 1474), lord high treasurer of England, eldest son of Sir Thomas Blount and grandson of Sir Walter Blount [q. v.], became treasurer of Calais in 1460, apparently in immediate succession to his father; fought bravely with the Yorkists at the decisive battle of Towton (29 March 1461), and was rewarded first by knighthood and afterwards by promotion to the governorship of Calais. In October 1461 he was besieging with a very large force 'the Castell of Hampnes by side Cales,' which apparently held out for Henry VI. In 1465 he was nominated lord high treasurer of England, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Montjoy or Mountjoy, on 20 June of the same year. In 1467 he was given the Devonshire estates forfeited to the crown by the attainder of Thomas Courtenay, earl of Devonshire, in 1461. He was directed in 1468 to accompany the king in a projected expedition to aid the Duke of Brittany against Louis XI. In the following year Mountjoy accompanied Edward IV on his public entry into London after his release from the temporary confinement to which Warwick and Clarence had subjected him. He was created a knight of the Garter, but at what date has not been ascertained. He died late in 1474, and was buried in the church of Grey Friars, London. His piety was as far-famed as his bravery. On 17 Sept. 1469 he and his wife were received into the fraternity of the chapter of the Holy Trinity priory at Canterbury. By his will, dated 8 July 1474, he largely increased the endowment of the hospital of St. Leonards, near Alkmonton, Derbyshire, originally founded by his grandmother, Donna Sancha de Ayála [see under BLOUNT, SIR WALTER, *d.* 1403], and established a chapel in the same village. He was twice married: (1) to Helena, daughter of Sir John Byron of Clayton, Lancashire, and (2), in 1467, to Ann, widow of Humphrey Stafford, duke of Buckingham, and daughter of Ralph Nevill, earl of Westmorland, by Joan Beaufort, only daughter of Catherine Swynford and John of Gaunt. By his second wife, who died in 1479, he had no issue. In 1470 Lord Mountjoy was appointed custodian of the estates of the dukedom of Buckingham during the minority of his stepson Henry Stafford, the heir. By his first marriage he had three sons. WILLIAM, the eldest, was killed while fighting with Edward IV at Barnet in 1471, and was buried with his father at Grey Friars. William's son Edward succeeded his grandfather as the second Baron Mountjoy in 1474, but died in the following year, and was buried in the Grey Friars' church in London. The second son, Sir JOHN, succeeded his nephew Edward as third Baron Mountjoy in 1475; was appointed captain of Guisnes and Hammes near Calais in 1477; was continued in the office by Richard III in 1483; died in 1485, bequeathing his body to the Grey Friars' church; and was succeeded in his title by his son William [q. v.] The third son, Sir JAMES, became lieutenant of Hammes in 1476; joined the governor, the Earl of Oxford, in offering the castle of Hammes to Henry, earl of Richmond, in 1484–5; was with Henry VII on his landing at Milford Haven in 1485; was knighted there; became a knight banneret in 1487; and died in 1493 (cf. POLYDORE VERGIL, Camd. Soc. 208, 212).

[Sir Alexander Croke's Genealogical History of the Croke Family, surnamed Le Blount, ii. 197–204; Dugdale's Baronage; Rymer's Fœdera, xi. 504, 578, 630, 656–7, 767; Stow's Survey, ed. Strype, bk. iii. 133; Paston Letters, ed. Gairdner, ii. 5, 52, 169, 389; Nichols's Leicestershire, iii. 7, iv. 523, 524.] S. L. L.

**BLOUNT, WILLIAM,** fourth Lord Mountjoy (*d.* 1534), patron of learning and statesman, born at Barton, in Staffordshire, was the son and heir of John, third lord Mountjoy, by Lora, his wife, and grandson of Sir Walter Blount, first Lord Mountjoy [q.v.] He succeeded to the title, while still a child, on his father's death in 1485. Polydore Vergil, who designates him 'regulus disertus ornatus,' states that he was created a privy councillor in 1486 (*Anglica Historia*, 1546, p. 567); but his youthful age, which is attested by a grant (dated 24 Jan. 1488) to Sir James Blount of the custody of all the late lord's lands, and of the wardship and marriage of William, the present lord, seems to conflict with the date (*Materials for the History of Henry VII*, Rolls Ser. ii. 230). About 1496 Blount was in Paris, studying under Erasmus, and a long intimacy between the two men was then first contracted. 'Whither would I not follow so humane, so kind, so amiable a young man?' wrote Erasmus of Blount about this time (Erasmus, *Epist.* xiv), and in 1498 the scholar was brought by his pupil for the first time to England (Erasmus to Fisher, 5 Dec. 1498; Seebohm, *Oxf. Reformers*, 94). For some years Erasmus was domiciled in Lord Mountjoy's house, and throughout his sojourn in this country he depended largely on his patron's bounty. Mountjoy is stated to have paid Erasmus a yearly pension of 100 crowns, besides many other presents. Lord Mountjoy, on his return from Paris, is said by Erasmus to have regularly studied history with Prince Henry, afterwards Henry VIII, who was his junior by some years (Erasmus, *Dedication of Livy to Charles, fifth Lord Mountjoy*). There are other indications that the prince and Mountjoy were intimate with one another from an early date.

But Blount did not confine himself to literary pursuits, although he never ceased to interest himself in them. In 1497 he held a command in the army sent to suppress the revolt in behalf of Perkin Warbeck. In 1499 he was formally granted all the dignities and estates enjoyed by his father. In May 1509 he wrote to Erasmus that the accession of Henry VIII was of good omen for learning in England. Towards the end of the year he was appointed lieutenant of the castle of Hammes, in Picardy, and of the marches of Calais. In 1511 Mountjoy was in England again, and in the following year became chamberlain to Queen Catherine. On 17 May 1513 he was directed to provide transports for the king's army, which was bound for France. In the same year he acted as lieutenant of Tournai, and on 20 Jan. 1513–14 he was appointed bailiff of the city in the place of Sir Edward Poynings. He held this post for three years. Fifteen letters sent by Mountjoy during that time to Henry VIII and Wolsey are preserved among the Cottonian MSS. at the British Museum (Calig. D 6. f. 299; Calig. E 2. f. 29065; V. Calig. E 4. f. 290), and they testify to his energetic rule. He set up and administered law-courts, and made the small and irregular advances sent him from home go as far as possible in strengthening the fortifications. His friend Erasmus paid him a visit at Tournai, and Mountjoy tried in vain to induce Wolsey to give the scholar a prebend in the church there. Later Mountjoy sent Erasmus a manuscript of Suetonius from St. Martin's monastery at Tournai for his edition of that author. In one letter to Wolsey (8 Dec. 1515) Mountjoy wrote that a commissary had come from the pope with indulgences for sale in aid of the rebuilding of St. Peter's, and that he had refused to permit the publication of the brief, but had allowed the commissary to receive alms in a box with two keys, one of which was kept by Mountjoy. He was recalled early in 1517—in accordance with his own wish—and acted as chamberlain to Queen Catherine in the succeeding years. With his wife he attended Henry VIII at the field of the cloth of gold in 1520, and he was present at Henry's meeting with Charles V near Dover in 1522. In 1523 he was despatched to France, at the head of an army of 6,000 men, with Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, but Suffolk's mismanagement of the expedition led to Mountjoy's recall. Soon afterwards he was made master of the mint. In July 1533 Mountjoy, who retained the office of the queen's chamberlain throughout the troubles of the time, was directed to acquaint Queen Catherine at Ampthill with the king's resolve to complete the divorce between them. The interview has been vividly described by Mr. Froude. In October 1533 Mountjoy begged Cromwell to relieve him of the duty of attending as chamberlain upon the divorced queen.

Mountjoy signed the articles drawn up against Wolsey in 1530, and the declaration of parliament addressed to Clement VII in 1533, stating that, if the pope refused the divorce between the king and Catherine, the former would renounce the papal supremacy. Mountjoy died 8 Nov. 1534, and was buried near his father in Grey Friars' church in the city of London (Stow's *Survey*, ed. Strype, bk. iii. p. 133). His will is dated 13 Oct. 1534. He was a knight of the Garter, and on 26 Jan. 1534-5 King James V of Scotland succeeded to his place in the order.

Erasmus lamented his patron's death in the

dedication to his 'Ecclesiastes,' addressed to the Bishop of Augsburg (1535), and in the dedication of the 1536 edition of his 'Adagia,' addressed to Charles, fifth Lord Mountjoy. Three letters in very readable Latin from Mountjoy to Erasmus, and thirteen from Erasmus to Mountjoy, appear in the collections of Erasmus's letters. The first edition of Erasmus's 'Adagia,' published in 1508, is addressed to Mountjoy, and Erasmus states that he wrote that work and 'De scribendis epistolis' at Mountjoy's suggestion. About 1523 Mountjoy requested Erasmus to draw up a dialogue on the subject of the religious differences of the day, with a view to aiding in their settlement. Leland was another friend of Mountjoy, and wrote verse in his praise (*Collectanea*, v. 122). Among the many scholars whom Mountjoy also befriended were Richard Whytforde, Battus, the friend of Erasmus, and Richard Sampson, afterwards bishop of Chichester. Mountjoy was likewise intimate with Sir Thomas More, Grocyn, and Colet, and Ascham many years afterwards referred to his house as *domicilium Musarum*. Fuller, in dedicating the second book of his 'Church History' (1655) to Lord Dorchester, refers to Mountjoy as 'a great patron to Erasmus, and well skilled in chymistry and mathematics,' and one of the chief revivers of learning in England (Fuller, *Hist.*, ed. Brewer, i. 126).

Mountjoy was thrice married: 1, (probably before 1500) to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Say; 2, (before 1517) to Alice, daughter of Sir Henry Kebel, lord mayor of London in 1510–11, and widow of William Browne, lord mayor of London in 1507–8; (she died in 1521, and was buried in the Grey Friars' church, London); and 3, to Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset, and widow of Robert Willoughby, Baron Broke; she died before 1524. Erasmus, writing to his friend Botzen in 1524, tells us that when Lord Mountjoy was studying with him at Paris he wrote for his pupil's amusement two declamations, the one in praise and the other in contempt of matrimony, and that Mountjoy passionately declared for the former. Erasmus adds that at the time of writing (1524) Mountjoy had become a widower for the third time, and was likely to take a fourth wife. By his first wife he had two daughters, Gertrude and Mary. Gertrude married Henry Courtenay, marquis of Exeter, and was herself attainted when her husband was executed in 1539; she was afterwards pardoned, and dying in 1558, a monument was erected to her memory in Wimborne Minster. Mary, the second daughter, married Henry Bourchier, earl of Essex. By his second wife, Mountjoy had a son Charles [q. v.], and a daughter Catherine, who married (1) John Champernown, and (2) Sir Maurice Berkeley of Bruton. By his third wife he had a son John, who died without issue, and two daughters, Dorothy and Mary.

[Sir Alexander Croke's Genealogical Account of the Croke Family, surnamed Le Blount, ii. 204–222; Erasmi Epistolæ, ed. Le Clerc; Dugdale's Baronage, 520–1; Rymer's Fœdera; Froude's History, i. 470; Brewer's Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, 1509–35; Nichols's Leicestershire, iii. 7, iv. 524; Cooper's Athenæ Cantab. i. 50, 529; Seebohm's Oxford Reformers, passim.] S. L. L.

**BLOW, JAMES** (*d.* 1759), printer, a native of Scotland, was apprenticed to Patrick Neill [q. v.], a printer of Glasgow, and when Neill set up the first regular printing establishment in Belfast (before 1694), Blow came with him as an assistant. Blow was Neill's brother-in-law, but in which way is not known. In Neill's will (dated 21 Dec. 1704) he says: 'I recommend my son John' [he left also a younger son, James, and a daughter] 'to the care of my brother Blow, to teach him the trade I taught him, and if he keep the printing-house in Belfast, to instruct him in that calling.' According to Blow's son Daniel (who died near Dundonald, co. Down, in 1810, aged 91) the printing of bibles was begun in Belfast by Blow 'about 1704.' There is a copy of the bible which shows the imprint, 'printed by and for James Blow and for George Grierson, printer to the king's most excellent majesty, at the King's Arms and Two Bibles in Essex Street, Dublin, MDCCII.,' 8vo. But one of the figures of the date has been mutilated, and the true date is MDCCLI. The bibles of 1751 are Blow's work throughout, but some others purporting to be Blow's bibles are made-up copies, only the title and first sheet being Belfast work, and the remainder Scotch. The patent to print bibles was first given to the Grierson family in 1726 by Lord Carteret, appointed lord-lieutenant on 22 Aug. 1724. George Grierson (who died in 1753, aged 74) married, as his second wife, a daughter of Blow and widow of Francis Cromie, merchant, of Belfast (died December 1731). Bohn, borrowing a note by John Hodgson, in the 'Ulster Journal of Archæology,' vol. iii., 1855, pp. 76–7, mentions in his edition of 'Lowndes,' 1864, i. 189, 'The Bible, Belfast, James Blood [i.e. Blow], 1716, 8vo. First edition of the Scriptures printed in Ireland.' Bohn adds: 'An error occurs in a verse in Isaiah. "Sin no more" is printed "Sin on more." The error was not discovered until the entire impression (8,000 copies) were bound and partly distributed.' Bohn's date is, to

say the least, ten years too early; the reference to Isaiah is a manifest error. The earliest book mentioned by Benn as bearing Blow's imprint is the 'Works of Sir David Lindsay,' 1714, 12mo. But he printed for the presbyterians, and it is probable that some of their publications, without name of place or printer, are by him. James Kirkpatrick's 'Historical Essay upon the Loyalty of Presbyterians,' 1713, 4to, the most important of these, is assigned by Benn to Blow; but this is not borne out by the character of the type. In the ecclesiastical contest (1720–7) between the subscribers and non-subscribers to the Westminster Confession, Blow printed for the non-subscribing section. One of the most interesting productions of Blow's press is 'The Church Catechism in Irish, with the English placed over against it in the same Karakter,' 1722. Blow died in 1759. His last known publication was Henry Grove's 'Discourse concerning the Nature and Design of the Lord's Supper,' 4th edition, 1759 (advertised in the 'Belfast Newsletter,' 2 Feb.) Blow lost two young children in 1717. His son Daniel succeeded him as a printer, and his grandsons founded the paper-making firm of Blow, Ward, & Greenfield. The original wooden press employed by the Blows was in use at Youghal as late as 1824.

[Benn's History of Belfast (1877), 424 seq.; Belfast Funeral Register (presbyterian); collections of Belfast publications in Linenhall Library, Belfast; others in private hands; private information.] A. G.

**BLOW, JOHN** (1648–1708), musical composer, is said by all his biographers to have been born at North Collingham, in Nottinghamshire, in 1648, but the registers of that parish contain no entries relating to him or to any of his family, and Anthony à Wood, in a manuscript account of his life, preserved in the Bodleian Library (Wood 19 D (4) No. 106), has the following note: 'Dr. Rogers tells me that John Blow was borne in London.' He is said to have received his first instruction in music from John Hingeston and Christopher Gibbons, but as the latter was organist of Winchester Cathedral from 1638 to 1661 he can hardly have been Blow's master at this period. With regard to Hingeston the statement is more likely to be accurate, as that musician was organist to Cromwell, and also held office after the Restoration. Blow was one of the first set of the children of the Chapel Royal on its re-establishment in 1660 under Captain Henry Cooke. He must have begun composition at an early age, for Clifford's 'Divine Services and Anthems usually sung in His Majestie's Chappell' (1663) contains the words of three anthems, 'I will magnifie,' 'Lord, Thou hast been our refuge,' and 'Lord, rebuke me not,' which were set by him when he was still at the Chapel Royal. Another composition of this date which is still extant is the so-called 'Club Anthem,' 'I will always give thanks,' a work with orchestral accompaniments, the first part of which was written by Pelham Humphreys, the last by Blow, and the intermediate bass solo by William Turner. This is generally said (on the authority of Dr. Tudway) to have been composed to celebrate a naval victory over the Dutch in 1665, but as Humphreys left the choir in 1664 it is more probable that Boyce is right in attributing its origin to the friendship which existed among the three choristers. When he was still at the Chapel Royal, Blow composed his celebrated duet to Herrick's words, 'Goe, perjur'd man,' which was written in imitation of Carissimi's 'Dite o cieli,' Charles II having asked him whether he could copy that work. On his voice breaking, Blow still continued to study with assiduity. On 21 Aug. 1667 Pepys made the following entry in his diary, which probably refers to him: 'This morning come two of Captain Cooke's boys, whose voices are broke, and are gone from the chapel, but have extraordinary skill; and they and my boy, with his broken voice, did sing three parts; their names were Blaew and Loggings; but notwithstanding their skill, yet to hear them sing with their broken voices, which they could not command to keep in tune, would make a man mad—so bad it was.' Two years later, at the early age of twenty-one, he succeeded Albertus Bryan as organist of Westminster Abbey, and on 16 March 1673–4 he was sworn in as a gentleman of the Chapel Royal in place of Roger Hill, deceased. On 21 July 1674 he became master of the children of the same establishment, in which post he succeeded his old companion, Pelham Humphreys. In the same year (4 Sept.) he was married at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Edward Braddock, one of the gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, and a member of the abbey choir. In October 1676 Blow was appointed organist of the Chapel Royal, and shortly after he is said to have received the Lambeth degree of Mus. Doc. from Archbishop Sancroft. It has been stated by all his biographers, from Anthony à Wood downwards, that Blow's musical degree was obtained in this manner, but the music school at Oxford formerly contained a manuscript act song, composed in 1678 and performed in 1679, which seems to show that the degree

was obtained at Oxford. Unfortunately the manuscript has been lost, and as there is no entry of his name on the graduates' list (from which the names of musical graduates were formerly often omitted), the evidence on this point must at present remain unsettled. In 1680 Blow resigned his appointment as organist at Westminster Abbey to his great pupil, Henry Purcell. It was probably a few years later that he wrote his only composition for the stage, the little masque of 'Venus and Adonis,' in three acts and a prologue. This charming work, which has never been printed, was composed for Mary Davis, the mistress of Charles II, who sang the part of Venus on its production before the king, that of Cupid being taken by her daughter, Lady Mary Tudor. The original manuscript is preserved in the Chapter Library at Westminster, and copies are in the British Museum (*Add. MSS.* 22100) and the Christ Church collection, Oxford. For New Year's day, 1681, he composed an ode beginning 'Great Sir, ye joy of all our hearts,' one of several similar compositions called forth by his connection with the court. In 1685 Blow was appointed a member of the royal band, and composer in ordinary to James II, at whose coronation in Westminster Abbey he sang among the basses of the choir. From 1687 to 1693 he was almoner and master of the choristers at St. Paul's Cathedral, in which appointments he succeeded Michael Wise; but in 1693 he resigned them in favour of his pupil, Jeremiah Clarke. Towards the close of James II's reign Blow is said to have written his celebrated anthem, 'I beheld and lo!' in connection with which the following anecdote is related on the authority of his pupil, Samuel Weeley, a vicar choral of St. Paul's. An anthem by an Italian composer having been performed at the Chapel Royal, James II was so pleased with it, that he asked Blow whether he could produce anything so good. The following Sunday Blow's 'I beheld and lo!' was sung, and at the close of the service Father Petre was sent by the king to express his approval of it to the composer. Father Petre, however, added as his own opinion that the anthem was too long, to which Blow replied, 'That is the opinion of one fool—I heed it not.' This retort so incensed the priest, that he persuaded James to remove Blow from his office; but before this could be accomplished the revolution of 1688 took place, and Blow retained his appointments until his death. About 1697 he was living at an estate he had bought at Hampton, where he wrote (15 Oct. 1697) an anthem, 'I was glad when they said unto me,' for the opening of St. Paul's Cathedral. In the same year he wrote an anthem, 'Praise the Lord, O my Soul,' to celebrate the peace of Ryswick. In 1699 a new establishment was founded in the Chapel Royal, and Blow was admitted into it as composer at a salary of 40*l.* per annum, which sum was afterwards raised to 73*l.* In the following year he published his 'Amphion Anglicus,' the full title of which is as follows: 'Amphion Anglicus. A Work of many compositions for One, Two, Three, and Four Voices: with several *accompaniments* of Instrumental Musick; and a Thorow-Bass to each Song: Figur'd for an Organ, Harpsichord, or Theorboe-Lute. By Dr. John Blow. London: Printed by William Pearson, for the Author; and are to be Sold at his House in the Broad-Sanctuary, over against Westminster-Abby, and by Henry Playford, at his Shop in the Temple-Change, Fleet-Street, 1700.' In the dedication addressed to the Princess Anne he expresses his intention of publishing his church compositions—'To those, in truth, I have ever more especially consecrated the Thoughts of my whole Life. All the rest I consider but as the Blossoms, or rather the Leaves; those I only esteem as the Fruits of all my Labours in this kind. With them I began my first Youthful Raptures in this Art. With them I hope calmly and comfortably to finish my days.' In accordance with the custom of the day, the collection is introduced by a number of laudatory verses. These are by William Pittis, Tom d'Urfey, Henry Hall, Jeremiah Clarke, an anonymous writer who dates from Whitehall, William Crofts, J. Phillips, 'H. P.,' John Barrett, William Luddington, Richard Brown, Ed. Langbridge, S. Akeroyd, William Pearson, and 'Mr. Herbert.' Many of these men were Blow's own pupils, and their effusions breathe a more genuine spirit than is usual in such productions, and show in what high esteem the amiable composer was held. Blow died at Westminster on 1 Oct. 1708, and was buried on the 7th of the same month in the north aisle of the abbey. His will, dated 3 Jan. 1707, when he was sick, in body but of sound and perfect mind and memory,' shows him to have been possessed of considerable property. To his daughter Katharine he left two leasehold houses in Great Sanctuary; to his daughter Elizabeth a leasehold house in Great Sanctuary, and two leasehold houses in Orchard Street; and to his daughter Mary three houses in Turk Lane. His copyhold estate at Hampton was directed to be sold for the benefit of his daughters, and he also left to Elizabeth Luddington, his 'true and faithful servant,' sums of 100*l.*, and 10*l.* for mourning, besides 'my rings which I weare—all my wearing cloaths,

morning Gowns, and Linnen;' to his sister Cage 50*l.*, and 10*l.* for mourning: and to his niece, Elizabeth Blow, 50*l.*, 'to be disposed of as my said daughters shall think fit for her use,' and 6*l.* for mourning. Blow's wife died in childbed on 29 Oct. 1683, aged 30. By her he had five children: (1) Henry (buried in Westminster Abbey 1 Sept. 1676); (2) John, died 2 June 1693, aged 15 (said to have been a child of great talent); (3) Elizabeth, married 30 April 1719 to Captain William Edgeworth, and died 2 Sept. 1719; (4) Katharine, died unmarried 19 May 1730; (5) Mary, died unmarried 19 Nov. 1738. Blow's portrait was painted by Sir Peter Lely, and is now in the possession of the Rev. Sir F. Gore Ouseley. There is a fine engraving of him drawn from the life by R. White prefixed to the 'Amphion Anglicus;' other engravings are a small oval published by J. Hinton, and another (with Boyce, Arne, Purcell, and Croft) drawn by R. Smirke, published in September 1801. Although he was a voluminous composer, very little of his music has been published separately. An elegy on Queen Mary, 'The Queen's Epicedium,' was printed, with two odes by Purcell, in 1695, an ode on St. Cecilia's day in 1684, an ode on the death of Purcell in 1696 (words by Dryden), a collection of lessons for the harpsichord in 1698, other similar collections (with several by Purcell) in 1700 and 1705, and 'The Psalms set full for the Organ or Harpsichord' (no date). Three services and ten anthems are printed by Boyce, and many of his smaller compositions are to be found in the contemporary publications of Playford and others. Blow wrote many birthday, New Year, and St. Cecilia odes, upwards of one hundred anthems, and fourteen services, most of which are still extant in the collections of the British Museum, Christ Church, Oxford, Music School, Royal College of Music, and Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. His compositions have for long been most undeservedly neglected. During his lifetime he was overshadowed by Purcell, and in later years the attack which Burney made upon his music deterred musicians from investigating its merits for themselves. Those who have done so are unanimous in thinking that Burney's strictures reflect more discredit upon his critical acumen than upon Blow's music, which was in many respects far in advance of the age in which he wrote, and displays an extraordinary degree of power and individuality. By his contemporaries he was chiefly admired for his organ-playing, in which he 'was reckon'd the greatest Master in the World, for playing most gravely and seriously in his Voluntaries; and also for his mastery of Canon.' The celebrated 'Gloria' from his 'Jubilate in C major,' which is engraved upon his tombstone at Westminster, is said to have been sung at St. Peter's at Rome, where it was introduced by Cardinal Howard, to whom it was given by the sub-dean of the Chapel Royal, Dr. Ralph Battell, and Purcell in his additions to the twelfth edition of Playford's 'Introduction to the Skill of Music' (1694) quotes this composition with the remark that Blow's 'character is sufficiently known by his Works, of which this very Instance is enough to recommend him as one of the Greatest Masters in the World.'

[Wood's MSS. (Bodleian Library), 19 D (4), No. 106; Chapter Records of Winchester Cathedral; Registers of North Collingham; State Papers (Dom. Ser.), 1660–1, vol. viii.; Barrett's English Church Composers (1882), p. 92; Grove's Dictionary of Music, i. 249, 756*b*; Boyce's Cathedral Music; Noble's Continuation of Granger, i. 301; Busby's Musical Anecdotes, iii. 187, 202; Cheque-book of the Chapel Royal; Chester's Registers of Westminster Abbey, pp. 208, 265, &c.; Catalogue of the Music School Collection, Oxford; W. H. Cummings's Life of Purcell, p. 43, &c.; Hawkins's History of Music (ed. 1853), ii. 740; Rees's Encyclopædia, vol. iv.; Appendix to Bemrose's Choir Chant Book, p. vi; Probate Registry, 228 (Barrett); Playford's Introduction (12th ed. 1694), p. 141; Bedford's Great Abuse of Musick (1711), pp. 219, 248; Burney's History of Music; Catalogues of the British Museum and Royal College of Music; information from the Rev. J. R. Mee and Mr. W. R. Sims.] W. B. S.

**BLOWER**, SAMUEL (*d.* 1701), nonconformist divine, of Magdalen College, Oxford, was ejected in 1662 from Woodstock in Oxfordshire. He had been previously cast out of his fellowship at Magdalen for very slight nonconformity. In 1662-3 he settled in Northampton, and was the first pastor or founder of the meeting-house on Castle Hill there. According to a local history of the congregation, 'Mr. Blower's ministry must have been fruitful. The church covenant was signed by 164 names. For many years he had laboured in adverse circumstances, kept the people together, and prepared the way for his successors.' Of the adverse circumstances there is still a survival in a huge wall and window shutters of extraordinary thickness, prepared specially 'to protect the place from violent attacks.' Blower resigned the charge in his old age in 1694. He retired to Abingdon in Berkshire, which is supposed to have been his birthplace, and died there in 1701. His only published writing was a funeral sermon for Mrs. Elizabeth Tub on Psalm xviii. 46.

[Calamy and Palmer; Acts and Memoirs of y^e^ P'ticular Church of Christ in Northampton of which Mr. Samuel Blower was pastor; communications from Mr. John Taylor, Northampton, and Rev. Stephen Lepine, Abingdon, Berkshire.] A. B. G.

**BLOXAM, ANDREW** (1801–1878), naturalist, was born at Rugby 22 Sept. 1801, and was fourth son of Rev. R. R. Bloxam, one of the masters of Rugby School, which school he entered in 1809, leaving it in 1820 for Worcester College, Oxford, of which he afterwards became a fellow. In the autumn of 1824 he accepted the situation of naturalist on board the Blonde frigate, Captain Lord Byron, his eldest brother being the chaplain. The vessel conveyed the bodies of the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands, who had died in this country, to their native land, the voyage lasting eighteen months. A large collection of natural history specimens were made, and these were deposited in the British Museum on his return in 1826.

He took holy orders a few months later, and settled in Leicestershire at Twycross, afterwards removing to Harborough Magna, where he died 2 Feb. 1878. His labours were not confined to any one department; he wrote on conchology, ornithology, flowerless and flowering plants, and he possessed a critical knowledge of British 'Rubi' and 'Rosæ,' of which he published dried sets. In conjunction with Mr. Churchill Babington he wrote an account of the botany of Charnwood Forest for Potter's history of that district. He may be regarded as perhaps the last of the all-round British naturalists.

Bloxam married Ann, daughter of Rev. J. Roby, of Congerstone, and by her had a numerous family. A water-colour drawing by Turner, in the National Gallery, represents the six brothers Bloxam attending the funeral of their uncle, Sir T. Lawrence, R.A.

[Midland Naturalist, April 1878, pp. 88–90.] B. D. J.

**BLOXHAM, JOHN** (*d.* 1334?), a Carmelite, was educated at Oxford. He entered the Carmelite community at Chester, and finally rose to be provincial of the order in England. He was in high favour with Edward II and Edward III, by both of whom he was employed in important missions in Scotland and Ireland. He was energetic in promoting the interests of his order and in reforming abuses, which he found during his tours of inspection, both in Scotland and Ireland, as well as in England. He died at Oxford about the year 1334, and was buried there.

The following are the titles of works ascribed to Bloxham, none of which have been printed: 'Annotationes in Apocalypsim;' 'Hibernensium Ordinationes;' 'Comment. in Sententias;' 'De Septem Signaculis;' 186 letters. Bloxham is said to have been a zealous advocate of the papal authority, and to have taught it as an essential article of faith.

[Leland's Comm. de Scriptoribus Britannicis, ii. 403; Bale's Scriptores Illustres Majoris Brytanniæ, i. 398; Villiers de St. Etienne, Bibliotheca Carmelitana.] A. M.

**BLOXHAM, JOHN** (*d.* 1387), warden of Merton College, Oxford, was a bachelor of theology of Oxford. He was elected seventh warden of Merton in 1375. It is said that he was frequently employed by Edward III to execute his business in Scotland and Ireland, and further that he wrote 'Diversorum titulorum opuscula,' and 'Elegantes epistolæ.' He died in 1387, and was buried in the middle of the choir of his college chapel.

[Wood's Hist. and Antiquities of Oxford, i. 6, 23 (ed. Gutch); Leland, De Scriptoribus; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.]

**BLUND or BLUNT, JOHN LE** (*d.* 1248), chancellor of York, was one of the leaders of the movement for the restoration of the university of Oxford to its ancient position as a seat of learning, in which the Franciscan friars, Edmund Rich, Adam de Marisco, and Robert Grosseteste, took a chief part. Having received his earlier education at Oxford, Blund, like Edmund Rich, transferred himself to the university of Paris. He was studying here in 1229 when the violent reprisals taken on the students by the order of the queen, for a brawl in which some tavern-keepers had been roughly handled, caused the dispersion of the whole body, scholars and teachers (Matt. Paris, iii. 168, ed. Luard). Blund, with other 'famosi Angli,' returned to his native country, where he resumed his residence at Oxford as a teacher, and rendered important assistance to Edmund Rich in his introduction of the Aristotelian philosophy. His celebrity as a theologian marked out Blund for preferment in the church. He was already canon of Chichester and chancellor of York (Gervas. Cantuar. *Gesta Regum*, ii. 129; Le Neve (ed. Hardy), iii. 163), when the sudden death of Archbishop Richard Grant (1 Aug. 1231) left the primatial throne vacant. The election first of Ralph Neville, bishop of Chichester, and then of John, the prior of Canterbury, had been successively annulled by the pope. The powerful Peter des Roches, bishop of Winchester, was Blund's patron. His influence with the monks of Canterbury secured

the election of his nominee, to whom, on his departure for Rome, he gave one thousand marks as a present, and a second thousand as a loan, by the judicious use of which he might win the favour of the papal curia. He was elected 26 Aug. 1232. The royal assent was given without delay, and he started on his journey to Rome, accompanied by a number of the monks by whom he had been elected. Blund carried with him an assurance from the university of which he was a distinguished ornament—'studens ac legens theologiam'—that his appointment would be popular. One of the body, Michael of Cornwall, addressed a copy of verses to the pope, in which he called on the whole of the university and men of every rank from the king to the commonalty to bear witness to the honesty of Blund's life, and the futility of any charges that might be brought against him (Mich. Cornub. *Poemata*; Hook, *Lives of the Archbishops*, iii. 157). All, however, was in vain. The well-deserved unpopularity of Des Roches in his adopted country rendered it impolitic for the pope to accept his nominee as archbishop. A colourable pretext for his rejection was suggested by his enemy, Simon Langton, archdeacon of Canterbury, brother of Archbishop Stephen Langton—that the archbishop elect by his own confession held two benefices with cure of souls, without a papal dispensation. This was in direct violation of the canons. Des Roches had written to the emperor, Frederick II., urging him to interpose in Blund's behalf. But the relations of pope and emperor were not such as to render such mediation hopeful. The choice of the electors was for a third time in succession quashed, and Blund returned home (1233) to end his days a simple presbyter (Matt. Paris, iii. 223; Rog. Wendover, *Flores Histor.* iv. 248, 267). A pleasing letter of Grosseteste's, after he had become bishop of Lincoln, excusing himself for not admitting to a benefice one of Blund's relatives, on the ground of his almost total illiteracy, bears witness to their long-standing friendship (Grosseteste, *Epistolæ*, ed. Luard, p. 68, ep. 19). Blund died chancellor of York, the same year as his old opponent, Simon Langton, 1248.

[Matt. Paris (ed. Luard), iii. 168, 223, 243, v. 41; Rog. Wendover (Eng. Hist. Soc.), iv. 248, 267; Gervas. Cantuar. Gesta Regum, ii. 129; Annal. Monast. Osn. iv. 73; Dunstap. iii. 132; Grosseteste, Epist. (ed. Luard), p. 68.] E. V.

BLUNDELL, HENRY (1724–1810), art collector, was born at Ince-Blundell in Lancashire, where his family, who were Roman catholics, had been resident for many centuries. His father was Robert Blundell, and his mother was Catharine, daughter of Sir Rowland Stanley of Hooton, and the family thus became connected with the Welds of Lulworth, in whom the estate is now vested. In 1752 his father married as his second wife Margaret Anderton, and in 1761, resigning the estates to his son, retired on an annual allowance to Liverpool, where he died in 1773. In 1760 Blundell married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Mostyn, and settled at the ancestral mansion, Ince-Blundell Hall. His wife died in 1767 at the age of thirty-three, having borne him a son and daughters. The year of his marriage was that of the death of Sir Francis Anderton, and, after some compromise had been effected, his fortune was increased by the accession of the Lostock estates. The Roman catholic gentry were excluded by the penal laws from public life, and Blundell, probably influenced by the example of his friend and neighbour Towneley, turned his attention to classical art and archæology. His first purchase was the statuette of a seated philosopher, obtained from Jenkins in 1777. Visconti, to whom he was personally known, bears testimony to his fine taste. Michaelis says that 'a vigorous weeding-out could only have heightened the value of the collection, and the praise expended by Visconti on the collector is misleading.' His chief agent was a jesuit, Father John Thorpe, and his chief purveyor the well-known Thomas Jenkins.

Blundell's name appears on the title-pages of two books relating to his collection: 1. 'An Account of the Statues, Busts, Bass-relieves, Cinerary Urns, and other Ancient Marbles and Paintings at Ince.' Collected by H. B. Liverpool, printed by J. McCreery, 1803. This work is now very rare. It was printed for presentation only. Lowndes is mistaken when he describes it as containing a frontispiece and six plates. He may have seen a copy with engravings inserted, but the volume was not issued with them. 2. 'Engravings and Etchings of Sepulchral Monuments, Cinerary Urns, Gems, Bronzes, Prints, Greek Inscriptions, Fragments, &c., in the Collection of Henry Blundell, Esq., at Ince,' 1809, 2 vols. in folio, containing 158 plates and three frontispieces. Of this work only fifty copies were printed for presentation to Blundell's friends. The work was begun by the advice and assistance of his friend Towneley, whose help is not believed to have been very great.

Blundell purchased many works of art which came into the market through the revolutionary wars. He bought a relief—still at Ince—which he had himself formerly presented to the pope. Dr. S. H. Spiker has

left an interesting account of a visit he paid to Ince in 1816 in company with Richard Heber the book-collector. There is a full catalogue in the works of Michaelis, who examined the collection in 1873 and 1877. A later account, understood to be by Mr. F. G. Stephens, appeared in the 'Athenæum' in 1883. This writer notices also the paintings, some of great interest, and other objects of art at Ince-Blundell.

Blundell was anxious for the perpetuation of his family, and quarrelled with his son for resolving not to marry. In consequence of their estrangement, the father settled the Lostock estates upon his daughters—Katharine, wife of Thomas Stonor of Stonor, and Elizabeth, wife of Stephen Tempest of Broughton. Blundell died at Ince-Blundell on 28 March 1810. His funeral in Sefton Church was followed by a procession half a mile in length. A tablet to his memory was the work of the then unknown John Gibson. The epitaph is attributed to William Roscoe. Blundell's death was followed by a litigation amongst his children, but the will was sustained, and the Lostock property, which in 1802 had a rent-roll of 4,753*l.* 0*s.* 4½*d.*, went to the daughters, and the Ince-Blundell estate, which at the same time had an income of 3,263*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, passed to Charles Robert Blundell, who died 12 Oct. 1837. He had met his father's proposals by a threat of alienating the family estates; and he now left them to a maternal relative, the second son of Edward Weld, of Lulworth, in preference to his sisters' children. After much litigation from 1840 to 1847 his will was upheld.

[Gent. Mag. vol. lxxx. pt. i. (1810), pp. 289, 385; Baines's History of Lancashire, iv. 213; Foster's Lancashire Pedigrees, 1873; Gibson's Lydiate Hall and its Associations, 1876; Gregson's Fragments relating to Lancashire, 1824, p. 224, new ed. 1869, p. 221; Catalogue of the Towneley Library, pp. 10, 16; Athenæum, Nos. 2917, 2918, 2919, 22 and 29 Sept. and 6 Oct. 1883; Nichols's Illustrations, iii. 739 (a communication from James Dallaway which is repeated in his work of Statuary and Sculpture among the Ancients, London, 1816, p. 352; Spiker's Reise durch England im Jahr 1816, Leipzig, 1818, i. 396 (Engl. transl., London, 1820, i. 313); Waagen's Art Treasures of the United Kingdom, iii. 242; (Michaelis gives other references to notices of the marbles); Roscoe's Life of William Roscoe, London, 1833, p. 63; Waagen's Art Treasures of Great Britain, 1854; Early Exhibitions of Art in Liverpool, 1876, p. 35; Britton's Beauties of England and Wales, ix. 309.] W. E. A. A.

**BLUNDELL, JAMES** (1790–1877), physician, was born in London on 27 Dec. 1790. He was educated by the Rev. T. Thomason, and studied at the United Borough Hospitals under his uncle Dr. Haighton, a well-known physiologist. He graduated as M.D. at Edinburgh on 24 June 1813. In 1814 he began to lecture at London, in conjunction with his uncle, on midwifery, and soon afterwards began a course on physiology. He succeeded Haighton as lecturer at Guy's Hospital, and for many years had the largest class on midwifery in London. He ceased to lecture in 1836. He made a large fortune, leaving 350,000*l.* He was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians in 1818 and fellow on 6 Aug. 1838. He was author of 'Researches, Physiological and Pathological, instituted principally with a View to the Improvement of Medical and Surgical Practice' (1825). Dr. Munk says that this work shows great original research and prepared the way for many improvements in abdominal surgery. He also published 'Principles and Practice of Obstetricy, with Notes' (1834), and 'Observations on some of the more important Diseases of Women' (1837). Both of these were edited by Dr. Castle.

[Munk's Roll, i. vii, iii. 180.]

**BLUNDELL, PETER** (1520–1601), merchant and benefactor, was born at Tiverton in 1520. At first he was but a poor lad, who made his living by running on the errands and watching the horses of the carriers in the kersey-trade who visited that town. But even in this poor calling he managed to save enough money to buy a single kersey, which was carried to London by one of his friends without any charge, and sold for Blundell's profit. From this small beginning he progressed so rapidly in buying and selling kerseys, as well as in acting for other merchants in the same trade, that he was enabled to establish a manufactory for himself. By this means he gradually accumulated a vast estate, and was able, besides leaving substantial legacies to his nephews, to spend nearly 40,000*l.* in various benefactions. By his will, dated 9 June 1599, he directed that his body should be buried in the church of St. Michael Paternoster, afterwards known as St. Michael Royal, London. He died a bachelor 18 April 1601, and was buried 4 May. It may be noted that one of his nephews, Robert Chilcot, followed his example, both in trade and in charitable disposition.

Blundell's benefactions were not confined to any particular place or class. He left large sums to the London hospitals and to the city companies, to various institutions at Tiverton

and to the city of Exeter, the last benefaction being designed for the encouragement of the city's mechanics. But his chief public work consisted of the establishment and endowment under his will of the school known as Blundell's School, which was erected in 1604 at the east end of the town of Tiverton. Within this building have been educated a large number of the youth of the west of England, including Bishops Bull, Hayter, and Conybeare, Mr. Abraham Hayward, the essayist, and Mr. R. D. Blackmore, the novelist. John Ridd, the hero of Mr. Blackmore's novel of 'Lorna Doone,' was educated there, and two views of the school-buildings will be found in the illustrated edition of that work. Particulars of the feoffees, masters, and principal scholars may be obtained from the works of Incledon, Dunsford, and Harding. Minutes of the proceedings of the feoffees from 1665 to 1774 are in the possession of Lieutenant-colonel Carew, of Crowcombe Court, Somerset. When an annual school-feast was set on foot about 1750, a ticket was engraved by Hogarth.

[Incledon's Donations of P. Blundell, 1792 and 1804; Dunsford's Tiverton, 114–18, 180–9, 203, 265, 342–55; Harding's Tiverton, books i., iii., and iv.; Polwhele's Cornwall, v. 74–6; Prince's Worthies; Moore's Devon, ii. 116–19; Fourth Rep. Hist. MS. Comm. p. 374.]

W. P. C.

**BLUNDELL, WILLIAM** (1620–1698), royalist officer and topographer, son of Nicholas Blundell, by Jane, daughter of Roger Bradshaigh, of Haigh, near Wigan, was born at Crosby Hall, Lancashire, and probably was sent to one of the secret places of education that were maintained by catholics in various parts of the country. At the age of fifteen he married Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Haggerston, bart., of Haggerston, co. Northumberland. In 1642 he accepted a captain's commission from Sir Thomas Tildesley, authorising him to raise a company of one hundred dragoons for the royal cause. He joined in the march to Lancaster, where he received a serious wound, having his thigh shattered by a musket-shot. From this period till the close of the civil war his life was one of privation and anxiety. By the law of 1646 no papist delinquent could compound for his estate, and consequently all his real property was seized, and remained in the hands of the commissioners for nine or ten years. Ultimately he repurchased it at a cost of 1,340*l.* In addition to this he found himself saddled with the arrears of the rents reserved to the crown, arising out of frequent grants for recusancy, some of which had never been discharged. These went back as far as the reign of Elizabeth, and he was forced by the government to pay on this score 1,167*l.* 15*s.* 6½*d.* Moreover, the cost of making out this prodigious bill was added to the account, constituting an addition of 34*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* to the foregoing sum. This remarkable document, a roll of twenty feet in length, is still preserved. After the civil war Blundell retired to Crosby Hall, where he died 24 May 1698.

His works are: 1. 'A Short Treatise on the Penal Laws;' this exists in manuscript at Crosby, but a printed copy cannot be found, although the author states that a few copies were printed in London. 2. 'An Exact Chronographical and Historical Discovery of the hitherto unknown Isle of Man, containing a true and perfect description of this island at large; the history of their antient kings, late lords, and bishops of y^e^ island, the ceremonies of their inaugurations, and installments,' &c., 2 vols., Douglas, 1876–77, 8vo, edited by William Harrison, and forming vols. xxv. and xxvii. of the publications of the Manx Society. 3. 'Manuscript Commonplace Books,' kept on the method described by Drexilius in his 'Aurifodina;' a selection of the most interesting of the original notes, anecdotes, and observations, in these volumes has been published, with introductory chapters, by the Rev. Thomas Ellison Gibson, under the title of 'Crosby Records, a Cavalier's Note Book,' London, 1880, 4to.

[Memoir by Gibson prefixed to the Cavalier's Note Book; Publications of the Manx Society.]

T. C.

**BLUNDEVILL, RANDULPH DE, EARL OF CHESTER** (*d.* 1232), warrior and statesman, was son and heir of Hugh 'de Kivelioc,' earl (palatine) of Chester, whom he succeeded in 1180 (DUGDALE, *Mon. Angl.* iii. 218) or 1181 (WALTER OF COVENTRY, i. 317). His surname, like his father's, was derived from his birthplace, 'Blundevill' being identified by Dugdale with Oswestry. In 1187 he received in marriage, 'per donationem regis Henrici' (*Gesta Regis Henrici Secundi*, ii. 29), Constance, daughter and heir of Conan, duke of Brittany, and widow of Geoffrey, second son of Henry II, and *jure uxoris* 'duke' (or 'count') of Brittany, who died 19 Aug. 1186. By this marriage he became stepfather of Arthur, and, in consequence of it, he occasionally assumed the styles of Duke of Brittany and Earl of Richmond (see two charters printed by Ormerod on p. 37, and also an Inspeximus in *Cart.* 22 Ed. III, n. 6). He is said by Matthew Paris to have carried the crown (but cf. BEN. ABB. p. 558; ROGER DE HOVEDEN, p. 656) at the coronation of

Richard I. In 1190 his sister Maud was married to David, earl of Huntingdon, brother to William, king of Scots (W. Cov. i. 423; *Gesta Regis Ricardi*, ii. 146). In the fifth year of Richard's reign he was among those before whom fines were levied (Hunter, *Fines*, pref. p. lxiii), his sole exercise of judicial functions. With his brother-in-law, David, in Richard's interest, he joined in the siege of Nottingham (February 1194), which surrendered, after Richard had joined them, on 28 March (W. Cov. ii. 52). He was then present at the second coronation (17 April), where he bore one of the three swords. After this he accompanied Richard to Normandy. We find him at variance with his wife as early as 1196, when he intercepted her at Pontorson on her way to Richard and confined her in his castle of St. Jean Beveron. Her son's forces, failing to rescue her, ravaged the earl's lands (W. Cov. ii. 98; Hoveden, iv. 7).

On the accession of John he was one of those suspected magnates whose oaths of fealty were exacted at Northampton before the king's arrival (W. Cov. ii. 145; *Ann. Burt.* p. 139). He was, however, present at the coronation on 27 May 1199 (W. Cov. ii. 146). Having accompanied John abroad, he was, in October, deserted by his wife (Hoveden, iv. 97), who fled with Arthur to Angers, and there married Guy, brother to the Vicomte of Thouars. Dugdale repeats the legendary story that he divorced her in consequence of John's attentions. The earl, soon after her desertion, married Clemence, widow of Alan de Dinan, daughter of William, sister of Geoffrey, the great-niece of Ralph de Fougères, and niece of William de Humez, constable of Normandy. Dugdale's account is here inaccurate. She appears as his wife in the deeds of agreement between the earl and the house of Fougères 7 Oct. 1200 (printed in Ormerod's *Cheshire*, i. 39–40), by which he obtained, with her, lands both in England and Normandy. He also gave the king 100*l.* (Angev.) to pursue his claims in France. Remaining abroad, he was entrusted by John with Similly Castle in Normandy, 23 Sept. 1201. But the king a year and a half later, hearing reports of his infidelity, came to Vire Castle (13 April 1203), whither the earl with Fulk Paynell hurried the next morning, and the two cleared themselves of the charges made against them. Blundevill, however, was constrained to surrender the castle and give pledges. But he was then entrusted (31 May 1203) with the keep of Avranches, on which he had some hereditary claim. On 20 Dec. 1204 he had a safe conduct to a great council on 7 Jan. 1205, and on 6 March 1205 he was given the honour of Richmond (save the constabulary) as it had been held by Geoffrey, earl of Richmond, his former wife's first husband, in compensation for the lands he had lost beyond sea (*Ann. Worc.* p. 393). He accounted for it in 1211 as forty and a half knights' fees.

On 30 Nov. 1205, and again on 10 April 1209, he was appointed to escort the King of Scots to the south, and in the autumn of 1209, with Geoffrey Fitzpiers and the Bishop of Winchester, he led an army into Wales (*Ann. Dunst.* p. 32). The next year, with the Earl of Salisbury, he again marched into Wales (Gervase of Canterbury, ii. 106), and was henceforth constantly fighting the Welsh. There is a well-known story that in the course of these struggles he had to take refuge in Rhuddlan Castle, and was there besieged by the Welsh till relieved by a rabble from Chester fair, sent to his aid by his constable (Dugdale). On 1 May 1214 he founded his abbey of Dieulacres ('Dieu l'accroisce!') in Leek, Staffordshire, dedicated to the Virgin and St. Benedict, and transferred thither the white monks from Pulton Abbey, Cheshire (founded 1153), which was too exposed to the Welsh (*Mon. Angl.*)

In the summer of 1214 he accompanied John to Poitou, and Matthew Paris asserts that the preference of Hubert de Burgh to him, in October, as surety for the king to France in 8,000 marcs, laid the foundation of their rivalry (iii. 231). He remained, however, with John on their return, and witnessed his grant of freedom of election to churches on 21 Nov. 1214 (Stubbs, *Sel. Chart.* 281). He was also present at the parliament of 6 Jan. 1215 at the Temple. He was entrusted with the castle of Newcastle-under-Lyme, 20 May 1215, and was among those who adhered to John when the barons entered London on 24 May (Matt. Paris). He was one of the few witnesses *ex parte regis* to the charter, 15 June. Unswerving in his loyalty, he thenceforth placed himself at the head of John's adherents (W. Cov. ii. 225), and was rewarded with the custody of the Leicester fief, belonging to his uncle, Simon de Montfort, 21 July (1215), and with the castle of the Peak 13 Aug. (1215). He was also (31 Oct.) given the lands of all the king's enemies within his fiefs. Throughout the struggle which followed the charter he was staunchly faithful to John, and afterwards to his son Henry. On 6 Jan. 1216 the king's constable of Richmond Castle was instructed to obey his orders, and on the 30th (Jan. 1216) he was entrusted with the castle and county of Lancaster. On Ash Wednesday (4 March) he took the cross with John and others (Gervase, ii. 109), and on 13 April (1216) re-

ceived the castles of Shrewsbury and Bridgenorth with their shires. Ordered on 5 June (1216) to destroy Richmond if untenable, he stormed and plundered Worcester in conjunction with Fulk de Bréauté, 17 July (*Ann. Wig.* p. 406; *Tewk.* p. 62). John died on 19 Oct., and the earl, who was one of his executors (*Fœdera*, i. 144), was present at Henry's coronation (28 Oct.) at Gloucester (*Ann. Wav.* 286; *Burt.* 224), and at the Bristol council (11 Nov.), where he was one of the witnesses to Henry's 'First Charter.' He now, like many others, fought as a crusader against the aliens at home (*Contin. Hoved.* in Bouquet, xviii. p. 183):

> Bajulosque crucis crux alba decorans
> Instabiles statuit fidei fundamine turmas.
> (*Pol. Song.* p. 23.)

Placing himself at the head of the king's forces at Easter 1217 he laid siege to Mountsorrel (Leicestershire), which was held for Louis, but on the latter's return to England (26 April) he despatched a French force with the barons (*Ann. Dunst.* p. 49) under Robert Fitzwalter, who raised the siege early in May (Matt. Paris). The earl, retiring before him, withdrew to Nottingham, and joined the regent (Pembroke) in his critical advance on Lincoln, where he shared in the royalist victory ('The Fair of Lincoln') on 20 May (1217). A highly mythical account of his conduct on this occasion, by Walter de Wittlesey, is reproduced by Dugdale. His services were rewarded (23 May) with the earldom of Lincoln, forfeited by Gilbert de Gant, his cousin and rival, to which he had a claim through his great-grandfather, *jure uxoris* earl of Lincoln. He then, with Earl Ferrers of Derby, led the royalists against Mountsorrel (*Ann. Burt.* p. 224), and, finding it abandoned, razed it (*Ann. Dunst.* p. 50). The honour of Lancaster was now entrusted to him; he was granted (6 June) the lands of all the king's enemies within the fief of Lincoln, and on 8 July 1217 it was proposed to the pope that he should share the regency with Pembroke (*Royal Letters*, i. 532). The honour of Brittany was now again entrusted to him, but, free at length to discharge his vow, he left for the Holy Land (W. Cov. ii. 241) at Whitsuntide (May 1218) with Earl Ferrers of Derby (*Ann. Wav.* 289, *Dunst.* 54), after granting a charter to his barons of the Palatinate (Dugdale), and reached Jerusalem 'peregre' (*Ann. Burt.* 225, *Wint.* 83). In the autumn, with his constable and following, he joined the besiegers of Damietta (Matt. Paris, ii. 230), and distinguished himself greatly at its capture, 5 Nov. 1219 (*Ann. Dunst.* p. 55), 'ubi, dux christianæ cohortis, præstitit gloriâ' (*Mon. Angl.*) He subsequently returned to England, which he reached about 1 Aug. 1220 (*Ann. Dunst.* p. 60; W. Cov. ii. 246).

It is from this point that we begin to trace the change in his policy. He found on his return that the regent, his old ally, had been dead for a year, and that Hubert de Burgh was now supreme. He had thus lost his chance of succeeding to the regency himself. 'The peculiar jurisdiction of his palatine earldom, and the great accumulation of power which he received as *custos* of the earldom of Leicester, made his position in the kingdom unique, and fitted him for the part of a leader of opposition to royal or ministerial tyranny' (*Const. Hist.* ii. 46). At first, however, his royalist sympathies blinded him to the state of the case, and on the outbreak of the Earl of Aumâle, who had surprised the castle of Fotheringhay, which he had happened to leave unguarded (W. Cov. ii. 248), he attended his excommunication at St. Paul's, 25 Jan. 1221 (*Ann. Dunst.* p. 64), and assisted to besiege him in Biham, which fell 8 Feb. (Matt. Paris, ii. 244). The fief of Leicester had now again been committed to him. But early in the following year he appears as 'the spokesman of the malcontents' (*Const. Hist.* ii. 34), the primate intervening between Hubert and himself at a stormy interview in London, January 1222 (W. Cov. ii. 251; *Royal Letters*, i. 174). An appeal was sent him from Palestine this year by Philip de Albini (Wendover, iv. 75).

Hubert's demand for the restoration of the royal castles by the earl and his other opponents in 1223 brought matters to a crisis. The earl, with Aumâle and De Bréauté, planned to surprise the Tower, as a counterblow to Hubert's *coup d'état*, but at Henry's approach withdrew with them to Waltham (*Ann. Dunst.* p. 83). Thence they came to the king at London and violently demanded Hubert's dismissal. Failing to obtain it, they departed to Leicester, where the earl held his court at Christmas, while the king held his at Northampton (*ib.* p. 84; Matt. Paris, ii. 260). But finding the king's party the stronger, and threatened by the primate with excommunication, they came to Northampton (30 Dec.) and surrendered their castles. Shrewsbury and Bridgenorth were transferred from the earl to Hugh le Despenser, and Lancaster to Earl Ferrers of Derby. The primate, however, was accused of duplicity in the matter by the earl and his allies, who sent envoys to lay their case before the pope (W. Cov. ii. 262). On the outburst of De Bréauté against the justiciar in 1224, Fulk fled for refuge to the earl as the chief opponent of Hubert (Matt. Paris, ii. 261), and the earl wrote to Henry

to plead for Fulk and for his brother (then besieged in Bedford), while assuring him of his own fidelity, in proof of which he had made a truce with Llewellyn that he might be free to serve him (*Royal Letters*, ii. 233–5). In the previous year (1223), however, he had averted an expedition against Llewellyn as his 'amicus et familiaris' (*Ann. Dunst.* p. 82). On receiving a safe-conduct he reluctantly joined the besiegers of Bedford with Peter des Roches. Finding themselves suspected, they returned home (*Ann. Dunst.* p. 87), but came back before its fall (14 Aug. 1224). He also persuaded Fulk to submit (W. Cov. ii. 265). The latter afterwards protested that he had been led on by the earl (Matt. Paris, ii. 265, iii. 250). The earl now again appealed to Rome in vindication of his policy, but without effect (*Ann. Dunst.* p. 89).

On 11 Feb. 1225 he was among the witnesses to Henry's 'Third Charter' (*Sel. Chart.* p. 345), and in 1226 made peace with William Marshall and Llewellyn (*Ann. Dunst.* p. 100). In 1227 he headed the opposition which supported the Earl of Cornwall against the king (Matt. Paris, ii. 296), and in the same year he again received the honour of Brittany (Richmond) as he had held it under John.

In April 1229 he attended the council of Westminster to oppose the grant of a tenth to the pope (*Ann. Tewk.* p. 77), and forbad those within his dominion to contribute. On 17 July he was ordered to be at Portsmouth with his knights on 14 Oct., and when there (19 Oct.) received from the king a confirmation of the territory between Ribble and Mersey, being the three wapentakes he had purchased from Roger de Mersay (*Eg. MS.* 15664, fo. 47; Ormerod's *Cheshire*, i. 36–7). The expedition being postponed to the spring, he sailed with the king, and landing at St. Malo, 2 May 1230 (*Royal Letters*, No. 288), took part in the siege of Nantes (*Pat. de Transfr. in Britan.* p. 1, m. 3). On Henry's departure (26 Oct. 1230) he was left in Brittany, with Aumâle and William Marshall, in charge of the army (500 knights and 1,000 men-at-arms), and having fortified his castle of St. Jean Beveron, he made raids into Normandy and Anjou (Matt. Paris, ii. 328–9). In June 1231 he captured the train of the French army, then invading Brittany, but arranged a truce with them for three years, 5 July (1231), and, reaching England about 1 Aug., joined the king in Wales at Castle Maud (*ib.* ii. 333; *Ann. Worc.* 422). He found him at war with Llewellyn (*Ann. Tewk.* 79), and, though honourably received by him, left him in anger, being accused of favouring Llewellyn (*Ann. Dunst.* 127). In a council at Westminster next spring (7 March 1232), he headed the opposition to a grant to the king on the plea that the barons had served in person (Matt. Paris, ii. 339); but when Henry gave the Londoners permission that summer to drag Hubert from sanctuary at Merton, the earl intervened to prevent it (*ib.* ii. 347; *Ann. Tewk.* 86). He died at Wallingford on 26 (*ib.* 87) or 28 (Matt. Paris) Oct. 1232, 'almost the last relic of the great feudal aristocracy of the Conquest' (*Const. Hist.* ii. 47).

His body was borne to its burial-place at Chester with great and unusual honour (*Ann. Osn.* 73); but his heart, in accordance with his wish, was interred at Dieulacres (*Ann. Tewk.* 87). He is said to have been of fiery spirit, but of small stature (Dugdale, *Ann. Osn.* 73). His long tenure of the earldom of Chester (more than half a century), and the power of the influence he wielded, greatly impressed his contemporaries; monkish fables clustered round his memory (*Mon. Angl.*), and his name figures as a household word in the 'Vision of Piers Ploughman:'

> I kan rymes of Robyn Hood,
> And Randolph, Erle of Chestre.
> *Passus*, vii. l. 11.

a passage which has been held to imply the existence of a lost ballad-cycle on his life (Hales, *Percy Folio*, i. 258; Sweet, *Notes to Piers the Plowman*, pp. 136–7; Ritson, *Ancient Songs*, i. vii. xlvi).

Shortly before his death he divested himself of his earldom of Lincoln in favour of his sister, Hawys de Quency (*Vincent MSS.* 215, 216). By her it was granted to her son-in-law, John de Lacy, constable of Chester, the grant being confirmed by the king, 23 Nov. 1232 (Nichols, *Leicester*, App. i. 39 *b*; *Coll. Top. and Gen.* vii. 130; *Third Report on the Dignity of a Peer*, p. 238).

Three of his charters to his men of Chester are printed in the Appendix to 'Eighth Report on Historical MSS.' (i. 356), and translated in Harland's 'Mamecestre' (i. 188–9), in which there is also (i. 200–2) a translation of his charter to Salford (circ. 1230), inaccurately printed in Baines's 'Lancashire' (ii. 170). His charter to the nuns of Grenefield (*Cart. Harl. Ant.* 52, A. 16) is printed in Nichols's 'Leicester' (App. i. 39 *b*), and in Ormerod's 'Cheshire' are his charter of confirmation to St. Werburgh (i. 33) and his two charters to Stanlaw Abbey (i. 38). In the 'Monasticon' (vi. 114) is his confirmation of Cheshunt parsonage to his canons of the priory of Fougères. Three of his Dieulacres charters are printed *s. v.* and another one (*Add. MS.* 15771) at v. 325. His sundry benefactions are recorded by Dugdale (*Baronage*, i. 44 *b*).

Engravings of his seals are given in Vincent's 'Discovery of Brooke's Errors' (p. 317),

Nichols's 'Leicester' (i. pl. xii.), Ormerod's 'Cheshire' (i. 33, 37, 38, 41), 'Topographer and Genealogist' (ii. 315).

Leaving no issue by either of his wives, of whom the second survived him twenty years, dying 1252 (*Ann. Burt.* 305), the great estates of his house passed to his four sisters: (1) Maud, wife of David, earl of Huntingdon, and mother of John 'de Scotiâ,' who succeeded him in the earldom of Chester; (2) Mabel, wife of William de Albini, earl of Arundel; (3) Agnes, wife to William, Earl Ferrers of Derby; (4) Hawys, wife of Robert de Quency, son to Laher, earl of Winchester.

Bale (*De Script. Brit.*), followed by Pits, enters him as a writer, by a strange confusion, as 'Ranulfus de *Glaunvyle*, cestrie comes.'

[Patent and Close Rolls; Matthew Paris (Historia Anglorum), ed. Madden (Rolls Series); Gesta Regis Henrici Secundi, and Gesta Regis Ricardi, in Stubbs's Chronicle of the Reigns of Henry II and Richard I (ib.); Annals of Burton, of Osney, of Worcester, of Dunstable, of Tewkesbury, of Winchester, and of Waverley, in Annales Monastici, ed. Luard (ib.); Historical Collections of W. of Coventry (ib.); Chronica Magistri Rogeri de Hoveden (ib.); Gervase of Canterbury (ib.); Shirley's Royal Letters (ib.); Hunter's Fines; Dugdale's Baronage, i. 41–45; Monasticon Anglicanum (ed. 1825), v. 626–9; Rymer's Fœdera; Ormerod's Cheshire, i. 33–41; Nichols's Leicester; Wright's Political Songs; Topographer and Genealogist, ii. 311–16; Stubbs's Constitutional History; Stubbs's Select Charters; The Reliquary, ii. 55–231.] J. H. R.

**BLUNDEVILLE, THOMAS** (*fl.* 1561), writer on horsemanship, &c., was the son of Edward Blundeville, of Newton Flotman, Norfolk. The authors of 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses' suppose that he was educated at Cambridge, though they are 'unable to specify the period or the college or house to which he belonged.' In the preface to Jasper Heywood's translation of Seneca's 'Thyestes,' 1560, there is the following mention of Blundeville:—

> And there the gentle Blundeville is
> By name and eke by kynde,
> Of whom we learn by Plutarches lore
> What frute by foes to fynde.

At the death of his father in 1568 he inherited an estate at Newton Flotman, which he seems to have managed prudently. In 1571 he erected in the church of Newton Flotman a monument containing effigies of his great-grandfather, grandfather, and father, with their ages and the dates of their deaths; beneath are inscribed some English verses. Under the same monument he lies buried, and there is an effigy of him kneeling bareheaded, in armour, at a faldstool, on which are placed his helmet and a book. He was twice married. By his first wife he had a son, Andrew, who was killed in the Low Countries; and by his second wife he left two daughters. The list of Blundeville's works is as follows: 1. 'Three Morall Treatises, no less pleasant than necessary for all men to read, whereof the one is called the Learned Prince, the other the Fruites of Foes, the thyrde the Porte of Rest,' 4to, 1561. The first two pieces are in verse, the third in prose; the first is dedicated to the queen. Prefixed to the second piece are three four-line stanzas by Roger Ascham. The 'Fruites of Foes' and the 'Porte of Rest' have separate title-pages, dated 1561. There must have been an earlier edition of the 'Fruites of Foes' (which appears to have been licensed to Richard Tottell in 1558); for the separate title-page has the words 'Newly corrected and cleansed of many faultes escaped in the former printing.' Later editions of the 'Three Morall Treatises' appeared in 1568, 1580, 1609. 2. 'The fower chiefyst offices belonging to Horsemanshippe. That is to saye, the office of the Breeder, of the Rider, of the Keper, and of the Ferrer. In the firste part whereof is declared the order of breding of horses. In the seconde howe to breake them and to make theym horses of seruyce. Conteyning the whole arte of Ridynge lately set forth, and nowe newly corrected and amended of manye faultes escaped in the fyrste printynge, as well touchyng the bittes as otherwyse. Thirdly, howe to dyet them. . . . Fourthly, to what diseases they be subiecte,' n.d., 4to, black letter. The book is dedicated to Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester; each part has a separate title and signatures. Part iii., 'the Order of Dietynge of Horses,' is dated 1565 on the title-page, and part iv. is dated 1566. The general title-page and the title-pages of the first two parts bear no date. Later editions were published in 1580, 1597, 1609. 3. 'A very briefe and profitable Treatise, declaring howe many Counsels and what manner of Counselers a Prince that will gouerne well ought to haue,' London, 1570, 8vo. The treatise was written originally in Spanish by Federigo Furio, translated thence into Italian by Alfonso d'Ulloa, and from Italian into English by Blundeville. There is a dedication, dated from Newton Flotman 1 April 1570, to the Earl of Leicester. 4. 'A ritch Storehouse or Treasure for nobilitye and gentlemen, written in Latin by John Sturmius, and translated by T. B., gent.' London, 1570, 8vo. 5. 'The true order and

Methode of wryting and reading Hystories, according to the Precepts of Francisco Patritio and Accontio Tridentino, no less plainely than briefly set forth in our vulgar speach, to the greate profite and commoditye of all those that delight in Hystories,' London, 1574, 8vo. The book is dedicated to the Earl of Leicester. 6. 'A newe booke, containing the arte of ryding and breakinge Horses, &c.,' n.d., 8vo. This is merely a separate issue of the second tract in the work numbered 2. 7. 'A Briefe Description of universall Mappes and Cardes and of their vse; and also the vse of Ptholemey his Tables,' &c. London, 1589, 4to. There is a dedication to Francis Wyndham, one of the justices of the common pleas, dated 'from my poore Swan's Nest, 17 Decem. 1588.' 8. 'M. Blvndevile his Exercises, containing sixe Treatises, . . . whiche Treatises are verie necessarie to be read and learned of all young gentlemen that haue not bene exercised in suche disciplines, and yet are desirous to haue knowledge as well in Cosmographie, Astronomie and Geographie, as also in the Arte of Nauigation,' &c., London, 1594, 4to. A second edition, 'corrected and augmented by the author,' was published in 1597; the seventh edition appeared in 1636. 9. 'The Art of Logike, Plainely taught in the English tongue, as well according to the doctrine of Aristotle as of all other moderne and best accounted Authors thereof,' &c. London, 1599, 4to, republished in 1617. 10. 'The Theoriques of the planets, together with the making of two instruments for seamen to find out the latitude without seeing sun, moon, or stars, invented by Dr. Gilbert,' London, 1602, 4to.

[Blomefield's Norfolk, v. 64, 68–70; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 108; Cooper's Athenæ Cantab.; Hazlitt's Collections and Notes, 1876; Davy's Suffolk Collections, lxxxix. 215; Hazlitt's Collections and Notes, second series; Ames's Typog. Antiq. (Herbert), 693, 694, 697–701, &c.]

A. H. B.

**BLUNDEVILLE or BLUNVILLE, THOMAS DE** (*d.* 1236), bishop of Norwich. Among the various spellings of this bishop's name, the form used in the Dunstable Annals (*Ann. Monast.* iii. 100), Thomas de *Flamvilla*, is the strangest. Bishop Thomas was sprung from a family of Norfolk gentry who appear to have held estates in the county as early as the close of the twelfth century, and who continued to be considerable landowners for at least three hundred years. He was the son of Robert de Blunville of Newton Flotman, Norfolk, and younger brother of William de Blunville, constable of Corfe Castle during the reign of King John. He is described as the nephew of Hubert de Burgh, the great justiciary. He commenced his career as a clerk in the exchequer, and gradually became a personage of some influence. In the Excerpta from the Fine Rolls of the reign of Henry III there are two or three notices of him, all showing that he made use of his opportunities to enrich himself. When Pandulf died in 1226, Blunville succeeded him in the bishopric of Norwich, helped thereto, says Matthew Paris, by the influence of Hubert de Burgh (*Chron. Majora*, iii. 121). He was consecrated at Westminster on 20 Dec. 1226. In that same year St. Francis of Assisi had died, and the Franciscans had settled in Lynn, Yarmouth, and Norwich. They had been received with great enthusiasm, and when the bishop came to his diocese he found the friars already established there, and seems to have befriended them. Little is known of his episcopate. He is mentioned as dedicating an altar at Dunstable in 1231. He robbed two or three benefices in his diocese of their tithes to enrich the priory at Norwich; he bestowed certain liberties upon his town of Lynn, whereby he gained popularity at no great sacrifice: he had a long-standing quarrel with the priories of Binham and Wymondham—two cells of the great abbey of St. Albans—and compelled the priors of both houses to go in person to Rome and prosecute their appeal. When, in 1232, Hubert de Burgh was fleeing from the pursuit of Henry III and his emissaries, he took refuge with his nephew, Bishop Thomas, at his manor of Terling, in Essex, and it was from the chapel of that manor that he was compelled to deliver himself up to his pursuers at last. All records of the diocese of Norwich during his episcopate have perished. He died on 16 Aug. 1236.

[Annales Monastici (Rolls Ser.), iv. 419, iii. 127, 100; Matthew Paris' Chronica Majora, iii. 121, 226, 372, 378, vi. 87; Rymer's Fœdera, i. 103, 208; Blomefield's Norf. 8vo, v. 64, ii. 491.]

A. J.

**BLUNT.** [See also BLOUNT.]

**BLUNT, HENRY** (1794–1843), divine, the son of Henry and Mary Blunt (her maiden name was Atkinson), was born at Dulwich, 12 Aug., and was baptised at the chapel of Dulwich College, 20 Aug. 1794. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, which he entered in his twelfth year, 1806, and left for Pembroke College, Cambridge, as Parkin exhibitioner, in 1813. He took his B.A. degree as ninth wrangler in 1817, and became fellow of his college. He was ordained on

his fellowship by Dr. Howley, bishop of London, receiving deacon's orders 5 July 1818 and priest's orders 20 Dec. of the same year. After having filled preacherships at the Philanthropic Institution, and Park Chapel, Chelsea, and Grosvenor Chapel, in 1820 he was appointed vicar of Clare in Suffolk, and on 21 Dec. of that year he married Julia Ann Nailer, one of the six daughters of a merchant residing at Chelsea. At Clare, in addition to his parochial duties, Blunt took private pupils. In 1824 Dr. Wellesley, a brother of the first Duke of Wellington, then rector of Chelsea, induced him to resign his country living to become his curate. This post he filled for six years with steadily increasing fame as a preacher, and on the erection of Trinity Church, in Sloane Street, in 1830, he was appointed its first incumbent, becoming a rector 15 June 1832. So high was the estimation in which Blunt was held that, on the resignation of Dr. Wellesley in 1832, he was offered by Lord Cadogan, the patron, the mother church of St. Luke's, with the understanding that he was to hold the two livings together, with a sufficient staff of curates. This offer was unhesitatingly declined. In 1835 he was presented by the Duke of Bedford to the rectory of Streatham, Surrey. His health, always delicate, had by that time been completely undermined by the incessant labours of a large London parish, and pulmonary weakness compelled him to pass successive winters at various health resorts, Rome, Pau, Torquay, &c.; he died in his rectory at Streatham, 20 July 1843, in the 49th year of his age. He was buried at Streatham.

Blunt's chief work as a preacher and a writer was done at Chelsea. Here the influence he exerted, especially over the higher classes, was very great, while the clearness and simplicity of his style made him also acceptable to hearers of the humbler classes. There is little depth or originality of thought in his writings, nor are they conspicuous for any rhetorical power; but the practical and earnest piety and tender sympathy which animate the whole, together with the beauty of his language, have given a well-deserved popularity to his sermons. For his time he may be called a good evangelical churchman, decidedly opposed to the then rising tractarianism, but holding his own opinions without narrowness or bitterness. The most popular of his printed works were the courses of lectures delivered in successive Lents at Chelsea to crowded audiences on the lives of various leading persons in the Old and New Testament. The first of these were the 'Lectures on the Life of Jacob,' delivered in 1823; these were succeeded by courses on 'St. Peter,' 1829, 'Abraham,' 1831, 'St. Paul,' in two series, 1832, 1833, and closing with one on the 'Prophet Elisha' in 1839, the six years' interval being marked by the publication of three courses on 'The Life of Jesus Christ,' 1834–36, a volume of discourses on 'Some of the Doctrinal Articles of the Church of England' in 1835, and a volume of selected 'Sermons' in 1837, and 'Expository Sermons on the Epistles to the Seven Churches' in 1838. The last of Blunt's works published in his lifetime, exclusive of separate sermons, was an 'Exposition of the Pentateuch' (3 vols.) for family reading. Three volumes of 'posthumous sermons' were issued under the editorship of his old friend, the Rev. John Brown, of Cheltenham, and passed through a number of editions. The lectures on St. Peter went through sixteen editions between 1829 and 1842, those on Jacob fifteen editions, 1828–40, those on Abraham eleven editions, 1831–44. In these lectures we have Blunt at his best. They are expository and practical, and only incidentally deal with doctrine. Few works of the kind are so full of human interest, and to this, as well as to the simple beauty of their style, their popularity is chiefly due. It should be added that, in spite of very feeble health, Blunt was a diligent parish priest, and 'by holy living and faithful preaching became a leading power amongst the vast population of 30,000 souls amongst whom he lived.' In his early youth before he went to college, he, with a young layman, afterwards his brother-in-law, established the first Sunday school at Chelsea at the 'Clock House,' and he continued to manifest a deep interest in that form of education. He also, amidst much ridicule and determined opposition, introduced bible and communicants' classes. He published the first parish magazine, called the 'Poor Churchman's Evening Companion.'

[Private information; Davies's Successful Preachers, pp. 189–205.] E. V.

BLUNT, JOHN LE (*d.* 1248). [See BLUND.]

BLUNT, JOHN HENRY, D.D. (1823–1884), ecclesiastical historian and theological writer, was born at Chelsea on 25 Aug. 1823, where he was educated in a private school. For some years after leaving school he was engaged in the business of a manufacturing chemist; but in 1850 he abandoned that pursuit and entered University College, Durham, with the object of taking holy orders in the church of England. In 1852 he became licentiate in theology, was ordained deacon in 1852, and priest in 1855. In 1855 he became an M.A. of Durham. After filling a number

of curacies he was appointed in 1868 vicar of Kennington, near Oxford, by the warden and fellows of All Souls' College. In 1873 he was presented by Mr. Gladstone with the crown living of Beverston in Gloucestershire, which he retained until his death. In June 1882 his university made him a doctor of divinity. He died rather suddenly in London on 11 April 1884 (Good Friday), and was buried in Battersea cemetery.

In his earlier years Blunt was a constant contributor to church reviews and magazines, and the author of many pamphlets and sermons. In 1855 his first volume on the 'Atonement' was published. He afterwards became a voluminous writer in the fields of theology and ecclesiastical history. His theological dictionaries collect much valuable matter in a convenient form. His 'Annotated Book of Common Prayer' is equally useful. His 'History of the English Reformation' is a solid and careful study of a critical period, and, though perhaps written from a high-church rather than a purely historical standpoint, is generally accurate and thorough. Blunt was a man of great mental and physical energy, and his close application to literary work in all probability hastened his death. The following list includes the more important works of which he was either sole author or editor: 1. 'The Atonement,' 1855. 2. 'Three Essays on the Reformation,' 1860. 3. 'Miscellaneous Sermons,' 1860. 4. 'Directorium Pastorale,' 1864. 5. 'Key to the Bible,' 1865. 6. 'Household Theology,' 1865. 7. 'Annotated Book of Common Prayer,' 1866; revised and enlarged, 1884. 8. 'Sacramental Ordinances,' 1867. 9. 'History of the Reformation,' 1868. 10. 'Key to Church History,' 1869. 11. 'Union and Disunion,' 1870. 12. 'Plain Account of the English Bible,' 1870. 13. 'Dictionary of Theology,' 1870. 14. 'Key to the Prayer Book,' 1871. 15. 'Condition and Prospects of the Church of England,' 1871. 16. 'The Book of Church Law,' 1872. 17. 'Myroure of oure Ladye,' 1873. 18. 'The Beginning of Miracles,' 1873. 19. 'The Poverty that makes Rich,' 1873. 20. 'Dictionary of Sects and Heresies,' 1874. 21. 'Historical Memorials of Dursley,' 1877. 22. 'Tewkesbury Cathedral,' 1877. 23. 'Annotated Bible,' 1878. 24. 'Companion to the New Testament,' 1881. 25. 'A Companion to the Old Testament,' 1883. 26. 'Key to Christian Doctrine and Practice,' 1882. 27. 'Cyclopædia of Religion,' 1884; this work he was engaged upon at the time of his death.

[Communication from Mr. R. G. Blunt.]

T. F. T.

BLUNT, JOHN JAMES (1794–1855), divine, was born in 1794 at Newcastle-under-Lyme in Staffordshire, and was educated at the grammar school of that town, of which his father, the Rev. John Blunt, was 'the very able master.' Blunt was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1812, was elected first Bell scholar in 1813, and in the following year gained the Browne's medal for the Latin ode. He took his B.A. degree as fifteenth wrangler in 1816, and, after having obtained a fellowship in the same year, carried off the first member's prize for a Latin essay in 1818, proceeded M.A. in 1819, and took the degree of B.D. in 1826. Blunt had been appointed one of the Worts travelling bachelors in 1818, and travelled in Italy and Sicily. His attention was especially arrested by the traces of the heathen customs still surviving in the manners of the people; and after a second visit which he paid to Italy in the years 1820–21, he published 'Vestiges of Ancient Manners and Customs discoverable in Modern Italy and Sicily,' 8vo, London, 1823, which was translated into German, but which was not reprinted in England, and is now very rare. Blunt devoted himself for many years to parochial duty at Hodnet, in Shropshire, as curate to Reginald Heber and his successor in the living. He was afterwards curate at Chetwynd. He became a contributor to the 'Quarterly Review,' to which he furnished articles on the 'Life' and 'Journals' of Bishop Heber March 1827, on the 'Works' of Milton June 1827, of Archdeacon Paley October 1828, and of Dr. Parr April 1829, and on the 'Works,' and subsequently the 'Memoirs,' October 1839, of Bishop Butler. These, with others to the number of fourteen in all, were gathered into a volume, and published, after the author's death, with the title of 'Essays contributed to the Quarterly Review,' 8vo, London, 1860. Blunt contributed to Murray's 'Family Library' a 'Sketch of the Reformation in England,' 8vo, London, 1832, which was translated into French and German, and which had reached its fifteenth edition in the lifetime of the author, and double that number within two years after his death. Blunt had already published, as the substance of a course of sermons delivered at Cambridge in 1827, 'The Veracity of the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles argued from the Undesigned Coincidences to be found in them when compared (1) with each other, and (2) with Josephus,' 8vo, London, 1828, which two years afterwards was supplemented by a treatise, also adapted from previous university sermons, entitled 'The Veracity of the Five

Books of Moses argued from the Undesigned Coincidences to be found in them when compared in their several parts,' 8vo, London, 1830. He preached the Hulsean Lectures for 1831 and 1832, in which he applied the same canon of undesigned coincidences to other books of Scripture, and published 'Hulsean Lectures for the Year 1831: the Veracity of the Historical Books of the Old Testament, from the Conclusion of the Pentateuch to the Opening of the Prophets, argued from the Undesigned Coincidences to be found in them when compared in their several parts; being a Continuation of the Argument for the Veracity of the Five Books of Moses,' 8vo, London, 1832, and 'Hulsean Lectures for the Year 1832. Principles for the Proper Understanding of the Mosaic Writings stated and applied; together with an Incidental Argument for the Truth of the Resurrection of Our Lord,' 8vo, London, 1833. A new edition of this entire series, rearranged, was published as 'Undesigned Coincidences in the Writings both of the Old and New Testament, an Argument of their Veracity,' &c., 8vo, London, 1847; sixth edition, 1859. Towards the close of his curate life Blunt published the 'Advantages enjoyed by a Minister of the Church of England, and the Duties they entail upon him: a Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Newport, at the Visitation of the Archdeacon of Salop, June 26, 1833,' 8vo, London, 1833, and in 1834 was presented by his college to the rectory of Great Oakley in Essex. 'He established his parish school, his clubs and societies; he rebuilt his dilapidated and long tenantless parsonage; he married a wife; he was useful and contented' (*Quarterly Review*, July 1858). He was elected Lady Margaret professor of divinity on 9 May 1839, from which time he resided regularly in Cambridge, relinquishing his parochial cure. Blunt commenced his professorial work by a course of lectures in the Lent term of 1840, of which the first was published as an 'Introduction to a Course of Lectures on the Early Fathers,' 8vo, Cambridge, 1840, which was followed by the 'Second Part of an Introduction,' &c., 8vo, Cambridge, &c., 1843, both being afterwards published together as 'Two Introductory Lectures,' &c., 8vo, Cambridge, &c. 1856, with a 'Memoir' of Blunt prefixed by Professor Selwyn, his successor in the Lady Margaret divinity chair. After five years of exegetical treatment of the primitive fathers Blunt delivered a course of lectures, published after his death as he left them, 'On the Right Use of the Early Fathers: two series of lectures,' &c. 8vo, London, 1857; second edition, corrected, 1858. The first series had been delivered in the October term of 1845, and the second in the October term of 1846. The substance of a later course of lectures, delivered during the Lent term of 1854, was published after his death with the title of 'A History of the Christian Church during the First Three Centuries,' 8vo, London, 1856, second edition 1857, which had been foreshadowed by 'A Sketch of the Church of the First Two Centuries after Christ, drawn from the Writings of the Fathers down to Clemens Alexandrinus inclusive, in a Course of Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge in January 1836,' 8vo, Cambridge, 1836. Blunt frequently occupied the university pulpit, and three volumes of his discourses as select preacher have been published: 'Five Sermons,' &c. 8vo, Cambridge, 1847; 'Four Sermons,' &c. 8vo, Cambridge, 1850; 'Five Sermons,' &c. 8vo, Cambridge, 1852, which were subsequently collected into a single volume as 'Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge 1845–51,' 8vo, London, 1873. Of the discourses delivered by Blunt two may be mentioned—'The Ramsden Sermon, "On the Subject of Church Extension over the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire," preached before the University of Cambridge Sunday May 23, 1852,' 8vo, Cambridge, 1852, and 'A Sermon in Memory of the late Duke of Wellington, preached before the University of Cambridge on Sunday, Nov. 21, 1852,' 8vo, Cambridge, 1852. He also published 'Plain Sermons preached to a Country Congregation,' 8vo, London, 1857, second series 1859, third series 1861, which, in the two-volume form they finally assumed, had reached a fifth edition in 1868. Other sermons by Blunt have been published. He is also author of 'Acquirements and Principal Obligations and Duties of the Parish Priest. Being a Course of Lectures delivered at the University of Cambridge to the Students in Divinity,' 8vo, London, 1856. At the death of Denison, bishop of Salisbury, in 1854, the see was offered to Blunt. He was too far advanced in life, and refused the offer. His health had declined during 1854, but he was able to deliver a course of lectures in the Lent term of 1855 on the study of the early fathers. His last public act was to vote for the university petition against the admission of dissenters to degrees. He died of erysipelas at his house in Cambridge, 18 June 1855. He was twice married: first (14 June 1836) to Elizabeth Roylance, daughter of the late Baddeley Child, of Barlaston, by whom he left two daughters; and secondly, to Harriet,

daughter of the late Sneyd Kynnesley, of Loxley Park, who survived him.

[Times, 19 June 1855; Guardian, 20 June 1855; Cambridge Chronicle, 23 June 1855; Gent. Mag. September 1843 and August 1855; Memoir prefixed to Two Introductory Lectures, Cambridge, 1856; Quarterly Review, July 1858; Graduati Cantab. 1873.] A. H. G.

**BLYKE**, RICHARD (*d.* 1775), antiquary, son of Theophilus Blyke, deputy secretary-at-war, was a native of Hereford. He became deputy-auditor of the office of the Imprest, and was a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1764 he succeeded Cowper the poet as clerk of the journals, and he was a member of the committee appointed to prepare the rolls of parliament for the press. He died in 1775, and was buried in the churchyard of Isleworth, Middlesex. Blyke edited, in collaboration with John Topham, F.R.S., Serjeant Glanville's 'Reports of Determinations on Contested Elections,' 1775. He also made extensive manuscript collections, in twenty-two volumes of various sizes, for a topographical history of Herefordshire. These were purchased at the sale of his library by Charles, duke of Norfolk.

[Aungier's Hist. of Syon Monastery, 171; Gough's British Topography, i. 410; Nichols's Illustr. of Lit. v. 435; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ii. 204, iii. 206, 207, 250, 621, 743, viii. 488.] T. C.

**BLYSSE**, JOHN, M.D. (*d.* 1530), was born in the diocese of Bath and Wells, took his B.A. degree at Oxford, June 1507, and was elected probationary fellow of Merton in 1509, having the character of 'an excellent disputant in philosophy.' He proceeded in arts, and applied himself to the study of medicine. He came to London, and practised in 1525, becoming a member of the College of Physicians. Being an astronomer as well as a physician, he left certain 'astronomical tables' at Merton, which have disappeared long ago. He died a Dominican, and was buried in the church of the Blackfriars at London.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), i. 57.]

**BLYTH**, EDWARD (1810–1873), zoologist, was born in London 23 Dec. 1810. From early youth natural history absorbed him; he was up at three or four in the morning, reading, making notes, sketching bones, stuffing birds, collecting butterflies. He purchased a druggist's business at Tooting on coming of age, but it was not successful. He contributed to the 'Magazine of Natural History' from 1833, and to the 'Field Naturalist,' and undertook the Mammals, Birds, and Reptiles, in an illustrated translation of Cuvier, published in 1840, making considerable additions of his own. Among his papers contributed to the Zoological Society is an important monograph of the genus Ovis (1840). When a small stipend for a curator of the museum of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was voted by the directors of the East India Company, Blyth received the appointment, and arrived at Calcutta in September 1841. From this time forth, in addition to his museum duties, he contributed reports and memoirs on zoology, especially on birds and mammals, to almost every number of the journal of the society for twenty years. In 1849 he published his catalogue of birds in the society's museum. Its value would have been greater had it not included so much matter in the form of appendices, addenda, and further addenda. He made field excursions whenever he could, a favourite resort being Khulna, and thus he added largely to his knowledge. He contributed to the 'Indian Field,' the 'India Sporting Review' (on the 'Osteology of the Elephant,' and on the 'Feline Animals of India'), and the 'Calcutta Review' (on the 'Birds of India'). In 1854 Blyth married; his wife, however, died in 1857. His stipend never increased; and he had to contend against much ill-health. In 1862 his health compelled his return to England, and a pension of 150*l.* a year was afterwards granted him. His catalogue of the mammalia in the society's museum was not published till 1863. At home Blyth's abilities and great knowledge were highly appreciated, notably by Charles Darwin, who repeatedly refers to his observations in his 'Animals and Plants under Domestication.' Many papers by him are scattered through the 'Annals of Natural History,' 'Zoological Proceedings,' 'Zoologist,' and 'Ibis.' He contributed to 'Land and Water' and the 'Field' under the *nom de plume* of Zoophilus; among his more elaborate papers in the 'Field' are 'Wild Animals dispersed by Human Agency' and 'On the Gruidæ or Crane Family.' This was his last effort. He died of heart disease 27 Dec. 1873. His valuable 'Catalogue of the Mammals and Birds of Burma' was edited by Drs. Anderson and Dobson and Lord Walden in 1875 in an extra number of the 'Journ. As. Soc. Bengal.' Gould describes him as 'one of the first zoologists of his time, and the founder of the study of that science in India.' His marvellous memory made him the storehouse to which many other observers had recourse. He retained through life, amid disappoint-

ments and ill-health, a warm and fresh love of nature.

Mr. Allan Hume, who knew Blyth's work well, and the difficulties under which it was done, says: 'It is impossible to overrate the extent and importance of Blyth's many-sided labours. Starting in life without one single advantage, by sheer strength of will, ability, and industry, he achieved a reputation rarely surpassed, and did an amount of sterling work such as no other single labourer in this field has ever compassed. . . . Neither neglect nor harshness could drive, nor wealth nor worldly advantages tempt him, from what he deemed the nobler path. Ill-paid, and subjected as he was to ceaseless humiliations, he felt that the position he held gave him opportunities for that work which was his mission, such as no other then could, and he clung to it with a single-hearted constancy nothing short of heroic.'

[Memoir by A. Grote, prefixed to Catalogue of Mammals and Birds of Burma, by E. Blyth, in Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, extra number, 1875; Hume's Stray Feathers, vol. ii. Calcutta, 1874, In Memoriam Ed. Blyth.] G. T. B.

**BLYTHE**, GEOFFREY, LL.D. (*d.* 1530), bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, was a son of William Blythe of Norton, Derbyshire, but originally of Leeds, Yorkshire, by a sister of Thomas Rotheram, archbishop of York. He was brother to John Blythe, bishop of Salisbury, and master of King's Hall, Cambridge. Geoffrey Blythe was educated at Eton, and thence elected to King's College, Cambridge, in 1483 (Harwood, *Alumni Eton.* 119). He proceeded to the degree of LL.D. On 4 April 1493 he became prebendary of Strensall in the church of York, and on 9 May following was collated to the archdeaconry of Cleveland in the same church. In 1494 he became treasurer of the church of Sarum; was rector of Corfe, Dorsetshire, 5 March 1494–5; and about 1496 had the prebend of Sneating in the church of St. Paul. On 4 April 1496 he was ordained priest, in May following admitted dean of York, and on 9 Feb. 1497–8 collated to the archdeaconry of Gloucester. He was appointed master of King's Hall, Cambridge, on 11 Feb. 1498–9, and was collated to the archdeaconry of Sarum on 21 Aug. 1499, in which year he had the prebend of Stratton in that church. King Henry VII entertained a high opinion of his abilities, and often employed him in foreign embassies. He was special ambassador on 27 May 1502 to Ladislaus II, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and on his return was rewarded with the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry. Blythe was consecrated to that see by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, on 27 Sept. 1503. During the first years of his government of the diocese he was accused of treason, but of this charge he most honourably acquitted himself, and accordingly letters patent for his pardon were issued on 18 Feb. 1508–9 (Rymer, *Fœdera*, ed. 1712, xiii. 246). In 1512 he was appointed lord-president of Wales, continuing in that office till 1524 (Clive, *Hist. of Ludlow and the Lords Marchers*, 155, 283, 292). By an inquisition taken on 15 June 1513, after the death of Sir Ralph Langeford, knight, it was found that the deceased, by his deed, 14 Jan. 1510–11, by covin and deceit between him and Blythe, in order to defraud the king of the custody, conveyed certain manors and lands in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire to Anthony Fitzherbert (Thoroton, *Nottinghamshire*, 344). Blythe resigned the mastership of King's Hall, Cambridge, in 1528. He is said to have died in London, and he was buried in Lichfield Cathedral before the image of St. Chad, one of his predecessors in the see. A noble monument which was erected to his memory has been long destroyed. Accounts differ as to the date of his death, but his will, dated 28 April 1530, was proved on 1 March 1530–1. Rowland Lee, his successor, was not elected till 10 Jan. 1533–4.

Blythe bequeathed legacies to his cathedrals of Lichfield and Coventry, the churches of St. Chad in Shrewsbury and Norton, Eton College, King's College, and King's Hall. Among his bequests to King's College was a great standing cup gilt with a cover, which had been presented to him by Ladislaus, king of Hungary. He also gave a similar cup to Eton College. Blythe in his lifetime built fair houses for the choristers of Lichfield Cathedral; also a chapel at Norton, in which he erected an alabaster tomb for his parents, and established a chantry. He gave to King's College a gilt mitre for the barne-bishop in 1510, a pair of great organs value 40*l.* in 1512, a rochet of the best cloth for the barne-bishop in 1518, and a fair banner of the assumption of the blessed Virgin Mary in 1519. He, with his dean and chapter, collected all the statutes of the cathedral of Lichfield, and got the same confirmed by Cardinal Wolsey as legate in 1526.

[Cole's Hist. of King's Coll. Camb. i. 107; Addit. MSS. 5802, ff. 150, 151, 5827, f. 86, 5831, f. 21; Wharton's Anglia Sacra, i. 455; Godwin, De Præsulibus (Richardson), 323; Foxe's Acts and Monuments (Townsend), iv. 557, vii. 451; Dodd's Church Hist. i. 181; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), ii. 702; Cooper's Athenæ Cantab. i. 40, 528; Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox (Parker Soc.), ii. 259.] T. C.

**BLYTHE, GEOFFREY, LL.D.** (*d.* 1542), divine, is supposed to have been a nephew of Geoffrey Blythe, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry [q. v.] He was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's College, Cambridge, in 1515 (B.A. 1520–1; M.A. 1523). He became a prebendary of Lichfield in 1520, and was appointed master of King's Hall, Cambridge, in 1528, in which year he occurs as vicar of Chesterton, Cambridgeshire. In 1529 he commenced LL.D., and his grace for that degree states that he had studied at Louvain. He held the archdeaconry of Stafford for a few days in 1530, and on 7 June in that year he was admitted treasurer of the church of Lichfield, with which he held the precentorship. Blythe was one of the divines who preached at Cambridge against Hugh Latimer. He was buried at All Saints', Cambridge, on 8 March 1541–2.

[Harwood's Alumni Eton. 135; Le Neve's Fasti (Hardy); Foxe's Acts and Monuments, ed. Townsend, vii. 451; Cooper's Athenæ Cantab. i. 79.] T. C.

**BLYTHE, JOHN** (*d.* 1499), bishop of Salisbury, was the son of William Blythe, of Norton, Derbyshire, by a sister of Thomas Rotheram, archbishop of York. His younger brother Geoffrey [q. v.] was bishop of Lichfield (1503–1533). He was educated at Cambridge, and in 1488 was the warden of King's Hall in that university. In 1478 Blyth was archdeacon of Huntingdon, in 1484 a prebendary of York, and in 1485 archdeacon of Richmond. He was made master of the rolls on 5 May 1492, and held office until a few days before his consecration to the bishopric of Salisbury, which took place at Lambeth, 23 Feb. 1494. Between the years 1493 and 1495 he was chancellor of the university of Cambridge, and in that capacity he delivered an oration before Henry VII, his mother, the Countess of Pembroke, and Prince Arthur, at Cambridge (*Letters, &c., Rich. III and Hen. VII*, i. 422). As bishop he took part in the ceremonial of the creation of Henry, duke of York, 1494. He died 23 Aug. 1499, and was buried behind the high altar of his cathedral church, in a tomb which from its position lay north and south. A manuscript copy of his Cambridge oration exists in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and an outline of it with extracts has been printed in the 'Letters of Richard III' (Rolls Ser.) During Blyth's episcopate in 1496, the islands of Jersey and Guernsey were taken from the see of Coutances, and added to that of Salisbury, until in 1499 they were finally included in the bishopric of Winchester.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (ed. Bliss), ii. 691; Foss's Lives of the Judges, v. 38; Godwin, De Præsulibus; Letters and Papers Rich. III and Hen. VII (ed. Gairdner) (Rolls Ser.); Le Neve's Fasti (Hardy); Cassan's Lives of the Bishops of Salisbury; Jones's History of the Diocese of Salisbury.] W. H.

**BLYTHE, JOHN DEAN** (1842–1869), son of Peter Dean Blythe and his wife Elizabeth, was born at Ashton-under-Lyne on 12 April 1842. His grandfather, James Blythe, was a notable Scotch schoolmaster at the village of Limekilns, about fifteen miles from Edinburgh. After a brief stay at the Ryecroft British school, Blythe worked in a factory; then obtained a post on a local paper as reporter, and afterwards entered a firm in Manchester, in whose employment he remained until his death. He attended night classes and studied by himself. He learned Latin, French, and Spanish, and read English literature. A retentive memory enabled him to recall an immense number of passages, especially from Shakespeare. On one occasion Blythe supplied the references to fifty-seven out of sixty passages selected to try him. Amongst his manuscripts was one containing over five hundred entries, alphabetically arranged, of the contents of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream.' His literary efforts were encouraged by the Rev. Joseph Rayner Stephens and John Critchley Prince. A contribution to 'Punch' and some verses in the Ashton newspapers are the only pieces known to have been printed during Blythe's lifetime. In politics he was a philosophical radical. He attended, as a teacher, the Sunday school of the Methodist New Connexion, in Stamford Street, Manchester, during the greater portion of his life. He edited a manuscript magazine which circulated amongst the members of a self-improvement society. On 5 Feb. 1869 he was killed by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of a friend. He left behind him a considerable amount of manuscript, and a small memorial volume was issued, entitled 'A Sketch of the Life [by Joseph Williamson] and a Selection from the Writings of John Dean Blythe,' Manchester, 1870.

[A Sketch of the Life, &c. of J. D. Blythe, 1870.] W. E. A. A.

**BOADEN, JAMES** (1762–1839), biographer, dramatist, and journalist, was the son of William Boaden, a merchant in the Russia trade. He was born at Whitehaven, Cumberland, on 23 May 1762, and at an early age came with his parents to London, where he was educated for commerce. After serving some time in a counting-house he turned his attention to journalism, and in 1789 was

appointed editor of the 'Oracle' newspaper, which had been started in that year as a rival to the 'World.' Boaden's first dramatic piece was 'Osmyn and Daraxa, a Musical Romance,' acted in 1793. His next play, 'Fontainville Forest,' 1794, 8vo, founded on Mrs. Radcliffe's 'Romance of the Forest,' was received with much applause at Covent Garden. About this time Boaden entered himself of the Middle Temple, but does not appear to have been called to the bar. From 1795 to 1803 he continued to write plays which were well received. The titles of these are: 1. 'The Secret Tribunal,' 1795, 8vo. 2. 'Italian Monk,' 1797, 8vo, founded on Mrs. Radcliffe's novel of the same name. 3. 'Cambro Britons,' 1798, 8vo. 4. 'Aurelio and Miranda,' 1799, 8vo. 5. 'Voice of Nature,' 1803, 8vo. 6. 'Maid of Bristol,' 1803, 8vo. In 1796 Boaden addressed to George Steevens, the Shakespearean commentator, 'A Letter containing a Critical Examination of the Papers of Shakespeare published by Mr. Samuel Ireland,' 8vo. He stated clearly in this letter his grounds for believing the Ireland papers to be spurious; but he did not attempt to deny that he, like so many others, had been at first deceived. In reply to this letter appeared an anonymous pamphlet, entitled 'A Comparative Review of the Opinions of Mr. James Boaden (editor of the "Oracle") in February, March, and April 1795, and of James Boaden, Esq. (author of "Fontainville Forest" and of a "Letter to George Steevens, Esq.") in February 1796, relative to the Shakespeare MSS. By a Friend to Consistency.' The 'Friend to Consistency' (James Wyatt) pointed out that Boaden had been most enthusiastic about the 'invaluable remains of our immortal bard' when they were first presented to the public. In later life Boaden applied himself to the writing of biographies of celebrated actors and actresses. His 'Life of Kemble' (with whom he had been on terms of intimacy), in two volumes, 8vo, appeared in 1825. It was followed by the 'Life of Mrs. Siddons,' 1827, 2 vols. 8vo, and 'Life of Mrs. Jordan,' 1831, 2 vols. 8vo. These memoirs are very pleasant reading; the style is easy and genial, and the author is careful to state his facts with accuracy. In 1833 Boaden published his 'Memoirs of Mrs. Inchbald,' 2 vols. 8vo, to which were added some dramatic pieces published (for the first time) from Mrs. Inchbald's manuscripts. Boaden's attempts at novel-writing are of little interest, though they were esteemed 'ingenious performances' in their day. 'The Man of Two Lives' is the title of one, and the 'Doom of Giallo, or the Vision of Judgment,' 1835, 2 vols. 8vo, of the other. In 1824 appeared 'An Inquiry into the Authenticity of the various Pictures and Prints of Shakespeare,' and in 1837 a tract of considerable interest 'On the Sonnets of Shakespeare, identifying the person to whom they are addressed, and elucidating several points in the Poet's History.' The writer maintains that the Mr. W. H. to whom the sonnets were dedicated was William Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, a view which has been adopted by many later scholars. The essay first appeared in some numbers of the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 1832. Boaden died on 16 Feb. 1839. He was a man of amiable manners and wide information; witty in conversation and possessed of a good store of anecdotes. He left nine children, of whom John [q. v.] was an artist, and another (a daughter) inherited a facility for play-writing.

[Gent. Mag. 1839, pp. 437–8; Biographia Dramatica, ed. Stephen Jones, 1812; Boaden's Works.] A. H. B.

**BOADEN**, JOHN (*d.* 1839), portrait painter, who was the son of James Boaden [q. v.], the dramatic author and critic, exhibited at the Royal Academy between the years 1810 and 1833, and at the Society of British Artists until 1839. He confined himself to portraiture, painting occasionally portrait groups and theatrical portraits in character; but his works, although pleasing, did not rise above mediocrity. There is by him a portrait of the Rev. Chauncy Hare Townshend, the donor of the 'Townshend Bequest' in the South Kensington Museum. He died in 1839.

[Redgrave's Dictionary of Artists, 1878.] R. E. G.

**BOADICEA** (*d.* 62) was the wife of Prasutagus, king of the Iceni or Eceni, a people occupying the district which now forms the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. The Iceni were a powerful and warlike race, who, however, had come to terms with the Romans as early as the time of Cæsar. About the year 50 the harsh policy of the proprætor Ostorius led to a revolt, headed by the Iceni; but this insurrection was speedily quelled, and the Iceni were reduced once more to the rank of tributaries, Prasutagus being permitted to retain his former position as king, or possibly, as has been suggested, being now set over the Iceni by the Romans. Prasutagus, a man of great wealth, died about the year 60, bequeathing his property to the Roman emperor jointly with his daughters, hoping by this means to secure his kingdom and family from

molestation. These precautions had, however, a contrary effect; the will was made by the Roman officials a pretext for regarding the whole property as their spoil. Boadicea, the widow of Prasutagus, was flogged, her daughters outraged, and other members of the family were treated as slaves, or deprived of their ancestral property. Roused to desperation by such treatment and fearing worse in the future, the Iceni, under the leadership of their queen Boadicea, headed a revolt, in which they were joined by the Trinobantes, a people occupying what are now the counties of Essex and Middlesex, in whose midst was the Roman colony of Camulodunum (Colchester), where a body of Roman veterans kept the native inhabitants in subjection by a system of terrorism. Taking advantage of the absence of Suetonius Paullinus, the Roman governor, in the island of Mona (Anglesey), the Iceni and their allies broke into open revolt. Camulodunum was taken and destroyed, and the temple of Claudius, which was considered to be in a peculiar degree a monument of the British humiliation, was stormed, and after a siege of two days so completely demolished that its site is undiscoverable at the present day. The devastation quickly spread far and wide. Suetonius hastened up to Londinium, collecting soldiers on his march, but did not yet feel sufficiently strong to encounter his enemies, and was forced to leave Londinium, which, as well as Verulamium, soon shared the fate of Camulodunum. The Romans were massacred in great numbers, seventy thousand according to Tacitus having been put to death, none being spared to be kept or sold as slaves. But Boadicea's triumph was of short duration. Suetonius succeeded in gaining a position in a narrow valley where it was impossible for the Britons to employ their tactics of outflanking. Tacitus gives a picturesque account of the preparations for battle on both sides. Boadicea, accompanied by her daughters, drove in her chariot through the lines of her army, reminding them of the wrongs which they had endured at the hands of the Romans, and of the mortal insults to which she and her daughters had been subjected, and inciting them to revenge. Suetonius encouraged his men in a different fashion, exhorting them not to fear multitudes consisting more of women than of men. The battle was quickly decided. Suetonius, with a force of not more than ten thousand men, inflicted an overwhelming defeat upon twenty times the number of his opponents. Eighty thousand Britons were killed, the Roman loss being only four hundred; while Boadicea, in despair at the crushing nature of her defeat, destroyed her life by poison. This battle completely put an end to the revolt and finally established the Roman supremacy in Britain.

The form of the name Boadicea which is here adopted as being sanctioned by long popular usage is without authority. The more correct form is probably Boudicca or Bodicca, which, along with the masculine Bodiccius, are found in Roman inscriptions. These names are presumed to be connected with the Welsh *budd*, advantage (Irish *búaid*, victory), Welsh *buddugol*, victorious; so that as a proper name Boudicca may be considered equivalent to Victoria.

[Tacitus, Ann. xiv. 31–7, Agricola, c. 15, 16; Dion Cassius, lxii. 1–12; Elton's Origins of English History; Rhys's Celtic Britain.] A. M.

**BOAG, JOHN** (1775–1863), compiler of the 'Imperial Lexicon,' was born at Highgate in the parish of Beith, Ayrshire, on 7 Jan. 1775. He matriculated at the university of Glasgow in 1797, and completed his academical course with a view to taking orders in the church of Scotland, but joined the body of independents or congregationalists, who in 1812 formed themselves into the Congregational Union of Scotland. He acted for many years as an evangelist, and not infrequently in the open air or by the wayside. He had small charges in the Isle of Man and Helensburgh. Ultimately he accepted the appointment of pastor over a very small independent congregation in the village of Blackburn, Linlithgowshire, from which, it is believed, he never received more than 25*l.* to 30*l.* a year. He also kept a day-school on his own account. It was in this humble position that Boag compiled his *magnum opus*. His aim was to combine etymology, pronunciation, and explanation of scientific terms and others used in art and literature. He wished also to incorporate (1) new words since Johnson, and (2) modifications and other changes of meanings. He commenced this arduous undertaking after he had entered his seventieth year. Within three years his manuscript was ready for the press. It was printed and published by the Edinburgh Printing and Publishing Company. Unfortunately this company speedily became bankrupt. About 1847 Messrs. Fullarton & Co. became proprietors of the 'Imperial Lexicon,' and issued it in parts or numbers, constituting two massive volumes. The work had an enormous sale and held its own until the publication of Ogilvie's Dictionary, which was largely based upon it. Prefixed was a 'Popular Grammar of the English Language,' by Mr. R. Whyte. Besides his 'Imperial Lexicon,' Boag was the author of a number

of pamphlets on questions of the day, and was a frequent contributor to contemporary religious periodicals.

He married Agnes Hamilton on 19 June 1798, by whom he had six sons and three daughters. One of his sons was Sir Robert Boag, mayor of Belfast. He died at Craigton House, Linlithgowshire—the residence of a daughter-in-law, with whom he had resided in his later years—on 15 Sept. 1863, in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

[Communications from Blackburn (Linlithgowshire); from Rev. James Ronaldson, Longridge, Fauldhouse; Rev. George Boag, M.A., Holme Eden Vicarage, Carlisle; John Macnab, Esq., Edinburgh (of Fullarton & Co.); and Boag's books.] A. B. G.

**BOARDMAN, BORDMAN, BOURDMAN, or BOURMAN, ANDREW, D.D.** (1550?–1639), divine, was a native of Lancashire, where he was born about 1550. He was admitted a scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, 9 Nov. 1568, and matriculated as a pensioner on the 12th of the same month. He became B.A. in 1571–2, M.A. in 1575, B.D. in 1582, and D.D. in 1594. He was admitted to a fellowship on the Lady Margaret foundation 12 March 1572–3 (Baker, *History of St. John's*, 1869, i. 289), the same day being also that of the admission of his friend Everard Digby, of Rutland, the son of Sir Everard Digby, to whose 'Theoria Analytica,' &c. 4to, London, 1579, he contributed some Greek verses prefixed to the work. Boardman was appointed Greek lecturer of his college 5 Sept. 1580, and at Michaelmas following was elected one of the college preachers (Baker, *History*, &c. i. 334). He was made junior bursar of his college 27 Jan. 1581–2 (*Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, ii. 549), and in the same year, the year of his first degree in divinity, was appointed minister of St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmunds, where he dwelt in a house which was identified in the current feoffees' accounts as 'next St. James steple' (Tymms, *Historie*, &c.) He vacated this preferment in 1586, and removed to a benefice then known as Allchurch, near Warwick, and ultimately became also vicar of St. Mary's Church in that town, to which he was appointed by the municipality 11 Jan. 1590–1, in succession to Leonard Fetherston, deprived. He appears to have held this united preferment for nearly fifty years, and to have died in its enjoyment shortly before 16 July 1639, the date at which the Rev. Richard Venour is recorded to have been presented, by King Charles I, to the living then vacant by the death of his predecessor (Dugdale, *Warwickshire*, 439). The authors of 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses' identify Dr. Boardman as the writer of some English commendatory verses, to which the initials A. B. are subscribed, prefixed to Thomas Morley's 'Plaine and Easie Introduction to Practicall Musicke,' 4to, London, 1597, and other editions. During the earlier portion of his connection with Warwick, Boardman had given umbrage to Thomas Cartwright, master of the Earl of Leicester's Hospital (Brook, *Life of Cartwright*, &c. 311). The literary result of the controversy was 'The Fan of the Faithfull to trie the Truth in Controversie; collected by A. B.; dedicated by James Price,' 16mo, London.

[Dugdale's Warwickshire, 1730; Tymms's Historie of the Church of St. Marie, Bury St. Edmund's, 1845; Brook's Memoir of Thomas Cartwright, London, 1845; Cooper's Athenæ Cantab. ii. 238–9; Baker's History of St. John's College, ed. Mayor, 1869.] A. H. G.

**BOASE, HENRY** (1763–1827), banker and author, was the fourth son of Arthur Boase, of Madron, a parish in Cornwall, who died August 1780, by Jane, daughter of Henry Lugg. He was born at Madron on 3 June 1763, and in 1785 went from Penzance to Roscoff, in Brittany, in a fishing-boat, to proceed to Morlaix, where he resided for some time, and acquired a good knowledge of the French language. Not finding any business opening in Cornwall, he went to London, where he obtained a situation as corresponding clerk in the banking house of Messrs. Ransom, Morland, & Hammersley in 1788. This house had an extensive continental connection, and after the flight of Louis XVI in 1791 a large part of the funds for the support of the emigrant clergy and nobility passed through their hands. Through his knowledge of French, Boase was, on this occasion, able to render such great service to his employers, that he was promoted to be chief clerk in 1792, and seven years later he became the managing partner. During his residence in London he was well acquainted with Granville Sharpe, Robert Owen, and other men eminent for their philanthropic exertions; was a leading member of the London Missionary Society; and took a considerable part in the foundation of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in conjunction with the Rev. Thomas Charles, of Bala, with whom he had become intimately acquainted whilst engaged in distributing, as Mrs. Palmer's banker, her donation of 1,000*l.* to the poor beneficed clergy of Wales. He was also much interested in the formation of schools on the new system of Joseph Lancaster. His

correspondence, part of which is preserved in the British Museum (*Addit. MS.* 29281), gives many details on these matters. His mind was also much occupied with the financial questions of the day, and he became well known in banking circles by the publication of the following works: 1. 'Remarks on the Impolicy of repealing the Bank Restriction Bill,' 1802. 2. 'Guineas, an unnecessary and expensive Incumbrance on Commerce,' 1802, 2nd edition 1803. 3. 'A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord King in Defence of the Conduct of the Directors of the Banks of England and Ireland,' 1804. 4. 'The Disadvantage of the new Plan of Finance,' 1807. 5. 'Remarks on the new Doctrine concerning the supposed Depreciation of our Currency,' 1811. His health was so seriously affected by the London winters, that at the close of 1809 he retired from business and went to live at Penzance. There he became a partner in the Penzance Union Bank; served the office of mayor in 1816; aided Dr. Paris and Mr. Ashhurst Majendie to found the Geological Society of Cornwall; took an active share in promoting the Penzance Public Library, and furnished to Sir Thomas Bernard valuable evidence as to the pernicious effects of the duties on salt. In 1821 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. He died at Alverton, Penzance, 8 April 1827. He married, 26 Oct. 1794, Anne, the only child of Matthew Craige of Walsall, by whom he left a large family.

[An Account of the Family of Boase (1876), pp. 4–8.] G. C. B.

**BOASE, HENRY SAMUEL, M.D.** (1799–1883), geologist, was the eldest son of Henry Boase [q. v.] of Madron—the parish in which Penzance is situated. He was born in Knightsbridge—his mother being Anne, the daughter of Matthew Craige—on 2 Sept. 1799. Boase received his earliest education at the school kept in those days in Sloane Street by the Messrs. Watson. He was removed in 1814 to the grammar school at Tiverton, but showing at this time a fondness for chemistry—a science then rendered fashionable by the discoveries made by Humphry Davy—he was sent, in 1815, to Dublin, to pursue his studies under the direction of Dr. Edmund Davy, then professor of chemistry in the university of that city. After a few years Boase proceeded to Edinburgh, and studied medicine in that university, being admitted to his M.D. degree in 1821. His first independent start in life was made at Penzance, where he practised with considerable success as a physician for several years. Boase's scientific education rendered him a valuable member of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, of which he was secretary from 1822 to 1829, and he delivered occasional lectures on chemistry to the members. But he soon turned to geology, and undertook a thorough examination of the primary rocks of the interesting county of Cornwall. In 1829 he began to collect specimens, and to study with considerable earnestness the geological phenomena of that important mineral district. He pursued also at the same time a chemical investigation into the constitution of the older rocks, and of the metalliferous deposits which they enclose. This inquiry led him in 1836 to publish in Thompson's 'Records' a description of an earth—similar to *Donaria*, obtained by Bergemann from the *organite* of Brevig in Norway—which has, however, been proved by later investigations to be identical with *Thorina*.

In 1832 Boase commenced, in the fourth volume of the 'Transactions of the Cornwall Geological Society,' his 'Contributions towards a Knowledge of the Geology of Cornwall,' and he contributed to Mr. Davies Gilbert's 'Parochial History of Cornwall' succinct descriptions of the geology of each parish in the county. In 1834 he published 'A Treatise on Primary Geology' (London, 8vo).

The connection of his father with banking led Boase to become a partner in the Penzance Union Bank, which position he retained from 1823 to 1828.

Desiring to associate with the active scientific world, Boase removed to London, and resided in Burton Crescent during the years 1837 and 1838. He did not secure the recognised position which he desired, but he was, on 4 May 1837, admitted a fellow of the Royal Society.

Investigations into the chemistry of some tinctorial products and their application to textile fabrics brought Boase into familiar intercourse with some of the large bleaching and dyeing establishments of Scotland. In 1838 he removed from London to Dundee, and became managing partner in the firm of Turnbull Brothers of the Claverhouse Bleachfield. This establishment benefited by the application of Boase's chemical knowledge to the bleaching processes. The 17th of July 1855 we find the date of a patent taken out by Boase for 'improvements in the process of drying organic substances.' He finally retired from business in 1871.

In the intervals of an active life Boase found opportunities for continuing his scientific studies, one of the results being the publication in 1860 of 'The Philosophy of

Nature, a Systematic Treatise of the Causes and Laws of Natural Phenomena' (London, 8vo). This work is certainly the result of long-continued and careful thought. It deals 'with the relationship of the principal sciences, both concrete and pure; it shows that whatever department of nature we make the object of our investigation, whether as to its outward appearance or as to its inner constitution, it will be found to have both a real and ideal side, and accordingly as we direct our attention to the one or the other, the knowledge obtained must relate either to forces or ideas—that it must be resolved into either a physical or a formal science.' There is a considerable amount of deductive power shown in this volume, but the reasoning from the inductive facts is not always satisfactory. This work never attracted any special notice; the neglect being evidently due, as Boase himself expresses it, to 'the frequent antagonism of our opinions to those which more generally prevail.' He also published: 'An Essay on Human Nature,' London, 1865 (8vo); 'The Second Adam, the Seed of the Woman,' anon., London, 1876 (8vo); 'A few Words on Evolution and Creation,' London, 1883 (8vo).

In addition to the above we find that Boase contributed several memoirs and papers to the 'Transactions of the Cornwall Geological Society' and to scientific journals, the following being the most important; those omitted were chiefly devoted to the chemical examination of metallic and earthy minerals: 1. 'Observations on the Submersion of part of the Mount's Bay, and on the Inundation of Marine Sand on the North Coast of Cornwall,' 'Cornwall Geol. Soc. Trans.' ii. 1822. 2. 'On the Differences in the Annual Statements of the quantity of Rain falling in adjacent places,' Thompson's 'Ann. Phil.' iv. 1822. 3. 'Some Observations on the Alluvial Formations of the Western part of Cornwall,' 'Cornwall Geol. Soc. Trans.' iii. 1827. 4. 'Contributions towards a Knowledge of the Geology of Cornwall' (1830), ibid. iv. 1832. 5. 'Note on Capros aper *Lacép.*, Zeus aper *Linn.*, and a Tetrodon taken in Mount's Bay, Cornwall,' 'Zoological Society Proceedings,' i. 1833. 6. 'An Inquiry into the Nature of the Structure of Rocks,' 'Philosophical Magazine,' vii. 1835. 7. 'Remarks on Mr. Hopkins's "Researches on Physical Geology,"' ibid. ix. 1836; with 'Additional Remarks on these "Researches,"' ibid. x. 1837. 8. 'A Sketch of M. Faye's "Examen d'un Mémoire de M. Plante sur la force répulsive et le milieu résistant," with a few remarks thereon,' ibid. xxi. 1861.

Boase died after a short illness on 5 May 1883, leaving a numerous family by his wife, Elizabeth Valentina, who died in 1876. This lady was the eldest daughter of William Stoddard.

[Transactions of the Royal Cornwall Geological Society; Royal Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers; Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Cornubiensis.] R. H-t.

BOAST, JOHN. [See Bost.]

**BOATE, DE BOOT, BOOTIUS,** or **BOTIUS, ARNOLD** (1600?–1653?), Hebraist, was the son of Godefrid de Boot of Gorcom, Holland. Born about 1600 he graduated at the university of Leyden, where he received the degree of doctor of medicine, and applied himself assiduously to the study of Hebrew rabbinical writings. His labours in that direction were mainly in relation to questions which had been raised concerning the various readings in the Hebrew text of the Bible, and the possibility of correcting them by the Septuagint. Boate's first work appears to have been that produced in conjunction with Francis Taylor, and published at Leyden in 1636 with the following title: 'Examen Præfationis Morini in Biblia Græca de textus Ebraici corruptione et Græci authoritate: cujus auctores Franciscus Taylor et Arnoldus Bootius.' The publication consisted of 226 pages, 12mo, and the preface was dated at London in October 1635. About this time Boate entered into correspondence with Primate Ussher, then engaged on biblical and chronological works. At his instance Boate became a resident in Dublin, where many Dutch merchants then carried on trade, and through Ussher's influence he soon acquired extensive medical practice. A treatise by Boate and his brother Gerard depreciatory of the Aristotelian philosophy was published at Dublin in 1641, with the following title: 'Philosophia Naturalis reformata, id est Philosophiæ Aristotelicæ accurata examinatio ac solida confutatio et novæ et verioris introductio. Per Gerardum et Arnoldum Bootios, fratres Hollandos, medicinæ doctores.' This volume of three hundred and eighty pages in small quarto was dedicated to Robert Sydney, earl of Leicester, then recently appointed to the viceroyalty of Ireland, and father of Algernon Sydney. Prefixed to the book were also dedicatory epistles to Primate Ussher and to the university of Leyden, of which the authors designated themselves 'quondam alumni.' A certificate was also prefixed under date of 18 Jan. 1640–1, from Edward Parry, chaplain to the archbishop of Dublin, and subsequently bishop of Ossory. On Christmas day 1642 Boate was married at Dublin to Margaret, daughter of Thomas Dungan,

justice of the common pleas in Ireland. She was at the time of her marriage in her seventeenth year, and is described as of great beauty, and endowed with rare abilities, virtues, and accomplishments. In addition to his 'ample and flourishing practice' at Dublin Boate was engaged as physician-general of the English forces in Ireland, large numbers of which were then employed there against the Irish confederates. An interesting medical work by Boate—'Observationes medicæ de affectibus a veteribus omissis' (12mo)—appeared in 1649 (cf. HALLER'S *Bibl. Med.*) Boate quitted Ireland in May 1644, and in that year published in quarto at London a treatise with the following title on the Hebrew text of the Old Testament: 'Animadversiones sacræ ad textum Hebraicum Veteris Testamenti: in quibus loci multi difficiles hactenus non satis intellecti vulgo, multæque phrases obscuriores ac vocabula parum adhuc percepta explicantur. . . . Auctore Arnoldo Bootio, M.D.' Boate's work was severely criticised by the erudite Louis Capel, professor at the protestant university at Saumur, whose treatise, entitled 'Arcanum Punctuationis revelatum,' published in 1624, was regarded as an assault on the integrity of the Hebrew text of the Bible. Boate fixed his residence at Paris, and maintained correspondence with Ussher, who acknowledged his obligations to him for valuable aid and for information in connection with continental manuscripts, and with the works of erudition in progress abroad. A reply to criticisms by Louis Capel was published by Boate at Paris in 1650, addressed to Ussher, and entitled 'De Textus Hebraici Veteris Testamenti certitudine et authoritate contra Ludovici Capelli criticam Epistola Arnoldi Bootii ad reverendissimum Jacobum Usserium archiepiscopum Armachanum.' To this publication were appended a letter dated August 1650, from Ussher to Boate, and an appendix addressed by the latter to Buxtorf. Boate's wife died in her twenty-fifth year at Paris in April 1651. As a memorial of her virtues and of his attachment to her he published there in the same year in English 'The Character of a Trulie Vertuous and Pious Woman, as it hath been acted by Mistris Margaret Dungan (wife to Doctor Arnold Boate) in the constant course of her whole life.' This small volume, apparently unknown to bibliographers, was inscribed to Thomas Syderserf, the deprived bishop of Galloway, who contributed to it a Latin elegy on the deceased lady. Boate's views as to the Hebrew text of the Bible were vindicated by Ussher in a Latin letter addressed by him to Capel in 1652. In that year we find Boate in communication with Samuel Hartlib in reference to the publication of 'Ireland's Naturall History'—a work prepared by Boate's brother Gerard [q. v.] The last printed work of Boate appears to have been a quarto volume of two hundred and forty pages, issued at Paris in 1653, with the following title: 'Arnoldi Bootii Vindiciæ seu apodixis apologetica pro Hebraica veritate contra duos notissimos et infensissimos ejus hostes, Johannem Morinum et Ludovicum Capellum.' Prefixed is a dedication, dated Paris, 5 May 1653, to Gisbert Voet, an eminent protestant theologian, professor of Hebrew in the university of Utrecht. The date of Boate's death has not been ascertained.

[Parr's Life of James Ussher, London, 1686; Works of Ussher, Dublin, 1848; Epistola Jacobi Usserii Armachani ad Ludovicum Capellum de variantibus textus Hebraici lectionibus, London, 1652, 1658; Bibliotheca Belgica, cura J. F. Foppens, Bruxelles, 1739; History of City of Dublin, 1854; Hist. of Irish Confederation and War in Ireland, 1641–43, Dublin, 1882.] J. T. G.

**BOATE, DE BOOT, BOOTIUS,** or **BOTIUS, GERARD** (1604-1650), physician, brother of Arnold Boate [q. v.], was born at Gorcum, Holland, in 1604. He entered the university of Leyden as a medical student 21 June 1628, and graduated there as doctor of medicine 3 July 1628. In 1630 he published a book styled 'Horæ Jucundæ.' Boate settled in London, was employed as physician to the king, and, in conjunction with his brother Arnold, produced the treatise on philosophy, already mentioned as published in 1641. He became a contributor to the fund under the English act of parliament of 1642, which admitted the Dutch to subscribe money for the reduction of the Irish, to be subsequently repaid by grant of forfeited lands in Ireland. With a view to augmenting the interest of 'adventurers' for Irish lands, he undertook the compilation of a work to supply information on the profits to be derived from the various productions of that country. Boate had never visited Ireland, but materials for his work were furnished by his brother Arnold and by some of the English who had been ejected from Irish lands sometime occupied by them. Boate commenced the 'Natural History' early in 1645 and completed it within the year, but its publication was deferred. He was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians 6 Nov. 1646. In April 1649 the appointment of Boate as doctor to the hospital at Dublin was referred by the council of state at London to Oliver Cromwell, who in the preceding month had been appointed

commander-in-chief for Ireland. The treasurer-at-war in the following September paid Boate fifty pounds 'on account of his entertainment as physician for Ireland.' Boate arrived in Ireland at the latter end of 1649, while Cromwell was in command there, but he survived only a short time. He died in January 1649–50.

Boate's papers and his 'Natural History' left behind him in London came into the hands of Milton's friend, Samuel Hartlib, a Pole, resident in England. With the assent of Arnold Boate, then at Paris, the 'Natural History' was published at London in 1652 by Hartlib, with a dedication to Oliver Cromwell and to Charles Fleetwood, commander-in-chief in Ireland. It bore the title: 'Ireland's Naturall History. Being a true and ample description of its situation, greatness, shape, and nature; of its hills, woods, heaths, bogs; of its fruitfull parts and profitable grounds, with the severall ways of manuring and improving the same; with its heads or promontories, harbours, roades, and bayes; of its springs and fountaines, brookes, rivers, loghs; of its metalls, mineralls, freestone, marble, sea-coal, turf, and other things that are taken out of the ground. And lastly of the nature and temperature of its air and season, and what diseases it is free from or subject unto. Conducing to the advancement of navigation, husbandry, and other profitable arts and professions. Written by Gerard Boate, late Doctor of Physick to the State in Ireland, and now published by Samuel Hartlib, Esq., for the common good of Ireland, and more especially for the benefit of the Adventurers and Planters there.' In his dedication to Cromwell and Fleetwood, Hartlib observed: 'I lookt also somewhat upon the hopefull appearance of replanting Ireland shortly, not only by the adventurers, but happily by the calling in of exiled Bohemians and other Protestants also, and happily by the invitation of some well affected out of the Low Countries, which to advance are thoughts suitable to your noble genius, and to further the settlement thereof, the Natural History of that countrie will not be unfit, but very subservient.' The 'Natural History' is divided into twenty-four chapters. In a letter, dated Paris, 10 Aug., prefixed to the volume and addressed to Hartlib, Arnold Boate stated that his brother had contemplated three more books on the plants, 'living creatures,' and natives of Ireland respectively.

A French version, under the title of 'Histoire Naturelle d'Irlande,' was published at Paris in 1666. In relation to the work the author of a defective and inaccurate notice of Boate in the 'Grand Dictionnaire' of Moreri, observed: 'Il y a peu d'ouvrages mieux exécutés dans ce genre. Il serait à souhaiter que nous eussions une histoire dressée sur le même plan de tous les pays du monde, au moins de ceux de l'Europe.' In repayment of Gerard Boate's contributions in money above mentioned, his relict, Katherine Boate, obtained, under certificate dated 15 Nov. 1667, upwards of one thousand acres of land in Tipperary.

A quarto edition of the 'Natural History' by Boate was published at Dublin in 1726, and reissued there in 1755. It was again published in the first volume of a 'Collection of Tracts and Treatises illustrative of the Natural History, Antiquities, and Political and Social State of Ireland,' 8vo, Dublin, 1860. No edition of Boate's 'Natural History' has hitherto been published with annotations or additions.

[Bibliotheca Belgica, cura I. F. Foppens, 1739; Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, London, 1857; Munk's College of Physicians, i. 243; Ashburnham MSS., Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, H. iv. 2; MS. Records of Proceedings under Act of Setlement, Public Record Office, Ireland; Le Grand Dictionnaire historique, par Louis Moreri, Paris, 1759, tome ii. p. 78.] J. T. G.

**BOBART** or **BOBERT, JACOB** (1599–1680), the elder, botanist, was born at Brunswick in 1599, and in 1632 was appointed superintendent of the Oxford Physic Garden on its foundation by the Earl of Danby in that year. In 1648 he published an anonymous catalogue, in alphabetical order, of sixteen hundred plants then under his care ('Catalogus plantarum horti medici Oxoniensis, scil. Latino-Anglicus et Anglico-Latinus'); this was revised in 1658 in conjunction with his son [see BOBART, JACOB, the younger], Dr. Philip Stephens, and William Brown. Very little seems to be known of his life, save a few stray hints, such as Granger's statement that 'on rejoicing days he used to have his beard tagged with silver,' and that a goat followed him instead of a dog. He died on 4 Feb. 1679–80 at the garden house, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Peter in the East, where there is a tablet to his memory. His will was dated 2 Nov. 1677, and was proved at the Oxford registry; in it he desired to be buried near his dear wife Mary. He left houses to his sons Jacob and Tilleman (or Tillemant), and mentions a deceased son Joseph; he left legacies also to six daughters, his second wife Ann being residuary legatee. The following portraits exist: engraving by Bougher, dated 1675; a full length as frontis-

piece to 'Vertumnus,' a poem addressed to his son, and another in the 'Oxford Almanac' for 1719.

[Bobart's (H. T.) Biograph. Sketch (privately printed), 1884; Wood's Fasti (Bliss); Pulteney's Sketches, i. 165 (1790); Granger's Biog. Hist. England, i. 88–9 (1775).] B. D. J.

**BOBART, JACOB** (1641–1719), the younger, botanist, the younger son of Jacob Bobart (1599–1680), was born at Oxford 2 Aug. 1641, succeeded his father as superintendent of the Physic Garden, and on the death of Dr. Morison in 1683 lectured as botanical professor. In 1699 he brought out the third part of Morison's 'Historia Plantarum,' the second having been issued during the writer's life in 1680, whilst the first was never printed. In Gray's 'Notes on Hudibras' occurs the following: 'Mr. Jacob Bobart, botany professor of Oxford, did about forty years ago (in 1704) find a dead rat in the Physic Garden, which he made to resemble the common picture of dragons by altering its head and tail, and thrusting in taper sharp sticks, which distended the skin on each side till it mimicked wings. He let it dry as hard as possible. The learned immediately pronounced it a dragon, and one of them sent an accurate description of it to Dr. Magliabecchi, librarian to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Several fine copies of verses were wrote upon so rare a subject; but at last Mr. Bobart owned the cheat. However, it was looked upon as a masterpiece of art, and as such deposited in the museum or anatomy school at Oxford.'

Whilst he held this appointment he formed a hortus siccus according to the fashion of the times in twelve vols. folio, which is kept at the garden. He vainly tried for the post of curator to the Apothecaries' Garden at Chelsea in 1692. Consul William Sherard, who afterwards left his library and an endowment to the Oxford Garden, wrote in July 1719 that Vice-chancellor Shippen had compelled Bobart, 'my old master,' who was then in weak health, to resign the office of botanic professor, Dr. E. Sandys receiving the post. He says: 'I am surprised the vice-chancellor hath obliged Mr. Bobart to resign his place . . . they ought to have let him spend the short remainder of his time in the garden.' He died on 28 Dec. 1719, and was buried two days later.

Among the Sherardian letters in the library of the Royal Society are fourteen from Bobart to the consul, and in the 'Sloane MS.,' No. 3343, in the British Museum, are many of Bobart's memoranda of considerable gardening interest. An interleaved copy of Bauhin's 'Pinax,' with copious annotations by Bobart, is in the botanical department of the Natural History Museum at Cromwell Road, and an interleaved copy of the 'Oxford Garden Catalogue,' in the possession of the writer, has a few additions in same handwriting. The genus *Bobartia* was named in honour of the two Bobarts by Linnæus in the 'Amœnitates Academicæ.'

[Bobart's (H. T.) Biog. Sketch (privately printed), 1884, with a bibliography; Pulteney's Sketches, i. 166, 311–12 (1790); Nichols's Illustrations, i. 341 (the footnote confounds the father and son), 353, 354, 359 (1817); Richardson's Correspondence, 152; Granger's Biog. Hist. England, 2nd ed. i. 89, note (1775).] B. D. J.

**BOBBIN, TIM.** [See COLLIER, JOHN.]

**BOCFELD, ADAM** (*fl.* 1350), a Franciscan writer on Aristotle, who appears to have flourished between 1340 and 1380, wrote commentaries on the books of Aristotle, de Topicis, de Cœlo et Mundo, de Generatione et Corruptione, de Meteoribus, and on the Metaphysics. Manuscripts of all these, save the last, were in the possession of Luke Wadding.

[Wadding's Script. Ord. Min. fo. 1; Sbaralea's Supplementum ad Scriptores, fo. 1; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 137.]

**BOCHER, BOUCHER,** or **BUTCHER, JOAN** (*d.* 1550), anabaptist martyr, sometimes called JOAN OF KENT and JOAN KNEL, seems to have first come into notice about 1540 as 'a great dispenser of Tindal's New Testament' to the ladies of Henry VIII's court. She was a 'great reader of scripture,' and found a sympathetic friend in Anne Askew [q. v.], who was burnt for heresy in 1546. Before 1543 she had adopted opinions about the incarnation which conflicted with the contemporary notions of both catholic and protestant orthodoxy, and she was charged with heresy before Dr. Leigh, the commissary of Archbishop Cranmer. Articles drawn up in 1543 by the archbishop's enemies against Dr. Leigh charge him with displaying illegal clemency towards her, but Strype asserts that Henry VIII himself interfered to stop proceedings against her at this time (*Memorials of Cranmer*, 1848, i. 257). In 1548 Joan was again in trouble and with fatal result. She was examined before Archbishop Cranmer, Sir Thomas Smith, Hugh Latimer, and other divines, and she insisted that Christ did not 'take flesh of the Virgin.' According to Latimer, she said that 'our Saviour had a phantasticall body' (LATIMER, *Works*, Parker Soc., ii. 114). Sentence of excommunication was passed on her, and was read by

the archbishop in St. Mary's chapel of St. Paul's Cathedral on 12 April 1549. On 30 April Cranmer sent a detailed account of Joan's heresy and of his proceedings against her to the king, Edward VI, and at the same time handed her over to the privy council for punishment. She was kept in prison for a year, and was there visited by Roger Hutchinson, Lever, Whitehead, Latimer, and other protestant clergymen, but they failed to induce her to change her opinions. For a time she was detained by Lord-chancellor Rich in his own residence, York House, 'where my lord of Canterbury and Bishop Ridley resorted almost daily to her. But she was so high in spirit that they could do nothing' (Foxe, *Acts and Monuments*, 1847, vii. 631). On 27 April 1550 Lord-chancellor Rich, in accordance with an order of the council, issued a writ to the sheriff of London to burn her. On 2 May following Joan was burned at Smithfield. Dr. Scory, afterwards bishop of Rochester, 'preached at her death,' and was reviled by Joan as a lying rogue.

Foxe in his 'Acts and Monuments' (ed. Townsend, 1847, v. 699), following Sir John Hayward's 'Life of Edward VI,' asserts that Cranmer was solely responsible for Joan's death, and that he obtained the king's signature to the order for her execution by something like coercion. It has been pointed out, however, that in Edward VI's private diary, printed from the 'Cottonian MS.' (Nero C. x) in Burnet's 'Reformation' (ed. Pocock, vol. ii.), the king notes the fact of Joan's execution without comment; that Joan was burned under a writ issued by the lord chancellor to the sheriff of London, in accordance with a resolution drawn up by those members of the council who were present at the meeting of 27 April 1550; and that neither the king nor the archbishop attended that meeting. Burnet (*Reformation*, ed. Pocock, ii. 202) rightly condemns the policy that led the protestant reformers to burn Joan, a supporter of their own party, and adds: 'The woman's carriage made her be looked on as a frantic person fitter for Bedlam than a stake.' Edmund Becke [q. v.] took at the time another view, and published immediately after Joan's death 'A brefe Confutacioun of this Anabaptisticall Opinion ... For the maintenaunce wherof Jhone Boucher ... most obstinately suffered,' MDL. (reprinted in J. P. Collier's 'Illustrations of Early English Literature,' 1864, vol. ii.)

[Cranmer's report of the heresy and excommunication of Joan made to the privy council (30 April 1549) is printed from his register in Strype's Memorials of Cranmer, 1848, ii. 488–92, in Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 43, and in Burnet's Reformation, ed. Pocock, v. 246–9. See also Strype's Memorials, II. i. 335 et seq.; Roger Hutchinson's Works (Parker Society), 145–7; Fabyan's Chronicle, 1559, fol. 555; Stow's Chronicle, 1615, p. 604; Froude's History, iv. 407, 526; Lingard's History, v. 159; and especially the notes on Strype's Cranmer (1848), ii. 97–100. Other authorities are mentioned in the text.] S. L. L.

BOCK, EBERHARDT OTTO GEORGE von (*d.* 1814), baron, a major-general in the British army, was descended from an old military family, and entered the Hanoverian cavalry about the year 1781. His name appears as a premier-lieutenant in the 6th Hanoverian dragoons in 1789, and as rittmeister (captain) in 1800. On the dissolution of the Hanoverian army after the convention of Lauenburg, Bock was one of the officers who came to England, where he raised four troops of heavy cavalry, which became the 1st dragoons, King's German legion, of which he was gazetted colonel 21 April 1804. The regiment was formed at Weymouth, and was a particular favourite of George III. Bock served at its head in the expedition to Hanover in 1805; also in Ireland, whither it was sent after its return home. From Ireland Bock, who had attained the rank of major-general in 1810, proceeded to the Peninsula in 1811 in command of a brigade composed of the two heavy cavalry regiments of the legion, with which he made the subsequent campaigns in Spain and the south of France in 1812–13. The steadiness and gallantry of Bock's heavy Germans often won approval, particularly on 23 July 1812, the day after the victory at Salamanca, when in a charge, which by the enemy's own admission was the most brilliant cavalry affair that occurred during the whole war, they attacked, broke, and made prisoners three entire battalions of French infantry. With one of his sons, Captain L. von Bock, and some other officers, Bock was lost in the Bellona transport, on the Tulbest rocks, on 21 Jan. 1814, on a voyage from Passages to England. His body was washed on shore at the little Breton village of Pleubian (arrondissement of Paimpol), where it was recognised and interred.

[Gross-Britt. u. Braunschw.-Lunenburg Staats-Kalendar, 1780–1803; Beamish's Hist. German Legion (1832–7); Foy's Histoire de la Guerre de la Péninsule, i. 290; Alison's Hist. of Europe, x. 367–8]. H. M. C.

BOCKING, EDWARD (*d.* 1534), Benedictine, was the leading supporter of Elizabeth Barton, the nun of Kent [q. v.] He probably belonged to the family of Bocking

settled at Ash Bocking, Suffolk, some members of which held property at Longham, Norfolk, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (CARTHEW, *Hundred of Launditch*, pt. ii. 422–4). A John Bocking was one of Sir John Fastolf's clerks; he is repeatedly mentioned in the 'Paston Letters,' and much of his correspondence is printed there. He died in 1478, when Sir William Bocking, his brother, administered his effects (*Paston Letters*, ed. Gairdner. iii. 228). A Nicholas Bocking was also in Sir John Fastolf's service. Edward Bocking proceeded B.D. at Oxford on 16 June 1513 and D.D. in June 1518. He is stated to have been educated at Canterbury College, Oxford, which was afterwards absorbed in Christ Church, and (before 1513) was appointed warden there. About 1526 he had retired from Oxford to the Benedictine priory, Christ Church, Canterbury. In that year he (with a brother-monk, William Hadley) was sent by his prior, Thomas Goldwell, to Addington, Kent, to report on the alleged divine revelations of Elizabeth Barton, a maidservant of the village, who was popularly believed to be inspired by the Holy Ghost. He fulfilled his mission dishonestly. He found the girl recovering from an hysterical disorder; but he induced her—and for some years with complete success—to feign her manifestations, and to declare herself an emissary from the Virgin, sent to overthrow the Lutherans, and (subsequently) to prevent the divorce of Queen Catherine. In 1527 Bocking caused Elizabeth to be removed to the priory of St. Sepulchre's, Canterbury, and informed Archbishop Warham that 'a voice had spoken in her in one of her trances, that it was the pleasure of God that he should be her ghostly father.' About the same time he caused a collection of the nun's oracles, drawn up under his direction, to be widely circulated in manuscript. He continued in Elizabeth's service for nearly six years, and led her to follow his example of railing and jesting 'like a frantic person against the king's grace, his purposed marriage, against his acts of parliament, and against the maintenance of heresies within this realm.' A few months after Henry VIII's marriage with Anne Boleyn (28 May 1533), the nun's continued denunciations of the king's conduct led Cromwell to arrest her on a charge of treason. On 25 Sept. Bocking and her other associates shared her fate. Bocking soon confessed to the imposture, and he, with six others, was hanged at Tyburn on 20 April 1534, in accordance with the terms of the act of attainder drawn up against all the nun's immediate supporters in the previous January. Cranmer, writing to Henry VIII, 13 Dec. 1533, described the powerful and baneful influence that Bocking exerted over the novices in the priory of Christ Church, Canterbury (CRANMER, *Letters*, Parker Society, 271). Sir Richard Morison very fiercely attacks Bocking, whom he misnames Joannes, in his 'Apomaxis Calumniarum . . . quibus Joannes Cocleus . . . Henrici Octavi . . . famam impetere . . . studuit,' 1538, ff. 74–5.

[Tanner's Bibl. Brit.; Wood's Fasti (Bliss), i. 36, 47; Oxf. Univ. Reg. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.), i. 83; and the authorities quoted under ELIZABETH BARTON.] S. L. L.

**BOCKING**, RALPH (*d.* 1270), Dominican, is stated to have been a native of Chichester. He was the private confessor of Richard Wych, who held the see of Chichester from 1245 till his death in 1253. Ralph lived for many years on very intimate terms with the bishop, and on the latter's canonisation, early in 1262, was requested by Isabel, countess of Arundel, and Robert de Kilwardby (chief of the Dominican order in England, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury) to write St. Richard's life. Ralph readily performed the task, and dedicated it to the Lady Isabel. His style is declamatory; but he utilises much information derived from the bishop, and he describes much that he himself witnessed. A thirteenth-century manuscript of the life is in the British Museum (*MS. Sloane*, 1772, ff. 25–70). It was printed in the Bollandists' 'Acta Sanctorum,' 1675, under 3 April. A popular abridgment of Ralph's life by John Elmer, manuscripts of which are extant in the British Museum (*MS. Cotton*, Tib. E, 1), in the Bodleian (*MS. Tanner*, 15), and at York, is printed in Capgrave's 'Nova Legenda Angliæ,' fol. 269 *b*. Bale attributes to Ralph a series of sermons, but of them nothing is now known.

[Hardy's Descriptive Catalogue, iii. 136-8, 179; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.; Bollandists' Acta Sanctorum, Aprilis, i. 282–318.] S. L. L.

**BOCKMAN**, R. (*fl.* 1750), portrait painter and mezzotint engraver, the initial of whose christian name is given by Füssli as C. or G., was known as an artist in Amsterdam, whence he appears to have come first to England. He worked in this country in the early part of the eighteenth century. He painted several portraits of the Duke of Cumberland, and a life-size half-length of Admiral Russell, which is in the hospital at Greenwich. He copied after Kneller, and engraved portraits in mezzotint after Vandyck, Vanloo, Dahl, Worsdale, and others. He painted and engraved (1743) a picture of 'St. Dunstan holding the Devil by the nose with the tongs.' His

widow applied for relief to the Society of Artists in 1769. Heinecken mentions amongst his portraits those of 'Thomas Chubb the Deist,' of 'Thomas Holles, duke of Newcastle,' of 'Charles, Lord Talbot,' and of 'William Walker.'

[Heinecken's Dictionnaire des Artistes, 1789; Füssli's Allgemeines Künstler-Lexikon, 1806; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists, 1878.] E. R.

**BOCLAND, GEOFFREY DE** (*fl.* 1195–1224), justice, was both a lawyer and a churchman. He was a justiciar in the years 1195–7, 1201–4, and 1218, in all which years fines were levied before him on the feast of St. Margaret at Westminster. As early as the beginning of John's reign he was connected with the exchequer, and as late as 1220 he was a justice itinerant in the county of Hereford. His ecclesiastical career begins in 1200, when he was archdeacon of Norfolk (not Norwich, as BLOMEFIELD, *Norwich*, i. 642). Between 1200 and 1216 the churches of Tenham and Pageham were granted him, and in the latter year, 25 March, he is found dean of St. Martin's-le-Grand, preferment which he obtained from the crown. He was concerned in the revolt of the barons in 1216, and twice in the year time and a safe-conduct were given him to appear before the king. In this year also his manor of Tacheworth in Herefordshire was forfeited and granted to Nicholas de Jelland. On Henry III's accession he was restored to his judicial position, and in 1224 he was still alive. In that year a claim was made against him by the archdeacon of Colchester for Newport, an important portion of his deanery, and he obtained a prohibition by writ against the archdeacon. Shortly before there had also been a dispute as to a vicarage in Colchester archdeaconry, that of Wytham, between Bocland and the canons of St. Martin's. The dean at last resigned whatever right he had to Eustace de Fauconbergh, bishop of London, who granted it to the canons of St. Martin's, ordaining a perpetual vicarage there; and the grant was confirmed in 1222 under the seals of the bishop, dean, and chapter of St. Paul's, and dean and canons of St. Martin's (NEWCOURT, *Repert.* ii. 675). But by February 1231 he was dead, and had been succeeded by Walter de Maitland as dean of St. Martin's. Maitland was appointed 14 Sept. 1225 (NEWCOURT). An elder brother of his, William de Bocland, married a daughter of one Geoffrey de Say, and sister-in-law of Geoffrey FitzPeter, and on the latter's death in 1214 Geoffrey de Bocland was ordered to sell to the king, at the market price, the corn and stock on Fitz Peter's estate at Berkhampstead. About the middle of the fourteenth century Maud, widow of William de Bocland, confirmed to the monastery of Walden the grant of the advowson of Essenham vicarage in the archdeaconry of Colchester (NEWCOURT, ii. 245).

[Foss's Lives of the Judges; Dugdale's Origines Juridiciales, 42; Le Neve, 219; Maitland's London, 767; Rot. de Liberat. 2 John, 8, De oblatis, 2 John, 89; Chart 2 John, 99.] J. A. H.

**BOCLAND, HUGH DE, or HUGH OF BUCKLAND** (*d.* 1119?), sheriff of Berkshire and several other counties, received his surname from the manor of Buckland, near Faringdon, of which he was tenant under the monastery of Abingdon. Before the death of William Rufus he was already sheriff of Berkshire, and he is stated in the Abingdon history to have been one of the persons who profited by the unjust transactions of Modbert, whom the king appointed to administer the affairs of the monastery in the interest of the royal revenues, during the period when the office of abbot was vacant. He was ordered by Henry I to restore to the abbey the possessions which he had in this manner wrongfully obtained. Notwithstanding this, the Abingdon historian gives Hugh a high character for uprightness and wisdom. The same authority states that he was held in great esteem by Henry I, and that he was sheriff of eight counties. Six of these the evidence of charters enables us to identify, viz. Berkshire, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, and Middlesex. It is sometimes stated that Hugh de Bocland was justiciar of England, but this assertion is extremely questionable. It is true that he is so described in the copy of Henry I's charter of liberties, which Matthew Paris quotes as having been read to the barons in 1213; but in the obviously more accurate copy of this charter given by the same historian under the date 1100, the designation of justiciar is wanting. The Abingdon chronicle also speaks of Hugh as 'justiciarius publicarum compellationum;' the precise import of this expression, however, is not clear. The statement in Foss's 'Lives of the Judges' that he was canon of St. Paul's is probably erroneous, although his name occurs (without date or reference to any authority) in the list of prebendaries of Harleston in Newcourt's 'Repertorium,' i. 151. He witnessed a St. Albans charter dated 1116, and also another charter of the same abbey, which Mr. Luard assigns, apparently on good grounds, to the year 1119. As we find from the Abingdon history that William de Bochelande (presumably a son of Hugh) was sheriff of Berkshire in 1120, it may be inferred that Hugh de Bocland died in 1119.

Another Hugh de Bocland, who may have been a grandson of the subject of this article, was sheriff of Berkshire from 1170 to 1176, and was one of the itinerant justices in 1173 and 1174.

[Chron. Mon. Abingdon, ed. Stevenson, ii. 5, 43, 117, 160; Matt. Paris, Chron. Maj. ed. Luard, ii. 115, 552, vi. 37; Rymer's Fœdera, ed. 1816, i. 9, 10, 12; Foss's Lives of the Judges, i. 107, 219.] H. B.

**BODDINGTON**, HENRY JOHN (1811–1865), artist, the second son of Edward Williams and his wife Anne, *née* Hildebrand, was born in London, of a very large family of artists. His paternal grandfather, Edward Williams, an engraver, married a sister of James Ward, R.A., the animal painter. and hence he was related to George Morland, R.A., and H. B. Chalon, who married other sisters of James Ward, and to John Jackson, R.A., who married that artist's daughter. A son of this engraver, also named Edward Williams, who, after a brief period of apprenticeship to a carver and gilder, established himself as an artist, was the father of seven sons, who all became landscape painters. To avoid confusion with their relatives and other artists of the same name, the second, fifth, and sixth of these sons took the names of (Henry John) Boddington, (Arthur) Gilbert, and (Sidney) Percy respectively.

Boddington was trained in no school; what teaching he had he received from his father, in whose studio he worked from childhood. In 1832, when just of age, he married Clara Boddington, whose name he adopted. After a few years of great poverty and struggle he became a very prosperous artist. He lived first at Pentonville, removed thence to Fulham, thence to Hammersmith, and finally in 1854 to Barnes. His earliest pictures were studied from the scenery of Surrey and the banks of the Thames. Work of his was first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1837, and from 1839 onwards one or two pictures by him were exhibited there every year until his death and four years after it. The rooms of the Society of British Artists in Suffolk Street, however, received the greater number of his productions. His name appears for the first time in the catalogue for 1837. In 1842 he became a member of the society, and afterwards exhibited there an average of ten pictures every year until his death. In 1843 he visited Devonshire, staying at Ashburton; in 1846 the English lakes; and in 1847, for the first time, North Wales, which, especially the country around Bettws and Dolgelly, was afterwards his favourite working-ground. He also painted in Scotland, Yorkshire, and other parts of England, but the subjects of most of his pictures are in the districts already named. He was never on the continent. Boddington preserved such a general level of passable merit that no one picture can be selected as excelling in a remarkable degree. He is not represented in any of the public galleries, nor—except one or two as woodcuts in the 'Illustrated London News'—have any of his works been engraved. He has perhaps more affinity with Constable than with any other of the leaders of our landscape art. His paintings are mostly taken from quiet English country life. He was a very rapid sketcher.

Boddington was of a humorous, amiable, and manly character. After suffering for several years from a progressive disease of the brain, he died at his house at Barnes 11 April 1865. His only child, Edwin Boddington, and several of his nephews are painters, and carry on the family tradition to another generation.

[Information from Mr. H. S. Percy; Our Living Painters (London, 1859); Redgrave's Dict. of Artists of the English School.] W. H-H.

**BODE**, JOHN ERNEST (1816–1874), divine, was born in 1816. His father was William Bode, of the post office; his mother was Mary, only daughter of the Rev. T. Lloyd, of Peterly House, Oxon. He was educated at Eton and the Charterhouse, 1830–4, where he became a scholar on the foundation. From the Charterhouse he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, and was the first to gain, in 1835, the Hertford scholarship, instituted the year before. He took his B.A. degree in 1837, when he was first class in classics, and his M.A. in 1840. He became a student and a tutor of his college, 1841–7, of which he was appointed censor in 1844, and acted as one of the public examiners in classics for the years 1846–1848. He was ordained deacon in 1841, and priest in 1843. In 1847 he was presented by his college to the rectory of Westwell, Oxfordshire; and on 22 July in the same year was married to Miss Hester Charlotte Lodge, of St. Nicholas, Guildford. In 1848 Bode was appointed one of the select preachers in the university, and on 12 Dec. 1850, being Founder's Day, preached a sermon at the Charterhouse Chapel, which was afterwards published as 'Our Schoolboy Days viewed through the Glass of Religion,' 8vo, London, 1850. In 1855 he preached the Bampton Lectures before the university of Oxford, published as 'The Absence of Precision in the Formularies of the Church of England, scrip-

tural and favourable to a State of Probation,' 8vo, Oxford, 1855. In 1857 Bode contested unsuccessfully with Mr. Matthew Arnold the chair of poetry at Oxford; his claims rested mainly on a volume of poems suggested by a course of reading of the old English and Scotch ballads from 1841, and published as 'Ballads from Herodotus, with an Introductory Poem,' 8vo, London, 1853; second edition, 'with four additional poems,' 1854. Bode also published 'Short Occasional Poems,' 8vo, London, 1858, and a smaller volume entitled 'Hymns from the Gospel of the Day, for each Sunday and the Festivals of Our Lord,' 12mo, Oxford, 1860. In 1860 Bode was presented by the governors of the Charterhouse to the living of Castle Camps, Cambridgeshire, at the rectory house of which he died suddenly, at the age of fifty-eight, on 6 Oct. 1874.

[Charterhouse, Lists of Scholars, 5 May 1830, and 2 May 1832; Charter-House, its Foundation and History, 1849; Graduates of Oxford, 1851; Honours Register of Oxford, 1883; Gent. Mag. September, 1811, &c.; Sussex Advertiser, 27 July 1847; Men of the Time, 1872; Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1874; English Churchman and Clerical Journal 15 Oct. 1874.] A. H. G.

**BODEN**, JOSEPH (*d.* 1811), lieutenant-colonel in the East India Company's service, founder of the Boden professorship of Sanskrit in the university of Oxford—whose name is spelt Bowden in Dodswell and Miles' 'Lists of the Indian Army'—was appointed lieutenant in the Bombay native infantry on 24 Nov. 1781. He became captain on 25 Oct. 1796, major on 12 Oct. 1802, and lieutenant-colonel on 21 May 1806. His name was borne at various times on the rolls of the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 8th, and 9th native infantry, and he held successively the offices of judge-advocate, aide-de-camp to the governor, quartermaster-general, and member of the military board at Bombay. There is no record of his field-service at the India Office. He retired from the service in 1807, and died at Lisbon, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, on 21 Nov. 1811. On the demise of his daughter his property went to the university of Oxford, under conditions recorded on a tablet placed by his executors in Trinity Church, Cheltenham, which bears the following inscription: 'In a vault beneath this church are deposited the remains of Eliz. Boden, who died 29 Aug. 1827, aged 19 years. By her decease the residuary property of her father, the late Lieutenant-colonel Joseph Boden, H.E.I.C. Bombay Establishment, now in the Court of Chancery and valued at 25,000*l.* or thereabouts, devolves to the University of Oxford, and, according to the following instructions extracted from his will, is to be "by that Body appropriated in and towards the erection and endowment of a professorship in the Sanskrit language at or in any or either of the Colleges of the said University, being of opinion that a more general and critical knowledge of the language will be the means of enabling my countrymen to proceed in the conversion of the natives of India in the Christian religion, by disseminating a knowledge of the Sacred scriptures among them, more effectually than by all other means whatever."' The offer was accepted by the university in convocation on 9 Nov. 1827, and the first election took place in 1832, when Professor H. H. Wilson was appointed to the Sanskrit chair. Four Sanskrit scholarships in connection with the same endowment were founded by decrees of the Court of Chancery in 1830 and 1860. Boden never wrote a book of any kind and was not himself a Sanskrit scholar (Monier Williams, in *Notes and Queries*, 5th ser. v. 414).

[India Office Records; Dodswell and Miles' Indian Army Lists; Notes and Queries, 5th ser. v. 414, 458; Gent. Mag. lxxxi. 2, 589; Gloucestershire Notes and Queries (London and Stroud), i. 2.] H. M. C.

**BODENHAM**, JOHN (*fl.* 1600), reputed editor of Elizabethan miscellanies, was concerned in the publication of 'Wits Commonwealth,' 1597, 'Wits Theater,' 1598, 'Belvedere, or the Garden of the Muses,' 1600, and 'England's Helicon,' 1600. It has been usually stated that he was the editor of these collections; but the truth appears to be that he merely planned the publication of the series, and left the editorial work to others, giving the benefit of his patronage and advice to the compilers, while they in turn were willing that he should receive such credit as the publications brought. Prefixed to 'England's Helicon' is a sonnet by 'A. B.' to 'his Loving Kinde Friend Maister John Bodenham,' which begins—

'Wits Common-wealth' the first fruites of thy paines
Drew on 'Wits Theater' the second sonne.

These lines would lead us to suppose that Bodenham was the editor of the collections of sententious extracts, 'Wits Commonwealth' and 'Wits Theater,' books which passed through many editions, and were very popular throughout the seventeenth century. But on turning to Nicholas Ling's epistle to Bodenham, prefixed to 'Wits Commonwealth,' we find that the material for that volume was chiefly collected by Ling, and that Bodenham had done little beyond sug-

gesting the publication of such a collection. In regard to 'Wits Theater' there is perfectly clear evidence that the editor was Robert Allott, who compiled 'England's Parnassus' [q. v.] A copy (preserved in the British Museum) of the 1599 edition of 'Wits Theater' contains an epistle overlooked by bibliographers, in which Robert Allott dedicates to Bodenham this 'collection of the flowers of antiquities and histories.' The anthology, 'Belvedere, or the Garden of the Muses,' 1600, has a prefatory sonnet by 'A. M.' (Antony Munday ?), in which Bodenham is addressed as

Art's lover, Learning's friend,
First causer and collectour of these floures,

words which imply that Bodenham had suggested the compilation of such an anthology, and had himself collected some materials for the volume. 'Belvedere' is of small interest, as the extracts are in most instances limited to a single couplet. The authors' names are not annexed to the extracts, but a general list is given at the beginning. A disparaging notice of 'Belvedere' occurs in an anonymous play, the 'Returne from Pernassus' (printed in 1606, but acted before the death of Queen Elizabeth); nevertheless, it appears to have enjoyed some popularity, and in 1610 a second edition was issued under the title of 'The Garden of the Muses,' the first title, 'Belvedere,' being dropped. 'England's Helicon,' 1600, the most delightful of early poetical miscellanies, preserves the choicest lyrics of Breton, Barnfield, Lodge, 'the shepherd Toney,' and others. Here first appeared the full text of the pastoral song, 'Come live with me and be my love,' with the name of 'C. Marlowe' subscribed. The editor of the collection appears to have been 'A. B.,' who concludes his prefatory sonnet to Bodenham with these lines:—

My paines heerein I cannot terme it great,
But what-so-ere, my love (and all) is thine.
Take love, take paines, take all remaines in me:
And where thou art my hart still lives with thee.

Following the sonnet is a prose epistle by the same 'A. B.,' to 'his very loving friends, M. Nicholas Wanton and M. George Faucet,' in which the writer says: 'Helicon, though not as I could wish, yet in such good sort as time would permit, having past the pikes of the presse, comes now to Yorke to salute her rightful Patrone first, and next (as his deare friends and kindsmen) to offer you her kinde service.' The 'rightful Patrone' must be Bodenham. In the face of 'A. B.'s' sonnet and epistle, it is strange that one authority after another should persist in saying that the editor of 'England's Helicon' was Bodenham. A second edition, containing nine additional pieces, appeared in 1614. A reprint of the second edition was published in 1812 under the editorship of Brydges and Haslewood, and a reprint of the first edition was included in Collier's 'Seven English Miscellanies,' 1867. Mr. W. J. Craig is preparing (1885) a new edition. Of Bodenham's life no particulars have been discovered.

[Corser's Collectanea Anglo-Poetica, ii. 298–310; Collier's Seven English Poetical Miscellanies, 1867; Collier's Bibliographical Account of Early English Literature, i. 70–3; Hazlitt's Handbook; England's Helicon, ed. Brydges and Haslewood, 1812.] A. H. B.

**BODKIN, Sir WILLIAM HENRY** (1791–1874), legal writer, son of Peter Bodkin, a member of a family long connected with the county of Galway, was born at Islington 4 Aug. 1791. His mother was a Sarah Gilbert, of Lichfield. He was educated at the Islington Academy. He was married in 1812 to Sarah Sophia, eldest daughter of Peter Raymond Poland, of Winchester Hall, Highgate. In 1821 we find him hon. secretary to the Society for the Suppression of Mendicity. He was called in 1826 to the bar by the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, of which society he afterwards became a bencher. For several years he went on the home circuit. He practised largely in criminal business at the Middlesex, Westminster, and Kentish sessions, and at the Central Criminal Court. He was made recorder of Dover in 1832. In the intervals of legal employment he busied himself, in his capacity of secretary to the Society for Suppression of Mendicity, with the poor laws. He wished to encourage the systematic giving of relief, but at the same time to extirpate the gross abuses to which the poor laws had become liable in his time. At the general election in 1841 he was returned to parliament in the conservative interest as the colleague of Mr. J. Stoddart Douglas in the representation of Rochester, defeating Lord Melgund, afterwards Earl of Minto, by a narrow majority of two votes. He was himself defeated by Twisden Hodges and Ralph Bernal [q. v.] at the next general election in 1847. He twice unsuccessfully contested the city of Rochester, having lost his seat through supporting Sir Robert Peel's free-trade measures. It is to Sir William Bodkin that the statute is due by which irremovable poor are made chargeable to the common fund of unions. Sir William's act was passed for one year only; but it has been continued and extended, and is, in fact, the foundation of the present system. In 1859 he was appointed assistant judge of the Middlesex sessions. In

1865 he married again (his first wife having died in 1848) Sarah Constance, daughter of Joseph Johnson Miles, J.P., of Highgate. In 1867 he was made a knight. Owing to an attack of cancer in the cheek, he resigned his office, some weeks before his death, to Mr. Edlin, Q.C. He died, aged 83, 26 March 1874, at his house, West Hill, Highgate, and was buried in the Highgate cemetery. For many years Sir William Bodkin was counsel to the treasury, and the president of the Society of Arts, of which he was one of the earliest and most zealous members. He was also a deputy lieutenant of Middlesex and chairman of the Metropolitan Assessment Sessions.

He is the author of: 1. 'Brief Observations on the Bill now pending in Parliament to amend the Laws relative to the Relief of the Poor in England,' London, 1821. 2. 'A Speech delivered at a Meeting of the Constituents at the Crown Inn, Rochester,' 8 Sept. 1841.

[Debrett's House of Commons, &c. 1872, p. 423; Cooper's Men of the Time, 8th ed.; Hampstead and Highgate Express, 28 March 1874; Times, 26 March 1874; Brit. Mus. Catal.] J. M.

**BODLEY**, Sir JOSIAS (1550?–1618), soldier and military engineer, was the fifth and youngest son of John Bodley of Exeter, of whose sons Sir Thomas Bodley was the eldest. The date of his birth is not known, but it was probably about 1550. His early youth was spent abroad with his family at Wesel and Geneva [see Bodley, Sir Thomas]. He had the same foreign education as the rest of his brothers, and figures with them as one of the correspondents of the learned Drusius. On the return of the family to England, he is said by Wood to have studied for a short time at Merton College, Oxford, but would seem to have left it without taking a degree. For a long interval nothing then is heard of him; we only know from a casual allusion by himself, in his 'Journey to Lecale,' to the Polish drinking customs of which he had been a witness, that he at some time visited Poland. He afterwards served in the English army in the Netherlands, and appears in 1598 as captain of a company of old troops withdrawn from Holland for service in Leinster against the great Earl of Tyrone. Thenceforward his life, with short intervals, was spent in military service in Ireland. In 1601, when governor of Newry, he distinguished himself by destroying a village on some small islet called Loghrorcan by Moryson, by means of arrows tipped with wild fire; and in the last months of the same year he was employed as trench-master at the siege of Kinsale, with an allowance of ten shillings per day. In 1603 he was engaged in a like capacity at Waterford, and in various garrisons in Ulster. On 28 May 1604, he had the custody of Duncannon Castle granted to him (by privy seal order of 15 Jan.), and resigned it in June 1606. On 25 March 1604 he was knighted by the lord deputy Mountjoy. In 1605 he was engaged on fortifications in Munster, and seems in that and following years to have been held in high repute for his skill in engineering. In 1607 he was in England, but returned to Ireland with an appointment from the privy council as superintendent of castles, at a stipend of twenty Irish shillings per day; in which work, in that and the next year, he says that he rode over seven hundred miles. The survey for the great Ulster plantation was entrusted to him, with others, in 1609, and was so well performed that in 1616 the king proposed to employ him in a renewed survey of the same province. But he complained in 1611 that he had had no share in the division, and prayed for a 'competent allowance' for the rest of his life. The prayer was answered on 3 Dec. 1612 by the issue of letters patent appointing him director-general of fortifications in Ireland for life. In November 1613 he was in England. He had probably come over in the earlier part of the year for the purpose of attending the funeral of his brother Thomas on 29 March, to whose library he had given in 1601 an astronomical sphere (which is now, by loan from the library, preserved in the new observatory at Oxford) and some other brass instruments. Sir Thomas in his will made a bequest to Josias of 100*l.* with some leasehold property in London, and a release from debt for loans. In 1615 he applied to Secretary Winwood for arrears of his allowance, which were ordered to be paid to him on 19 Jan. 1615–16, and in the application he says that he had served three apprenticeships in the army, a period which would carry back the date of his entering it to about the year 1594. But he had now reached the last years of his service, for on 9 Feb. 1617–18 we find that two successors were jointly appointed to the post of director of fortifications in the room of Bodley, deceased. His burial-place in Ireland has not been recorded.

In the catalogue of Sir James Ware's manuscripts (Dubl. 1648), two productions of his are mentioned. The first is entitled 'Descriptio (lepida) itineris d. Josiæ Bodleii ad Lecaliam in Ultonia anno 1602.' This copy is now in the British Museum, Add. MS. 4784, another copy is among the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian Library, and others are to be met with elsewhere. It is a jocose

description, in doggerel Latin, of a journey in company with Captains Toby Caulfield and John Jephson, from Armagh to Downpatrick (the barony of which was called Lecale) to keep Christmas with the governor there, Sir Richard Morrison. A description of the governor of Armagh is supposed to refer to the author himself. The passage runs: 'unus valde honestus homo, cum barba nigra, qui tractat omnes bene, secundum parvam habilitatem suam, et tractaret multo melius si haberet plus illius rei quam Angli vocant *meanes*.' He enlarges much in vindication of hard drinking and occasional, as distinct from habitual, drunkenness, and also of much tobacco-smoking. The tract is printed with a translation, and with notes which were never completed, in vol. ii. of the 'Ulster Journal of Archæology,' 1854, pp. 73–99. The second Ware MS. is said to be Observations in English on the forts in Ireland and on the colonies planted in Ulster. Where this manuscript is now preserved does not appear; but probably the tract may only consist of some of his official reports, very many of which are preserved among the state papers.

[Prince's Worthies of Devon; Calendars of the State Papers of Ireland, 1603–1625 (5 vols., 1872–80); Calendars of the Carew MSS., 1601–1624 (2 vols. 1870–3); Fynes Moryson's Itinerary (1617), part ii. pp. 25, 97–8; Liber Munerum Hiberniæ, vol. i. part ii. 106.] W. D. M.

**BODLEY, LAURENCE, D.D.** (*d.* 1615), canon of Exeter, was brother of Sir Thomas Bodley, being the third son of John Bodley. He was educated at Oxford, and took the degree of B.A. 21 Jan. 1565-6, and that of M.A. 9 July 1568, probably as a member of Christ Church, since he was entered as being a member of that society when created D.D. 30 March 1613, the day after he had attended the funeral of his brother. He was a canon of Exeter before 1588 (in which year the extant list of canons commences), and was also rector of Shobrooke, Devon. It was probably mainly through him that the dean and chapter of Exeter gave, in 1602, eighty-one early and valuable manuscripts from the library of their cathedral to the new library at Oxford, including (amongst other gifts of Bishop Leofric, the founder of the church) the well-known 'Leofric Missal.' In the will of his brother, Sir Thomas, he appears as the principal legatee among his kindred. He died 19 April 1615.

[Prince's Worthies of Devon; Wood MSS. E. 6, 9, and 29. in the Bodl. Libr.; Le Neve's Fasti, ed. Hardy; Macray's Annals of the Bodl. Libr.] W. D. M.

**BODLEY, Sir THOMAS** (1545–1613), diplomatist and scholar, is chiefly remembered as the founder at the close of his life of the library at Oxford to which his name is attached, and is little known for the many state embassies which gave him earlier importance in the eyes of his contemporaries. For our knowledge of his early life and education we are indebted to a short autobiographical sketch written in 1609, of which the original manuscript remains in the library he refounded (copies are of common occurrence), and which was first printed in 1647, and afterwards by Thomas Hearne in 1703. We learn from this that he was born at Exeter 2 March 1544-5; his parents were (John) Bodleigh or Bodley, 'descended from an ancient family of Bodleigh or Budleigh, of Dunscombe-by-Crediton, and (Joan) Hone, daughter of Robert Hone, of Ottery St. Mary. His father, who afterwards became noted as the recipient from Queen Elizabeth, in 1562, of a patent for seven years for the exclusive printing of the Geneva Bible, was, in the reign of Queen Mary, compelled, on account of his known protestantism, to seek safety in Germany, whither his wife and children followed him, settling first at Wesel, next at Frankfort, and finally at Geneva, in all which places there were large congregations of English refugees. At Geneva, at the age of twelve, young Bodley became an auditor of Ant. Chevallier in Hebrew, of Phil. Beroald in Greek, and of Calvin and Beza in divinity, besides having Robert Constantine, the author of a Greek lexicon, to read Homer with him privately in the house of a physician with whom he boarded. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth the family returned to England and settled at London, and Thomas was sent to Magdalen College at Oxford, entering there as a commoner under the tuition of Laurence Humphrey, D.D., afterwards president, whose religious teaching would be very much in accordance with that which had been inculcated at Geneva. In 1563 he took the degree of B.A., and in the same year was elected a probationer-fellow of Merton College, being admitted actual fellow in the year following. In 1565 he tells us that he commenced a Greek lecture in the college hall without stipend, encouraging thereby the still comparatively new study of which the early years of that century had seen the revival. His lecture gave such satisfaction that the society afterwards granted him an annual fee of four marks, and made the lectureship a permanent institution. He took the degree of M.A. in 1566, and then undertook in addition a public lecture in natural philosophy in the univer-

sity school. Three years later, in 1569, he was elected (under the system of open choice which commenced in that year, and continued until the better system of rotation was introduced by the Laudian statutes) one of the university proctors, and afterwards, to use his own words, 'supplied the place of the university orator,' that is, acted as deputy for one of his co-fellows of Merton, Arthur Atye, the actual public orator and principal of Alban Hall. With this his public employment in the university ceased, but not his own private study. He seems then to have specially devoted himself to Hebrew (probably under the eminent scholar, J. Drusius, who at that time lived for some few years in Merton College, and became intimate with Bodley and his brothers), and is said to have equalled, or even surpassed, most of his contemporaries in his knowledge of that language. Then, for the sake of acquiring modern languages and political knowledge, he obtained from his college and the crown in 1576 a license to travel, which was extended in 1578. By spending nearly four years in Italy, France, and Germany, he became a proficient in various languages, and particularly in Italian, French, and Spanish. Shortly after his return he was appointed a gentleman usher to the queen, but how he had gained her notice does not appear. His first attempt to enter into public life seems to have been unsuccessfully made in 1584, when he was recommended by Sir Francis Cobham for election to parliament as member for Hythe (*Fourth Report of Hist. MSS. Commission*, p. 430). In April of the next year, however, he received his first diplomatic commission, being then despatched to Denmark, chiefly with the view of engaging King Frederick II in a league with the Duke of Brunswick, the Landgrave of Hesse, and other protestant German princes (to whom he was next sent), to help Henry, king of Navarre, and the French Huguenots. A confidential mission to Henry III of France followed, when that sovereign fled from Paris to escape from the Duke of Guise in May 1588; upon this errand Bodley went in great secrecy, entirely unaccompanied, and having only autograph letters from the queen, the purport of which does not seem to be known, save only that the effect of the message 'tended greatly to the advantage . . . of all the protestants in France.' His marriage to a rich widow, named Ann Ball, daughter of a Mr. Carew of Bristol, appears to have taken place in the preceding year, 1587, since on the monument which he erected to her memory in the church of St. Bartholomew the Less, Smithfield, after her death in June 1611, he says that they had lived together for twenty-four years. This proves Anthony à Wood to be mistaken in saying that the marriage took place about 1585. That he had shown great ability in the conduct of these several embassies is proved by his being despatched to the Hague very soon after his return from France as the queen's permanent resident in the United Provinces, a mission then of paramount importance, when the Netherlands were the continental field in which the power of Spain was to be met and worsted. Here, according to stipulations made with the queen, he was admitted as a member of the council of state, taking place next to Count Maurice of Nassau, and having the right of voting on all questions—privileges which were retained, as Clarendon tells us (*Hist. Reb.* bk. i.), until the commencement of the reign of Charles I, Sir Dudley Carleton being the last English representative to whom they were accorded. In this difficult post he remained for seven years, from 1589 to 1596, and in his autobiography he takes great credit to himself for the skill and circumspection with which he composed dangerous jealousies and discontents, chiefly caused by 'the insolent demeanour of some of her highness's ministers' (amongst whom he, no doubt, specially refers to the Earl of Leicester), and he avers that, in consequence, he seldom afterwards received any set instructions, but was left to his own discretion in the management of affairs. But as early as 1592 he began to grow weary of the work, and begged to be recalled, only, however, obtaining a short respite in 1593. In 1594 his brother Miles, who had for five years conducted business for him in England (for his wife appears to have joined him abroad in 1589, when a ship was provided for her passage), died suddenly, and he renewed his application and obtained again a short leave of absence, returning in January 1595. In June and July he was again in England, and in August was back at his post. But it appears from several printed letters that the queen expressed dissatisfaction at some of his recommendations; indeed, he heard one day, 'for his comfort,' that she had wished, in her wonted Tudor fashion, 'that he were hanged;' and abroad the Dutch were dilatory and difficult to persuade, and so he pressed again and again for a recall. Burghley and Essex both were urging at home that he should be made secretary of state, although their mutual illwill and opposition resulted in Burghley's at last hindering what he found Essex recommending. So at length Bodley obtained the welcome recall, and made his final return to England in the summer of 1596, weary of statecraft and diplomacy, which he never resumed. In 1598, indeed,

it was proposed that he should accompany Lord Buckhurst in May to Abbeville, to conclude a truce between Spain and the United Provinces, and he was spoken of again for a like errand in October; but he did not consent to go, and the last attempt to draw him back to office was made as late as January 1604-5, when, under a fresh sovereign, the second Cecil, the lord treasurer, pressed him to become secretary of state, but could not prevail. Sir Thomas, for such he had become by King James's knighting him soon after his accession, was then busied with that greater work which made the closing years of his life eclipse all that had gone before.

It was on 23 Feb. 1597-8 that he wrote his formal letter to the vice-chancellor at Oxford, offering to restore to its former use that room which was all that then remained of the old public library, to which Duke Humphrey of Gloucester had been a chief benefactor. But for some time before, when resolving to keep, as he himself says, 'out of the throng of court contentions,' he had been considering how he could still best 'do the true part of a profitable member of the state,' and had concluded at last 'to set up my staff at the library door in Oxon . . . which then in every part lay ruined and waste.' His offer was gratefully accepted by the university, and only a fortnight afterwards Dudley Carleton writes (in one of his gossipping letters preserved in the State Paper Office) that the proposal met with great favour amongst Bodley's countrymen of Devonshire, 'and every man bethinks himself how by some good book or other he may be written in the scroll of the benefactors.' We see by this how earnestly at once Bodley began to solicit help from his 'great store of honourable friends.' And the help came abundantly in the kind he most needed. As to money he had 'some purse-ability to go through with the charge,' although in but one year's time Carleton writes that the library had already cost him much more money than he expected, 'because the timber works of the house were rotten, and had to be new made.' But books poured in from donors in all parts of England and abroad for some time. Bodley employed Bill, a London bookseller, to travel on the continent as his agent for purchases there; while at home, in 1610, the Stationers' Company agreed to give a copy of every book which they published. The indefatigable industry which he displayed in the prosecution of his work, and the attention to matters of minute detail, as well as to the broad principles on which his library should be based (betokening one practised in schools of careful forethought and business habits), are largely shown in his draft of statutes and in his letters to his first librarian, Thomas James, which were published by Hearne in 1703 under the title of 'Reliquiæ Bodleianæ.' The library was solemnly opened with full formality on 8 Nov. 1603, and in 1604 King James I granted letters patent, styling the library by Bodley's name (a distinction well deserved for him who had now founded the first practically public library in Europe; the second, that of Angelo Rocca at Rome, being opened only in this same year 1604), and giving license for the holding of lands in mortmain. In the following year the king himself visited the library, with a full appreciation alike of the founder and the foundation, and repeated his visit in 1614. The first catalogue, a small but thick quarto volume of 655 pages, appeared in 1605, when already the old fifteenth-century room was beginning to be found too small; and consequently five years later the addition of an eastern wing was commenced, which was completed in 1612. In 1611 Bodley began the permanent endowment of the library by attaching to it a farm in Berkshire and some houses in the city of London; the former is still the property of the library, but the latter were sold in 1853. After 1611 Bodley's health was failing fast. He had long been afflicted with the stone, and complicated disorders (ague, dropsy, &c.) are spoken of as being now superadded. And so after a lingering decay he died at his London house on 28 Jan. 1612–3 (a year and a half after the death of his wife), aged, as he says in his will dated 2 Jan., '67 complete and more.' Having no children he made the university his chief heir, provoking, however, thereby sharp, and in some measure just, censure from his contemporaries for his neglect of relatives and friends. John Chamberlain, a friend to whom nothing was bequeathed, speaks with great bitterness in letters to Sir R. Winwood and Sir Dudley Carleton on the subject, saying 'he was so carried away with the vanity and vainglory of his library that he forgat all other respects and duties almost' (Winwood, *Memorials*, iii. 429; *Cal. Dom. State Papers*, 1611–18, p. 169). But the will is full of legacies to his relatives, servants, and others, although probably not in the proportion that was expected. To his brothers, Laurence [q. v.] and Sir Josias [q. v.], bequests were made in money and houses. The four sons of his deceased brother Miles and the children of his sisters Prothasy Sparry, Alce Carter, and Sybill Culverwell, and his wife's children by her first husband, are all remembered. But one sister is altogether ignored, who had offended her brothers by eloping with a poor minister named John

Burnett, who afterwards lived at Standlake and Ducklington in Oxfordshire, and whose grandchildren in the next century petitioned the university for relief, as being very poor and infirm labouring people.

Bodley was buried on 29 March 1613 in the chapel of his college, Merton, as he had desired in his will, with great ceremony, having bequeathed 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the purpose of providing mourning for many persons (including sixty-seven poor scholars) and a dinner. Two volumes of academic verses were printed in commemoration of him—the one written by members of his own college, the other by members of the university in general—as well as a funeral oration, delivered by Sir Isaac Wake, the public orator. In 1615 a monument was erected in Merton chapel, executed by Nicholas Stone, a well-known sculptor, for which Bodley's executor, William Hakewill, paid 200*l.* The library contains a very fine full-length portrait (several times engraved), which has been assigned, but (as dates show) incorrectly, to Corn. Jansen, as well as one other very inferior portrait and a marble bust.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon.; Reliquiæ Bodleianæ, 1703; Lodge's Portraits, where one of Bodley's despatches is printed from a Harl. MS.; Macray's Annals of the Bodleian Library, 1868; Bodley's will (a contemporary copy) in Bodl. MS. Addit. A. 186; Calendars of the Domestic State Papers; Notes and Queries, 6th series, ii. 423. Twenty-nine letters are printed in vol. i. of Collins's Sidney Papers, 1746, and there are some in Murdin's Burghley State Papers, 1759; reports of his negotiations and several letters are among the Marquis of Bath's MSS. at Longleat.]

W. D. M.

**BOECE or BOETHIUS, HECTOR** (1465?-1536), belonged to the family of Boyis, or Bois, of Panbride in Angus, the common form of Boece being a retranslation of the Latin Boethius. His father was probably Alexander Boyis, who appears as a burgess of Dundee about the end of the fifteenth century in several entries in the Great Seal Register. Boece calls Dundee his country ('patria'), and alludes to the Panbride family as a cadet when he mentions that the estate, along with the hand of a coheiress, was given to his great grandfather, Hugh, whose father had fallen at Dupplin. From Dundee he took the designation of Deidonanus, accepting ambitiously, says Buchanan, the common derivation of Deidonum for the town at the mouth of the Tay, which that writer derives from Tao Dunum, the Hill of Tay. From Dundee, where he received his first education, Boece passed, like many of his countrymen, to Paris, then the most frequented university in Europe. Assuming his birth to have been in 1465, its probable but not certain date, it is not likely that the commencement of his studies at Paris was later than 1485. After finishing his undergraduate course under the severe discipline of the college of Montaigu, reorganised in 1483 on the principle of monastic poverty by James Standone, a native of Brabant, an active educational reformer, and at one time rector of the university, Boece became a regent, or professor, in this college, probably from 1492 to 1498. He commemorates amongst his contemporaries in the college Peter Syrus, the theologian; Peter Rolandus, his instructor in logic; John Gasserus, the canonist—names now forgotten; but also one which will live as long as literature, Erasmus, 'the splendour and ornament of our age.' Thirty-two years later, Erasmus in a complimentary letter congratulates Boece, then principal of King's College in Aberdeen, upon the progress Scotland had made in the liberal arts, and sent him a catalogue of his works. In another letter of a humorous turn, while disclaiming the title of poet which Boece had given him, he communicated two attempts in poetry under strict injunctions not to publish them. Of his own countrymen then studying in Paris, Boece mentions Patrick Panter, another of the worthies of Angus, afterwards secretary of James IV and abbot of Cambuskenneth, to whom the king entrusted the education of his natural son, Alexander Stewart, before sending him abroad to finish it under Erasmus; Walter Ogilvy, celebrated for oratory; George Dundas, a learned scholar both in Greek and Latin, afterwards grand-master in Scotland of the Knights of Jerusalem; and John Major, the theologian, logician, and historian, who, returning like Boece to Scotland, introduced the new learning in Glasgow and St. Andrews, and had Knox and Buchanan for pupils. About 1498 Boece became acquainted with William Elphinstone, bishop of Aberdeen since 1483–4, who had served in several high offices at home as well as embassies abroad, and had kept up his knowledge of what was passing in the French universities. Elphinstone had himself taught law, both at Paris and Orleans, between 1462 and 1471, and he now required Boece's aid in carrying out the favourite project of his old age, the foundation of a university in Aberdeen. Four years before, Elphinstone had obtained a bull from Pope Alexander VI at the request of James IV, on a preamble stating that the north parts of his kingdom were inhabited by a rude, illiterate, and savage people, and erecting in the city of old Aberdeen a 'studium generale' and uni-

versity for theology, canon and civil law, medicine and the liberal arts, and any other lawful faculty, to be there studied and taught by ecclesiastical and lay masters and doctors in the same manner as in Paris and Bologna, and for conferring on deserving persons the degrees of bachelor, licentiate, doctor, and all other degrees. The office of chancellor was conferred by the bull on the bishop and his successors. The graduates were given liberty to teach without further examination, and statutes were to be framed by the chancellor, rector, resident doctors, with a competent number of licentiates in each faculty, and circumspect students, along with two, at least, of the king's council. The next ten years were occupied by Elphinstone, with the advice of Boece, in preliminary arrangements, and in obtaining endowments. In 1505 Elphinstone, aided by the king, the canons of his cathedral—especially Scherar, prebendary of Clatt—and others, was able to carry out his design by the foundation of the collegiate church dedicated to St. Mary in the Nativity within the university, known later as King's College. The foundation was to consist of thirty-six persons in all, which did not, of course, preclude the participation of other persons in the studies besides the foundationers. Of these four were entitled to be doctors in the respective faculties of theology, canon law, civil law, and medicine. The doctors, along with two masters in the faculty of arts, were to be the regents, or rulers, as well as teachers. Besides the doctors there were to be five masters of arts prosecuting their studies for a theological degree, thirteen poor scholars studying for a degree in arts, eight chaplains and four choristers. To the doctor in theology who was also to be principal a salary of forty merks was assigned. For each of the doctors in canon and civil law thirty, and for the doctor of medicine twenty merks were deemed sufficient, and the same sum was allowed to one of the masters of arts who was to be sub-principal; another of the masters who was to teach grammar had the prebend of the church of St. Mary ad Nives; twelve of the poor scholars had twelve merks apiece, and the thirteenth 5*l.* from Scherar's endowment. Other provisions were made for the masters studying theology, the chaplains, and the choristers. All the members of the college had rooms provided for them within the college except the canonist, mediciner, the master of arts who taught grammar, and the sub-principal, who had rooms without the college. The principal and students of theology, after becoming bachelors, were to read theology every reading-day, and to preach six times a year to the people, and, before becoming bachelors, every Lord's day and holiday in Latin to the students. The regents in arts were to instruct in the liberal sciences like those in Paris; the canonist, civilian, and mediciner after the manner of that university and Orleans.

Dr. Johnson, disciplined in the school of poverty, but of English poverty, smiled at the emoluments of Boece, which he estimates at 2*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* of sterling money. 'In the present age of trade and taxes it is difficult even for the imagination so to raise the value of money, or so to diminish the demands of life, as to suppose four and forty shillings a year an honourable stipend; yet it was probably equal not only to the needs, but to the rank of Boethius.' Scotch writers anxious to defend their country from the imputation of poverty have rejoined that forty merks was, having regard to the comparative cost of living then, equivalent to 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling, but it is difficult to estimate the purchasing power of money in a particular age and country. The salaries of King's College were certainly on a moderate scale, and in this respect the example of the college of Montaigu was not forgotten. Want of wealth did not diminish the zeal for learning of Boece and his coadjutors. He summoned to his aid William Hay, his schoolfellow at Dundee, and fellow-student in Paris, who became sub-principal, and succeeded to the principalship after Boece's death. He was received kindly by the canons, who at Aberdeen, as well as in other cathedral cities, had already done something to supply the want of a university by lecturing on theology, law, and arts. Two continued to teach in the university—Alexander Hay (who had been master of the grammar school), and James Ogilvy, as professors of civil law. Boece's brother Arthur also taught law; Alexander Galloway, rector of Kinkell, the man-of-business of Bishop Elphinstone, was lecturer on the canon law; John Adams, afterwards the head of the Friars Preachers, was professor of theology; Henry Spittal, a kinsman of Elphinstone, taught philosophy; and John Vaus, a pupil of the Aberdeen School, Latin grammar, the first of the long race of Scottish grammarians. In the science and art of healing, besides Gray the mediciner, Boece himself had some proficiency, and we hear of his being consulted by Robert Chrystal, abbot of Kinlos, on his deathbed, when he made the acquaintance of John Ferrerius, a monk of that foundation, who afterwards wrote a short addition to his history. History was not specially taught, for it did not enter into the mediæval curriculum; but no more assiduous collector of its materials could be found in Scotland than

Bishop Elphinstone. It was to this study, apart from his engrossing duties as first principal, that Boece devoted himself. A manuscript of John of Fordun, the earliest extant chronicler of Scotland, presented by him to the college, is still preserved, and it was on Elphinstone's collections that his own history of Scotland was based.

The first publication of Boece was the lives of the Bishops of Mortlach and Aberdeen, printed at Paris in 1522 by Iodocus Badius, with the well-known imprint of his press. The most interesting portion, the memoir of his patron, Elphinstone, who had died eight years before, unable to survive Flodden, gives many incidental notices of Boece's own life and studies. The lives are written in a simpler and purer style than his history, and the legendary element so conspicuous in his history is almost absent. The next and only other printed book of Boece was his history of Scotland from the earliest times to the accession of James III, published by Badius in 1527, and of which a second edition, with the continuation of Ferrerius down to the death of that king, was printed at Lausanne, and published at Paris in 1574. Prior to this no history of Scotland had been printed except the compendium of Major. The chronicles of Wyntoun and John of Fordun were in manuscripts widely dispersed, but not widely known; and now for the first time the annals of Northern Britain could be bought by any one who could afford the comparatively cheap price asked by the Parisian printers of that day. They were related in a style which the admirers of Boece compared to Livy, and followed the model of the earlier books of the great Roman historian in sacrificing accuracy to a flowing narrative adapted to the public for whom it was written. This accounts for its rapid popularity. It was translated, at the request of James V, between 1530 and 1533, into Scottish prose by John Bellenden, archdean of Moray, employed about the same time in the translation of Livy, and printed in 1536 at Edinburgh by Thomas Davidson. A metrical version of Boece's history in the Scottish dialect was also made at the same time, but not published until recently, from the manuscript in the university of Cambridge. In 1577 it was done into English for Holinshed's chronicles by William Harrison, who naïvely excuses himself as a divine for applying his time to civil history: 'This is the cause wherefore I have chosen rather only with the loss of three or four dayes to translate Hector out of the Scottish (a tongue verie like unto ours) than with more expense of time to devise a newe or follow the latin copy.' In the next generation Buchanan, not unwilling to cavil at Boece, used his history as material for his own more elaborate work. The English, Welsh, and Irish historians, who had a special quarrel with Boece for the antiquity which he ascribed to the Scots by adopting as historic the myth of Scota the daughter of Pharaoh, attacked his credit even before it began to be weighed in the scales of criticism. The epigram of Leland still sticks:—

Hectoris historici tot quot mendacia scripsit
Si vis ut numerem, lector amice, tibi,
Me jubeas etiam fluctus numerare marinos
Et liquidi stellas connumerare poli.

That part of his narrative prior to the reign of Malcolm Canmore is as unreliable as the early books of Livy, and even when he comes to times nearer his own he is apt to follow tradition without examination of its probability. Father Innes in the last century and Mr. Skene in this have done the work of Niebuhr, and traced the origin of the mythic and traditional Scottish story. By the aid of the earliest sources, the chronicles of the Picts and Scots of Wyntoun and Fordun, they have deciphered at least a part of the true history.

The gravest charge against Boece, that he invented the authorities on whom he relies—Veremundus, a Spaniard, archdeacon of St. Andrews, and John Campbell, whose manuscripts, originally preserved in Iona, he says he procured access to through the Earl of Argyle and his kinsman, John Campbell of Lundy, the treasurer—though long accepted, must now be deemed at least not proven, and probably unfounded. These manuscripts no longer exist, but his statement as to them could have been contradicted by persons living when he wrote, if it was untrue; and Chambers of Ormond, a Scottish historian of the reign of Mary, makes independent reference to Veremundus, possibly one of the unnamed earlier chroniclers to whom Wyntoun frequently alludes. The two other authorities he specifies are Turgot, the bishop of St. Andrews, author of the 'Life of Queen Margaret,' and the abbot of Inchcolm, who is known to be Bower, the continuator of Fordun, in whose pages many of the statements for which Boece has been censured are to be found. Of the credulity shown in his history the story of the stranded trees on which the clack or barnacle geese (see Max Müller's *Lectures*, &c., ii. 584) grew, is only one of many samples. Boece was always more ready to believe than to doubt, and a striking contrast to his contemporary Major. Dr. Johnson probably gives a fair verdict,

though it may be thought somewhat lenient. 'His history is written with elegance and vigour, but his fabulousness and credulity are justly blamed. His fabulousness, if he was the author of the fictions, is a fault for which no apology can be made, but his credulity may be excused in an age in which all men were credulous. Learning was then rising on the world, but eyes so long accustomed to darkness were too much dazzled with its light to see anything distinctly. The first race of scholars in the fifteenth century, and for some time after, were for the most part learning to speak rather than to think, and were therefore more studious of elegance than of truth.' As a reward for his history, Boece received the degree of doctor from the university in 1528, a compliment of a tun of wine or 20*l.* Scots, to help to buy him bonnets, from the town of Aberdeen, which had a little earlier presented him to the chaplaincy of St. Andrew's altar in the church of St. Nicholas. He received a royal pension of 50*l.* Scots in 1527, and two years later the same or a grant of similar amount, until the king presented him to a benefice of 100 merks Scots. The last payment of this pension was at Whitsunday 1534, when he probably obtained a gift of the rectory of Tiree in Buchan, which he held to his death in 1536. He appears before this, in 1528, to have held the vicarage of Tullynessle, one of the gifts of James IV to King's College. He had two brothers, Arthur, the lawyer, one of the first senators of the College of Justice, and Walter, a parson of the church of St. Mary ad Nives in Aberdeen. The last act of his life of which we have evidence on record is his being party to a marriage contract between Isabella Boyis, probably a daughter of Arthur, and the son of John Brabaner, a burgess of Aberdeen, on 18 Jan. 1535. He was buried on the north side of Elphinstone's tomb, before the high altar of the chapel at King's College. His coat of arms, a saltire and chief, is one of three on the south wall without motto, but with the letters 'H B ob. 1536.'

The portrait hung on the stair of the Senate Hall, and which has been engraved as that of Boece, is of doubtful authenticity. Lord Hailes declared that his countrymen were reformed from popery, but not from Boece, but now that the latter reformation has been accomplished we may do justice to his real merits as we do to those of the mediæval church. His learning and zeal co-operated with the liberality of Elphinstone in laying the foundation of the university which has diffused culture in the northern districts of Britain. A love of historical studies dating from his time has continued to mark the Aberdonian scholars, who have contributed more to Scottish history than the inhabitants of any other part of Scotland.

[The best life is by Irving in his Lives of Scottish Writers, but the records of the university and town of Aberdeen, the works of Erasmus, and the History of the University of Paris, should be consulted. The editions of Boece's History are mentioned above. His Vitæ Episcoporum Murthlacensium et Aberdonensium, originally printed 1522, was reprinted by the Bannatyne Club in 1825. Bellenden's translation of the History, printed in black letter by 'Thomas Davidson,' was reprinted at Edinburgh in 1821, with a biographical introduction by Thomas Maitland, Lord Dundrennan.] Æ. M.

**BOEHM, ANTHONY WILLIAM** (1673–1722), German chaplain at St. James's, was the son of the Rev. Anthony Boehm, minister of Oestorff, in the county of Pyrmont, Germany, and was born 1 June 1673. After courses of education at Lemgo and Hameln, he entered in 1693 the then newly founded university of Halle. In 1698 he was called to Arolsen, the seat of the Count of Waldeck, to educate the count's two daughters in the principles of Christianity; but, the liberality of his religious opinions having aroused the hostility of certain ecclesiastics, the count felt constrained, in opposition to his better judgment, to dispense with his services. Shortly afterwards he received an invitation to become chaplain to the Duchess-dowager of Coburg, but he finally resolved to respond to the request of some German families in London, who were desirous of obtaining German instruction for their children. He set out for London 25 Aug. 1701, and after spending some months in the strenuous study of English, he opened his school in February 1702. He met with fair success, but his office was by no means a lucrative one. It so happened, however, that on his way to England he had made the acquaintance of Henry William Ludolf, secretary to Prince George of Denmark, and when the prince, at the request of Queen Anne, resolved to introduce the common prayer book into his own chapel, Boehm, on the recommendation of the secretary, was appointed assistant chaplain to read the prayers, which the then chaplain found too hard for him. After the death of the prince the service was continued at the chapel as before, and on the accession of George I no alteration was made, 'so that,' in the words of his biographer, 'he continued his pious labours to his dying day, which, after three or four days' illness, happened at Greenwich 27 May 1722, in the forty-ninth year of his age.' He was buried

in Greenwich churchyard, where a monument was erected to his memory. Boehm was a very voluminous author. Besides a large number of works in German, many translations, and various editions of other authors, he published 'Enchiridion Precum cum Introductione de natura Orationis,' 1707, 2nd edition 1715; a volume of 'Discourses and Tracts;' 'The Duty of the Reformation,' 1718; 'The Doctrine of Godly Sorrow,' 1720; 'Plain Directions for reading the Holy Bible,' 1708, 2nd edition 1721; 'The First Principles of practical Christianity, in Questions and Answers, expressed in the very Words of Scripture,' 1708, 2nd edition 1710. He also left a number of works in manuscript.

[The collected writings of Boehm were published at Altona in 1731–2 by the Rev. J. J. Rambach, professor of divinity at Halle, accompanied with a preface and memoirs. These memoirs, translated into English by John Christian Jacobi, appeared at London 1735; they contain a full list of his various publications and manuscripts. A condensation of the memoirs is given in Wilford's Memorials of Eminent Persons.] T. F. H.

**BOGAN**, ZACHARY (1625–1659), author, was the third son of William Bogan, of Gatcombe House, Little Hempston, near Totnes, who married Joane, one of the daughters and heirs of Zachary Irish, of Chudleigh. He was born at Gatcombe in the summer of 1625, and received the rudiments of his education under a well-known schoolmaster who lived a few miles distant from his father's house. When only just turned fifteen he was admitted a commoner of St. Alban Hall, Oxford (Michaelmas term 1640), and on 26 Nov. in the following year was chosen a scholar of Corpus Christi College; but the civil war drove him soon after to his father's house in the country. In 1646 he returned to his college, and on 21 Oct. took his B.A. degree, becoming M.A. on 19 Nov. 1650. In the year after he had taken his first degree he was elected a fellow of his college, and in 1649 was recognised as fellow by the parliamentary visitors of the university. Whilst his energies lasted, and he was able to act as one of the college tutors, he had under his charge many pupils afterwards eminent as antiquaries and divines. But a constitution naturally weak and a disposition prone to melancholy (both of which drawbacks were often feelingly referred to in the prefaces to his works) were enfeebled by ill-health, aggravated by excessive study. After much bodily suffering he died, in his college at Oxford, 1 Sept. 1659, and was buried in the middle of the north cloister belonging to the college and adjacent to the south side of the chapel, when a funeral discourse was preached over the grave by one of the fellows. His portion as a younger son was 1,500*l.* He left on his death a third of that amount to the city of Oxford for the benefit of its poor, in acknowledgment of which gift his portrait was painted and hung up in the council-chamber, and it may still be seen in the town-hall. His library was left to Mr. Agas, the rest of his property passed to his elder brother. Bogan was a great-nephew of Sir Thomas Bodley.

Bogan's skill in languages was universally recognised in his lifetime, and had not his years been prematurely cut short, his learning would have made a permanent mark in literature. His works were: 1. 'A View of the Threats and Punishments recorded in the Scriptures,' 1653, which he dedicated to his 'honoured father.' 2. 'Meditations of the Mirth of a Christian Life and the Vaine Mirth of a Wicked Life,' 1653, dedicated to his 'honoured mother.' 3. An addition of four books on 'customs in marriages, burials, feastings, divinations, &c.' to the 'Archæologiæ Atticæ' of Francis Rous the younger, which was first added to the original work in 1649, but without any mention of his name, probably because it was chiefly compiled in his undergraduate days. The addition was acknowledged as Bogan's in the subsequent editions. 4. 'Homerus Ἑβραίζων, sive comparatio Homeri cum Scriptoribus Sacris, quoad normam loquendi.' To which was added, 'Hesiodus Ὁμηρίζων,' 1658. The preface was signed from his father's house in Devonshire October 1657. 5. 'A Help to Prayer, both Extempore and by a Set Forme,' which was written in 1651, but not published until 1660, when it was edited by Daniel Agas. A long epistle by Bogan to Edm. Dickinson is appended to the latter's 'Delphi Phœnicizantes,' a work popular in Germany and Holland, and written to show that all that was famous at Delphi was based on the history of Joshua and the sacred writings. Bogan had intended to publish works on the Greek particles, and on the best use of the Greek and Latin poets, and the former was nearly finished when he was seized by his last illness

[Prince; Bliss's Wood, iii. 476–7; Visitation of Devon, 1620 (Harl. Soc. 1872), p. 37; Register of Visitors of Oxford University (Camden Soc. 1881), p. 494; Wood's History of Colleges at Oxford, 1786, p. 413; Bibliotheca Cornub. ii. 601; Didot's Nouvelle Biographie Universelle.] W. P. C.

**BOGDANI** or **BOGDANE**, JAMES (*d.* 1720), painter, was born in Hungary, the son of a deputy from the states of that country

to the emperor. He received no professional training, but by the force of his natural abilities attained to a considerable degree of excellence as a painter of still-life and birds. He came at an early age to this country, where he was for some time known only as 'The Hungarian.' Queen Anne patronised him, and he made a fortune by the practice of his art; but in his later years he experienced a series of misfortunes which reduced him to poverty; and, after a residence of nearly fifty years in England, he died in London in 1720. His pictures and goods were sold by auction at his house, the sign of the Golden Eagle, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. There are at Hampton Court eight pictures by Bogdani, some of which were expressly painted for the panels in the 'King's Closet.'

[Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting (Wornum), p. 629; Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters, ed. Davenport (1852); Redgrave's Dictionary of Artists (1878); MS. notes in British Museum.]

L. F.

**BOGLE**, GEORGE (1746–1781), diplomatist, was the youngest son of George Bogle, of Daldowie, near Bothwell, Lanarkshire, and Anne, daughter of Sir John Sinclair, baronet, of Stevenson, Haddingtonshire, and was born 26 Nov. 1746. He received his early education at Haddington and Glasgow, and, after attending the university of Edinburgh from November 1760 to April 1761, was sent to a private school at Enfield for three years. In June 1765 he entered as clerk the counting-house of Bogle & Scott, of which his eldest brother was the head, where he remained till, in 1769, he obtained an appointment in the service of the East India Company. From Warren Hastings, the governor of Bengal, he received, on 10 Oct. 1772, the appointment of assistant secretary to the board of revenue: on 9 March of the following year, that of registrar to the Sadr Diwáni Adálat, the court of appeals for the natives, and soon afterwards that of secretary to the select committee. Having won by his abilities and character the special approval of Warren Hastings, he was, 13 May 1774, selected to act as envoy to the Lama of Tibet, with the view of opening up commercial and friendly intercourse between that country and the plains of India. He and his companions were the first Englishmen to cross the Tsanpu in its upper range, and not only was he completely successful in his mission, but formed a strong personal friendship with the Lama, with whom he continued to correspond after his return to India. Notwithstanding, however, that his important services were admitted by all parties, he remained, after his return in 1775, for some time practically without employment, on account of the factions against Hastings, until the latter, by the death of one of the council in September 1776, was able to secure a majority of votes. On 12 Nov. following Bogle was appointed to superintend the arrangements in connection with the renewal of the leases of the company's provinces, and was also made commissioner of lawsuits. In 1779 he was appointed collector of Rangpúr, where he established a fair, which was much frequented by Bhutan merchants, and was continued for many years. At the request of Warren Hastings he had agreed to undertake a second mission to Tibet, but the news that the Lama had gone on a visit to Pekin caused it to be postponed, and the death of Bogle, 3 April 1781, at Calcutta, where he had been called to serve on a committee of revenue, prevented it being carried out. From Gleig's 'Memoirs of Warren Hastings' (ii. 19) we learn that Hastings sent to Dr. Samuel Johnson a copy of Bogle's journal in Tibet, to obtain his opinion on the propriety of publishing it. There is no information as to what Johnson advised, but from a communication to the Royal Society in April 1777 it would appear that Bogle intended to publish it, although the multiplicity of matters engaging his attention prevented him carrying out his purpose. A volume of manuscripts which his executors had given to Alex. Dalrymple, geographer to the East India Company, in 1792, to prepare for the press, was never published, and at the sale of Dalrymple's library was bought by Lord Valentia. After the Arley Castle sale it came into the possession of the trustees of the British Museum (*Add. MS.* 19283). Another copy of the journal of Bogle is said to have been presented to the Royal Society.

[From his journals, memoranda, official and private correspondence preserved by his family in Scotland, a narrative of his mission to Tibet was compiled by Clements R. Markham, and, accompanied by a life and notes, was published in 1876. There is also a notice of Bogle in Memorials of the Life and Writings of Rev. Robert Morehead (1875), pp. 393–5.]

T. F. H.

**BOGUE**, DAVID (1750–1825), one of the founders of the London Missionary Society, was born at Hallydown, parish of Coldingham, Berwickshire, on 18 Feb. 1750. He was fourth son of John Bogue, laird of Hallydown—a farm—and Margaret Swanston his wife. His elementary education was obtained at the parish school of Eyemouth

He proceeded, while still in his teens, to the university of Edinburgh, and studied for the ministry; he received license as a preacher of the gospel, though never destined to excel as a pulpit orator. In 1771 he was in London as usher in an academy at Edmonton; he was afterwards in the same capacity at Hampstead, and later at Camberwell, with a Rev. Mr. Smith, whom he assisted also in his ministerial duties. He subsequently became minister of an independent or congregational chapel at Gosport. In 1780 he added to his clerical work a tutorship in an institution of the town for the education of young men destined for the independent ministry. There grew out of this his scheme of foreign missions, which led to the formation of the London Missionary Society. Among its missionaries were John Williams of Erromanga, Dr. Robert Moffat, and Dr. David Livingstone. Bogue also took an active part in founding the two kindred institutions—the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Religious Tract Society. To the latter he contributed the first of a series of long-popular tracts. In 1790 he published 'Reasons for seeking a Repeal of the Test Acts. By a Dissenter.'

In 1796 he and the Rev. Greville Ewing of Glasgow and the Rev. William Innes of Edinburgh, who like himself had left the church of Scotland and become the one an independent, and the other a baptist minister, agreed with Robert Haldane, of Airthrie—who sold his family estate in order to provide the funds—to go out to India that they might act as missionaries to the natives. The East India Company refused to sanction the scheme. It was afterwards noted that a massacre of Europeans took place on the very spot at which the three friends had intended to settle.

In 1801 Bogue published 'An Essay on the Divine Authority of the New Testament,' prepared at the request of the London Missionary Society, and quickly translated into French, German, Italian, and Spanish. In 1807 appeared his 'Catechism for the Use of all the Churches in the French Empire. From the French.' In 1808 he published a striking sermon 'preached before the promoters of the Protestant Dissenters' Grammar School, Mill Hill.' In 1809 he edited a volume of sermons by the Rev. Dr. Grasomer. In the same year was published the 'History of Dissenters from the Revolution in 1689 to the year 1808' (3 vols.), prepared in association with Dr. James Bennet [q. v.] A second edition, enlarged, was issued in 1812 (4 vols. 8vo), and another in 1833. It is a standard work, the fruit of infinite research and painstaking zeal, although at times somewhat partisan and embittered. In 1815 the Senatus Academicus of Yale College, Connecticut, conferred upon Bogue the degree of D.D.

Bogue was well known in all the churches. He was wont to make an annual missionary preaching tour on behalf of the London Missionary Society. In one of these journeys he was seized with a sudden illness at Brighton. There he died on 25 Oct. 1825, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

[History of Religious Tract Society (Jubilee); British and Foreign Bible Society Reports; Bogue's Works; Lives of the Haldanes; Anderson's Scottish Nation.] A. B. G.

**BOGUE, RICHARD** (1783–1813), captain royal artillery, who fell before Leipzig in 1813, was son of John Bogue, M.D., of Fareham, Hampshire, and was born in 1783. He entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, as a cadet, 31 Jan. 1797, passing out as a second lieutenant in the royal artillery in July 1798, and becoming a second captain in that corps in March 1806. In June 1813 he went out to the north of Germany with some artillery detachments, which were united under his command as a rocket brigade, afterwards officially known as the (late) 2nd rocket troop, royal artillery. The troop, while attached to the army of the Prince Royal of Sweden (Bernadotte), rendered very important service in the memorable battles around Leipzig on 16–19 Oct. 1813. On 18 Oct., the second day of fighting, when supporting Bulow's corps, which was on the extreme left of the prince royal, in an attack upon a retiring body of French near the village of Paunsdorf, Bogue was killed by a cannon-ball which struck him on the head, or, by some accounts, the breast. He lies buried in the village of Taucha, some miles north-east of Leipzig.

[Gent. Mag. lxxxiii. ii. 507; Kane's List of Officers R. Art. (revised ed., Woolwich, 1869); Duncan's Hist. R. Art. i. 394, 404, ii. 290; Marquis of Londonderry's Narrative of War in Germany, p. 172 (London, 1830); Alison's Hist. of Europe, xii. 246 (ed. 1849–50); Murray's Handbook of N. Germany (name misspelt Bowyer), p. 288.] H. M. C.

**BOHEMUS, MAURITIUS** (*fl.* 1647–1662), ejected minister, was born at Colberg on the Pomeranian coast. His uncle, Dr. Johannes Bergius (Palmer has 'Burgius' incorrectly), was chaplain to the elector of Brandenburg; he was born at Stettin 24 Feb. 1587, and died at Berlin 27 Dec. 1658. Bohemus was rector of Hallaton, Leicestershire, and ejected thence in 1662, when he returned to Germany. He seems to have been thrice

married. Jane, wife of 'Mr. Bohemus,' was buried at Hallaton 14 Dec. 1647; his wife Elizabeth was buried 10 July 1654; he married Hannah Vowe 27 Feb. 1656. By his wife Elizabeth he had a daughter Anne, baptised 12 March 1652; probably the Mrs. Ann Boheme buried at Walcot 20 Nov. 1695.

He published: 1. 'A Christians Delight, or Morning-Meditations,' &c., London, 1654, 12mo (has Latin dedication to Sir Arthur Haselrig, signed 'Mauritius' Bohemus; the English title-page has 'Maritius.' The title-page incorrectly states the number of 'Meditations' as ninety-seven; there are ninety-eight, and an appendix makes up one hundred. Palmer, mistaking Calamy, makes this two works). 2. 'The Pearle of Peace and Concord,' &c., London, 1655, 16mo (a translation of a German work by Dr. Bergius, published twenty years before, with an irenical aim in view of the differences among protestants; Bohemus dedicates his translation to Oliver Cromwell).

[Calamy's Account, 1713, p. 438; Calamy's Continuation, 1727, p. 594; Palmer's Nonconf. Memorial, 1802, ii. 387; Allg. Deut. Biog. 1875, ii. 385; Burial Register of Walcot, Lincolnshire.] A. G.

**BOHLER, JOHN** (1797–1872), botanist, born at South Wingfield, near Alfreton, Derbyshire, 31 Dec. 1797, was a simple stocking-weaver, but his early instincts led him to gather plants, and he became a collector of medicinal plants for the doctors. He then took up the science of botany, and became an expert field botanist and microscopist, traversing England, Ireland, and Wales. In time he became acquainted with the 'habitats' of all our indigenous flowers, and made a special study of lichens. In 1835–7 he published 'Lichenes Britannici, or Specimens of the Lichens of Britain,' containing sixteen monthly fasciculi, each of eight actual specimens, collected and mounted by himself, with original descriptions, &c.—128 in all, at 3*s.* 6*d.* each—forming a valuable work which is now very scarce. The British Museum has no copy of it. About 1860 he explored Snowdon and the adjacent mountains and hills under the auspices of a botanical committee of the British Association. Later in life he became a great collector of rare fungi, gathered from their widely scattered localities throughout the land. Dr. Aveling's fine folio, 'Roche Abbey, Yorkshire,' London, 1870, has in the appendix 'A Flora of Roche Abbey,' by Bohler. He also compiled 'The Flora of Sherwood Forest' for Mr. Robert White's 'Worksop, the Dukeries, and Sherwood Forest,' Worksop, 1875, 4to, and arranged his materials in accordance with Hooker's 'Student's Flora.' He also contributed botanical papers and notes to various scientific journals. He died at Sheffield 24 Sept. 1872.

[Reliquary, xi. 212; White's Worksop, p. 303; Pritzel's Thesaurus, p. 32; Jackson's Lit. of Botany, p. 243, and the writer's MS. notes.] J. W.-G.

**BOHN, HENRY GEORGE** (1796–1884), bookseller and publisher, was the son of Henry Martin Bohn, a native of Munster, Westphalia, who, after learning the art of bookbinding in his native town, settled in 1795 in London, where he married a lady of Scotch parentage. By the introduction of certain new features of the bookbinding art he acquired a considerable connection, and after removing to 17 and 18 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, he also established a business in second-hand books. The son Henry George was born 4 Jan. 1796. Immediately after leaving school he entered his father's business, but at a very early date his energetic and independent character showed itself. Some of his suggestions were not followed, and thereupon, leaving Henrietta Street, he accepted a post in a mercantile house in the city. He made great progress there, but his father speedily persuaded him to return to the family roof, and until he was well over thirty years of age he took a leading part in the conduct of his father's business. As early as 1813, when Bohn was in his eighteenth year, he published in London a translation from the German of the romance of 'Ferandino.' His knowledge of languages was turned to account in trade, and he visited the chief continental cities to make purchases of rare and valuable foreign books. As his father declined to admit him into partnership, he resolved, after his marriage in 1831 to Elizabeth Simpkin, only child of William Simpkin, of the firm of Simpkin, Marshall, & Co., to commence business on his own account at 4 York Street, Covent Garden. Notwithstanding that his capital at starting was, it is stated, only 1,000*l.*, supplemented with a second 1,000*l.* lent by a friend, his progress was rapid. He devoted his attention during the next ten years chiefly to the amassing of important and valuable old books. In 1841 he published a '"guinea catalogue" of these books,' containing 1,948 pages and 23,208 articles, with a list of remainders occupying 152 pages. The issue of the catalogue at once made him famous, and secured him an unrivalled position as a second-hand bookseller; but he soon discontinued the purchase of rare and valuable works to take up the 'remainder' trade, which he developed with astonishing skill and for a time made

his chief business. In 1846 he discovered, in the cheap issue of works of a solid and instructive kind, a new method of turning his copyrights to account; this method proved far more lucrative, and has given him a unique position among publishers. In 1845 Mr. David Bogue of Fleet Street commenced the publication of the 'European Library,' into the first issue of which, the 'Life of Lorenzo de' Medici,' illustrations were introduced from a volume of illustrations of which Bohn possessed the remainder. After obtaining an injunction in the court of chancery against Bogue, Bohn started a rival series, the 'Standard Library,' similar in size and appearance, but at a reduced price. The enterprise was prosecuted by Bohn with such energy and skill that the 'European Library' was discontinued, and the books passed into his hands. The 'Standard Library' was followed by the 'Scientific' and the 'Antiquarian' in 1847, the 'Classical' in 1848, the 'Illustrated' in 1849, the 'Shilling Series' in 1850, the 'Ecclesiastical' in 1851, the 'Philological' in 1852, and the 'British Classics' in 1853, the whole ultimately numbering over six hundred volumes.

The success of the 'library' scheme led Bohn to entertain the ambition of founding a publishing house of the highest rank; but as his sons did not enter into his views and took to other professions he resolved gradually to realise his property and retire from business. In 1864 he sold the stock, copyrights, and stereotypes of his 'libraries' for about 40,000*l.* to Messrs. Bell & Daldy, afterwards Messrs. Bell & Sons, who succeeded him in York Street. Various other valuable literary property was also sold to this firm. From 1865 to 1875 he was more or less engaged in cataloguing his general stock stored at the several warehouses rented by him near Covent Garden. Meantime he secured temporary premises in Henrietta Street, occupying the old site of his father's house there. During these ten years his second-hand books were sold by auction, realising over 13,000*l.* His principal copyrights not included in the libraries were bought by Messrs. Chatto & Windus for about 20,000*l.*, and other sales were effected, the entire properties realising from beginning to end little short of 100,000*l.*

While the success of Bohn indicated practical shrewdness of a very exceptional kind, it is traceable as much to his extraordinary energy and capacity for work. Besides being a constant attendant at all important sales and being present at the meetings of the learned societies of which he was a fellow, he personally superintended every department of his business. Nor did these cares by any means absorb his whole attention. He took a large share in the editing and compiling of his own publications. His knowledge of foreign languages enabled him to make several of the translations for his series of 'Foreign Classics.' The information obtained in the practice of his business he also utilised in 'Observations on the Plan and Progress of the Catalogue of the Library of the British Museum,' 1855, in which he suggested various improvements in method, and especially the addition of an index of matters, which he endeavoured to show might be rapidly accomplished by a proper subdivision of labour. He prepared a greatly improved reprint of Lowndes's 'Bibliographer's Manual,' 'The Origin and Progress of Printing,' 1857, and the 'Biography and Bibliography of Shakespeare,' 1863, the bibliographical part being a reprint with some additions of the pages relating to Shakespeare in the 'Bibliographer's Manual.' The last two books were written for the Philobiblon Society, of which he was a member; he also wrote a 'Dictionary of Quotations,' 1867, into which he introduced a few verses from his own manuscript poems. For his 'libraries' he wrote a variety of compilations, including a 'Handbook of Proverbs' and a 'Polyglot of Foreign Proverbs' for the Antiquarian Library; a 'Handbook of Games' for the Scientific Library, and a 'Pictorial Handbook of Modern Geography' and a 'Guide to the Knowledge of Pottery and Porcelain' for the Illustrated Library. He also contributed an edition of Hurd's 'Addison,' in six volumes, to his series of 'British Classics.' His miscellaneous contributions include a biographical notice of Robert Seymour, with a descriptive list of the plates to Seymour's 'Humorous Sketches illustrated in Prose and Verse by Alfred Crowquill,' 1866; prefaces to editions of Irving's 'Life of Mahomet,' and Emerson's 'Representative Men;' a chapter 'On the Artists of the Present Day' to the second edition of Chatto's 'Treatise on Wood Engraving,' 1861; and an alphabetical reference, with a 'list of all the coloured plates of the genus *Pinus* published in the great works of Lambert, Lawson, and Forbes,' to the edition of Gordon's 'Pinetum' published in 1880. He was strongly opposed to the abolition of the paper duty, and in 1861 published a pamphlet on the subject, consisting of letters contributed by him to several newspapers.

About 1850, when he was in the zenith of his fame, he secured a fine residential property at Twickenham. From time to time he enlarged his freehold estate, and expended considerable sums in acquiring rare and valuable shrubs. He also became known for his

annual entertainments, when his remarkable collection of roses was exhibited.

Very early in life he exhibited a taste for purchasing articles of vertu, and for half a century at least he was a frequenter at Christie's and other sale rooms. In 1875 his various works of art exceeded the capacity of his house, and being then nearly eighty years old he resolved to sell that portion of his collection consisting of china, ivories, &c., and between 1875 and 1878 this sale was effected, bringing nearly 25,000*l.* The pictures and miniatures were left untouched; and having freed his rooms of the china, beyond what was required for decorative purposes, he largely added to the pictures, and by 1883 his house was as crowded as before. Up to his eighty-seventh year he had possessed great physical strength—it is related that he joined actively in a quadrille party on his Twickenham lawn at the age of eighty-five—but early in 1882 he became very infirm, although still mentally strong. He then resolved to employ his enforced leisure in the compilation of a *catalogue raisonné* of his art collection, comprising a short account of the painters represented, and for two years and upwards he was engaged with his daughter, Mrs. F. K. Munton, in this work. Amidst growing feebleness he struggled almost to his last moment to complete the task—indeed, his indomitable spirit was shown in his eighty-ninth year, about a week before he died, when he refused to obey the injunction of his medical adviser to desist, saying he could not die till he had settled the preface; and he actually revised the proof of this a day or two before his death, which took place on 22 Aug. 1884. The sale by his executors of the remaining portion of the art collection (which realised a further sum of about 20,000*l.*) attracted considerable public attention in March 1885.

[Times, 25 Aug. 1884 and March–April 1885; Athenæum for 30 Aug. 1884; Bookseller for September 1884; Bibliographer for October 1884; Brit. Mus. Cat.] T. F. H.

**BOHN**, JAMES STUART BURGES (1803–1880), bookseller, was son of John Bohn, a bookseller of London, who died on 13 Oct. 1843, in his eighty-sixth year. James was born in London 20 Dec. 1803, and, after a good education at Winchester, was sent to Göttingen to perfect himself in German and French. He assisted his father for some years, but in February 1834 commenced bookselling on his own account at 12 King William Street, Strand. Here his great knowledge of books soon attracted many customers, and his shop became a meeting-place for a number of the most learned men of the day. In 1840 he published a catalogue extending to 792 pages: it contains, amongst much other valuable matter, nearly complete lists of the works of Burnet, Defoe, Hearne, and Ritson, and it still finds a place on the shelves of all bibliographers. He, however, was not successful in business, and in 1845 had to recommence at 66 St. James's Street, and here he republished Dugdale's 'Monasticon' in eight ponderous folio volumes. Being after this again unsuccessful, he gave up his shop in 1847, and turned his attention to literature, and was for many years a contributor to the 'Family Herald;' he also acted as assistant editor on the 'Reader.' In 1857 he prepared for Mr. David Nutt a catalogue of theological books in foreign languages, a volume of 704 pages, enriched by many original notes. For several years before his decease he was in the employment of his friend Mr. Nicholas Trübner, of Ludgate Hill. Here he compiled several catalogues of Brazilian, Mexican, Spanish, Portuguese, Latin, German, and French books. He died at Peckham 4 Jan. 1880.

[Bookseller, February 1880, pp. 105–106.] G. C. B.

**BOHUN**, EDMUND (1645–1699), chief justice of Carolina, was the son of Baxter Bohun, and grandson of Edmund Bohun, of Westhall Hall, Suffolk. He was born 12 March 1644–5; his father died when he was fourteen; he entered Queens' College, Cambridge, as a fellow-commoner on 13 June 1663, and left in 1666, on account of the plague (according to Wood), without a degree. In 1669 he married Mary Brampton, and settled at Westhall. He was for a time in the commission of the peace, but made himself unpopular (as his wife told him) by overloquacity, and was probably despised as a wrong-headed pedant. He was brought up as a dissenter, but became an Anglican, hating equally dissent and popery. Having lived beyond his means, he went to London in 1784, hoping to get preferment from his acquaintance, Sancroft, Arlington, or Sir Leoline Jenkins. He got nothing, except 7*l.* from Jenkins, and on the accession of James II was left out of the commission for publicly attacking a Whitehall Jesuit. He tried to make something by his pen, and composed his dictionary for a stationer (Brome) in 1688. He wrote some tracts after the Revolution maintaining the doctrine of non-resistance, but inferring that, as James had deserted the throne, submission was due to William and Mary. He thus was a unique specimen of the 'non-resisting Williamite.' In 1691 he returned to occupy a house at

Dale Hall, for which he was unable to find a tenant. To his horror, a second edition of his dictionary was brought out the same year without his knowledge. Some passages were afterwards used to support charges of Jacobitism, in refutation of which he published three charges delivered at the Ipswich quarter-sessions in 1691 and 1692, with a preface protesting against the injustice. In 1692 Moore, bishop of Norwich, procured for him the place of licenser, with 200*l.* a year, with 25*l.* down to buy decent clothes. He was greatly distressed at this time by the loss of a son, and after five months' office fell into a trap laid for him by Charles Blount [see BLOUNT, CHARLES, 1654–1693]. Blount sent him anonymously a tract in defence of his own peculiar political theory. Bohun read it 'with incredible satisfaction,' licensed it 9 Jan. 1693, and on its appearance was summoned before the House of Commons 20 Jan. 1693. At the same time Blount published a second tract with 'a true character of E. Bohun, licenser of the press,' in which he was bitterly attacked for his supposed Jacobitism. The House of Commons, indignant at Bohun's sanction of the doctrine of a conquest by William, sent him to prison, and voted that he should be dismissed his office. He retired to the country, but some time afterwards obtained (it does not appear how) the chief justiceship of Carolina, with a salary of 60*l.* a year. He sailed in midsummer, 1698, and found the colony suffering from piracy, hurricanes, and fevers. He had hardly time to get into difficulties with other officials, when he died of an epidemic fever on 5 Oct. 1699. His son, Edmund, was a merchant in Carolina, and collected plants for Hans Sloane and Petiver. Some of his letters are in the Sloane MSS. He afterwards settled at Westhall.

Bohun wrote various tracts, compilations, and translations. His original works are: 1. 'Address to the Freemen and Freeholders of the Nation,' 1682. 2. 'Reflections on a Pamphlet entitled "A quiet and modest Vindication of the Proceedings of the last two Parliaments,"' 1683. 3. 'The Justice of the Peace' (a 'moral essay'), 1684 and 1693. 4. 'Defence of Sir R. Filmer against Algernon Sidney, &c.,' 1684. 5. 'History of the Desertion,' 1689. 6. 'The Doctrine of Non-resistance . . . no way concerned in the controversies . . . between the Williamites and the Jacobites,' 1689 (the last two are printed in the State Tracts, vol. i. 1705). 7. 'Three charges, &c.,' 1693. 8. 'Character of Queen Elizabeth,' 1693, chiefly from R. Johnstone's 'Historia rerum Britannicarum,' 1655 (French translation in 1694). He also published the 'Origin of Atheism,' &c., translated from 'Dorotheus Licureus;' edited an edition of Filmer's 'Patriarcha,' and Jewel's 'Apology,' Degory Wheare's 'Method and Order of Reading Histories,' Sleidan's 'Commentaries' and 'the present state of Germany,' from Puffendorff. His chief work was the 'Geographical Dictionary, representing the present and ancient names of all the countries, provinces, &c., of the whole world, their distances, longitudes, and latitudes, with a short historical account of the same, by Edmund Bohun, Esq.,' 1688. The second edition appeared in 1691; the third, 'continued, corrected, and enlarged' by Mr. Barnard, in 1693 [see BARNARD, JOHN, *fl.* 1685–1693]; the 'great historical, geographical, and poetical dictionary, founded on Moreri,' wherein are inserted the last five years' historical and geographical collections of E. B., 'designed at first for his own geographical dictionary, and never extant till now,' appeared in 1694.

[Diary and Autobiography of E. Bohun, edited with memoir, &c., by S. Wilton Rix, privately printed, Beccles, 1853; Wood's Athenæ (Bliss), iii. 216, under 'Degorie Whear;' Macaulay's History, chap. xix. iv. 350.] L. S.

**BOHUN, HENRY DE, first EARL OF HEREFORD** (1176–1220), constable of England, was the grandson of Humphrey III de Bohun [q. v.] and Margaret, daughter of Milo of Gloucester, earl of Hereford and constable, through whom the hereditary right to the office of constable passed to the family of de Bohun. He was born in 1176, and on the accession of John was created earl of Hereford by charter 28 April 1199. In 1200 he was sent with other nobles to summon his uncle, William the Lion of Scotland, to appear at Lincoln to do homage. In 1215 he joined the confederate barons who obtained the concession of Magna Charta, and was one of the twenty-five appointed to insure its observance. On John's death he still adhered to the party of Louis of France, and was taken prisoner in the battle of Lincoln 20 May 1217. He died on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land 1 June 1220. His wife was Maud, daughter of Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, earl of Essex, by whom he had a son Humphrey V [q. v.], who succeeded him.

[Chronicles of Rog. Hoveden, Gervase of Canterbury, and Matt. Paris; Dugdale's Baronage, i. 180.] E. M. T.

**BOHUN, HUMPHREY III DE** (*d.* 1187), baronial supporter of Henry II, was the third of his name in the family settled in England after the Norman conquest. The founder of the house, Humphrey de Bohun, surnamed 'with the beard,' was succeeded by his son Humphrey II, who married, at some

date between 1087 and 1100, Maud, daughter of Edward de Saresburie. Humphrey III was probably born about the end of the first decade of the twelfth century, and in some points he seems to have been confounded with his father. For example, to the father was probably due the foundation of the priory of Farleigh in Wiltshire, which is attributed to the son. The latter is also said to have served as steward or sewer to Henry I. At the beginning of Stephen's reign he was one of the witnesses of that king's laws; but in 1139, when the Empress Matilda landed, he joined her standard, and by the advice of Milo of Gloucester, earl of Hereford, his father-in-law, he fortified his stronghold of Trowbridge against the king. Yet in the next year he appears as sewer to Stephen, an office which he also held in the empress's household. He was taken prisoner at Winchester in 1141, fighting on Matilda's side.

After the accession of Henry II Humphrey de Bohun scarcely appears at all in the history of the early years of the reign. He was, however, one of the barons summoned to the council held at Clarendon in January 1164, in which were framed the celebrated constitutions, and nine years later, 1173, he stood firm by the king in the rebellion of Prince Henry, and with Richard de Lucy, the justiciar, and other loyal barons invaded Scotland to check William the Lion, who supported the prince. But the landing of Robert de Beaumont, earl of Leicester, compelled them hastily to conclude a truce and to march against the earl's forces, which they totally defeated at Fornham St. Geneviève in Suffolk, 16 or 17 Oct. In 1175 Bohun was present at the convention of Falaise, when the Scottish king recognised the supremacy of the English crown. He died 6 April 1187, and was buried at Lanthony, Gloucestershire; having married Margaret, eldest daughter of Milo of Gloucester, earl of Hereford, and constable of England (*d.* 1146), on the failure of whose male line those honours were carried over through the same Margaret to the house of Bohun. Humphrey's son, Humphrey IV, sometimes styled earl of Hereford and constable, predeceased him in 1182, having married Margaret, daughter of Henry, earl of Huntingdon (son of David, king of Scotland), and widow of Conan-le-Petit, earl of Brittany and Richmond (*d.* 1171), and leaving a son Henry [q. v.], created earl of Hereford in 1199.

[Chronicles of Benedict of Peterborough and Roger of Hoveden; Dugdale's Baronage, i. 179; Foss's Judges of England, i. 125; Eyton's Itinerary of Henry II; Add. MS. 31939, f. 182.]

E. M. T.

BOHUN, HUMPHREY V DE, second EARL OF HEREFORD and first EARL OF ESSEX (*d.* 1274), constable of England, succeeded his father Henry, first earl [q. v.], in 1220, and at some date after the death of William de Mandeville, his mother's brother, which took place in 1227, he was created earl of Essex. In the last-named year he joined Richard of Cornwall at Stamford, to support him in his quarrel with the king. He served the office of marshal of the household at the coronation of Queen Eleanor in 1236, and at the christening of Prince Edward in 1239 he was one of the sponsors. He was sheriff of Kent in 1239 and the two following years. He took part in Henry's French expedition of 1242, but is said to have retired with other nobles in disgust at the king's partiality to the aliens. In 1244 he aided in the repression of a Welsh rising on the marches; but in the same year he was defeated by them in a second outbreak, one of the chief causes of insurrection being, it was declared, his retention of part of the inheritance of his sister-in-law Isabel, wife of David, son of Llewellyn, prince of Wales. In 1246 he joined in the letter of remonstrance from the English peers to Pope Innocent IV. He was present in the parliament of 1248, and two years later he took the cross and went to the Holy Land. Humphrey de Bohun appears as one of those who spoke in defence of Simon de Montfort in 1252, and next year he was present at the renewal of the charters and the solemn excommunication of their transgressors. In 1254 he was with the king in Gascony, but received offence from slights put upon him when performing his duties as constable. In 1257 he had the custody of part of the marches of Wales, and was employed in the Welsh war which then broke out.

When the barons formed the confederation for redress of grievances in 1258, the Earl of Hereford was of their number, and had a share in the settlement of the government under the Provisions of Oxford, being one of the original commissioners, and subsequently one of the council of fifteen. In 1260 he appears as a justice itinerant for the counties of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford. In the divisions which soon split up the barons' confederation Humphrey de Bohun separated himself from Simon de Montfort's party, and is found in 1263 supporting the king, while his son Humphrey VI is ranged on the opposite side. In the battle of Lewes, 14 May 1264, he was taken prisoner. In the narrative of events of the ensuing year the movements of Humphrey de Bohun have been evidently confused with those of his son. It is stated that at the battle of Evesham, 4 Aug. 1265, he fought

on the side of Simon de Montfort, and was taken prisoner. But this account applies only to the younger Humphrey, for immediately after that victory Hereford stood high in the king's favour, and was employed as one of the arbitrators to bring to reason the remnant of de Montfort's party by the dictum of Kenilworth.

Humphrey de Bohun died 24 Sept. 1274, and was buried at Lanthony, Gloucestershire. He married twice: first, Maud, daughter of the Comte d'Eu, by whom he had his son Humphrey VI, who died before him, and four daughters; and secondly, Maud de Avenebury, by whom he had a son John, lord of Haresfield.

[Chronicles of Gerv. of Canterbury, Matt. Paris, Will. Rishanger; Dugdale's Baronage, i. 180; Foss's Judges, ii. 245; Stubbs's Const. Hist.]

E. M. T.

BOHUN, HUMPHREY VII DE, third EARL OF HEREFORD, and second EARL OF ESSEX (*d.* 1298), constable of England, was born about the middle of the thirteenth century, the grandson of Humphrey V [q. v.], second earl, and son of Humphrey VI, who predeceased his father, 27 Aug. 1265, immediately after the battle of Evesham, at which he was made prisoner, fighting on de Montfort's side. Humphrey VII served in 1286 in the army of occupation in Wales. In 1289 he was found levying private war against the Earl of Gloucester, and was peremptorily ordered to keep the peace. In 1292 he was fined and imprisoned. In 1296–7 he was sent as escort to John, the young earl of Holland, who had lately married the English princess, Elizabeth, and was now returning to his own country to claim his inheritance. The princess, who was only in her fourteenth year, was married two years afterwards to Humphrey de Bohun, the earl's son. From this time to the date of his death Hereford played a conspicuous part, in conjunction with Roger Bigod, fifth earl of Norfolk, in opposing Edward I's measures for arbitrary taxation, and in at length obtaining the confirmation of the charters, being, however, chiefly moved by the alarm given to the barons by Edward's reforms. At the assembly of the magnates at Salisbury early in 1297, he, with Bigod, refused to serve in Gascony on the plea that they were not bound to foreign service except in company with the king [see BIGOD, ROGER, fifth earl of Norfolk]. At a levy of the military forces of the kingdom, the two earls refused to do their duty as constable and marshal, and were both deprived. The list of grievances which their party then presented was only partially inquired into when Edward sailed for Flanders; but the confirmation of the charters was agreed to by Prince Edward acting as regent, and was allowed by the king himself in Flanders. On Edward's return to England in 1298, he was required by the two earls, as the price of their attendance in the invasion of Scotland, to promise a re-confirmation of the charters. After the battle of Falkirk, 22 July, Hereford had leave to return to England; and soon after he died at Pleshy, in Essex, and was buried at Walden. He married Maud, daughter of Ingelram de Fienes, and was succeeded by his son, Humphrey VIII.

[Chronicles of Will. Rishanger, Th. Walsingham, Walt. de Hemingburgh; Dugdale's Baronage, i. 182; Stubbs's Constitutional History.]

E. M. T.

BOHUN, HUMPHREY VIII DE, fourth EARL OF HEREFORD, and third EARL OF ESSEX (1276–1322), constable of England, was son of Humphrey VII, third earl of Hereford. He was born in 1276. In 1291 he appears among the barons who addressed the letter of protest to the pope from the parliament of Lincoln. In 1302 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward I, and widow of John, earl of Holland, and on the occasion made surrender to the crown of all his lands and title, receiving them back in tail. In a great tournament held at Fulham in 1305 he took a leading part, and again in 1307 he was present at another passage of arms at Wallingford, held against the king's favourite, Piers Gaveston. In 1308 he was sent north, in company with the Earl of Gloucester, to oppose Robert Bruce. The next year he joined with other barons in a letter of remonstrance addressed to the pope. In 1310 Humphrey de Bohun was one of the twenty-one ordainers appointed on 20 March to reform the government and the king's household. The ordinances which they presented were finally accepted in October 1311; but three months later, January 1312, the king recalled his banished favourite, Gaveston. Immediately Thomas, earl of Lancaster, and the confederate barons, including Hereford, took up arms and besieged Gaveston in Scarborough. On 19 May Gaveston surrendered, and was shortly afterwards beheaded by Lancaster's party at Blacklow Hill. Edward was powerless to punish the rebellious lords; negotiations for a peace were opened, and in October 1313 the earls and their followers were pardoned. In 1314 the war with Scotland was renewed, and the battle of Bannockburn was fought on 24 June. Here Gloucester was slain and Hereford taken prisoner. He was exchanged for the wife of Robert Bruce, who had long been a captive in England.

The jealousy of the barons was now moved by the growing power of the two Despen-

sers, father and son. At a parliament held at York, September 1314, Edward was called upon to confirm the ordinances of 1311, and the elder Despenser was removed from the council. In 1315 Hereford was engaged upon the Welsh border, and was successful in quelling a rising. The factions which now sprang up among the barons threatened to bring about a state of civil war, when the movements of Robert Bruce, who had advanced south and captured Berwick, 2 April 1318, compelled the different parties to submit to a reconciliation. A general pardon was granted to Lancaster and his followers, and a new council was appointed August 1318. Of this council Hereford was a member, and he also took part in the military operations against Scotland, which, however, were hampered by Lancaster's perverse refusal to assist. A truce was concluded in 1319.

The feeling against the Despensers now broke out in open revolt. Bohun and Roger Mortimer, the principal lords on the Welsh border, prepared to attack Hugh le Despenser the younger, who held Glamorgan, in the autumn of 1320. Early in the next year the king issued writs forbidding unlawful assemblies; and a parliament was summoned to meet at Westminster on 15 July 1321. Bohun appeared in London at the head of an armed force, and took the lead in denouncing the favourites, who were sentenced to forfeiture and exile. But in October the king appeared in the field, and with unwonted vigour attacked his enemies in detail. They were driven north, and at the battle of Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, 16 March 1322, they were totally defeated. Hereford was among the slain, and was buried in the church of the Friars Preachers of York.

By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward I, Humphrey de Bohun had six sons and four daughters. He was succeeded by his second son, John, who, dying in 1335, was followed by his brother, Humphrey IX, as sixth earl. In 1361 Humphrey X, earl of Northampton, succeeded, being the son of William de Bohun, another son of the fourth earl of Hereford. With Humphrey X the title became extinct in 1372, but was revived as a dukedom in 1397, in the person of Henry Bolingbroke, who married Mary, daughter and coheir of the last earl.

[Chronicles of Thomas Walsingham and Walt. Hemingburgh; Dugdale's Baronage, i. 183; Stubbs's Constitutional History.] E. M. T.

**BOHUN, WILLIAM DE, EARL OF NORTHAMPTON** (*d.* 1360), was the fifth son of Humphrey de Bohun VIII [q. v.], fourth earl of Hereford, and Elizabeth Plantagenet, daughter of King Edward I, and was a distinguished soldier. He was probably born about 1310. He is said to have taken part with the young king, Edward III, in 1330, in the suppression of Mortimer. In 1337, upon the advancement of Edward, prince of Wales, to the duchy of Cornwall, William de Bohun was created earl of Northampton on 16 March, and received grants of the castle and manor of Stamford and lordship of Grantham, Lincolnshire, and the castles and manors of Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire, and Okeham, Rutlandshire, in male tail. In the same year he was appointed one of the commissioners to treat with Philip of France on Edward's claim to the French crown, and subsequently a commissioner to treat with David Bruce. He took part in Edward's expedition which sailed for Antwerp in July 1338, and in 1340 was present at the naval victory of Sluys on 24 June. In 1342 he was appointed the king's lieutenant and captain-general in Brittany, and defeated the French at Morlaix and took La Roche Darrien by assault. On the conclusion of a truce for three years he returned to England, and next year accompanied Henry, earl of Lancaster, into Scotland, marching to the relief of Loughmaben Castle, in Dumfriesshire, of which he was governor. He was again in Brittany at the close of the year, and again in 1345 and 1346; and took part in Edward's campaign in the latter year, distinguishing himself in a skirmish on the Seine, and being present at the battle of Cressy on 26 August. During the next two years he continued to serve in France, and in 1349 was a commissioner for concluding a truce. In 1350 William de Bohun was appointed warden of the marches towards Scotland, and the next year was appointed to negotiate a peace with that kingdom. In 1352 he was commissioner of the array of troops in Essex and Hertford to oppose the landing of the French. He was again in the north in 1353 and following years, and in 1355 served in the French campaign. In 1356 he was commissioned to treat for the ransom of David Bruce, and in 1357–9 was abroad in Gascony. He died 16 Sept. 1360, and was buried at Walden in Essex.

William de Bohun married Elizabeth, daughter of Bartholomew de Badlesmere, and widow of Edmund Mortimer. His son, Humphrey, succeeded him, and in 1361, as heir to his uncle Humphrey, earl of Hereford and Essex, united in his person the three earldoms of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton.

[Chronicles of Walt. de Hemingburgh and Thos. Walsingham; Dugdale's Baronage, i. 185.] E. M. T.

**BOILEAU**, Sir JOHN PETER (1794–1869), archæologist, was the son of John Peter Boileau, the descendant of a Huguenot family who claimed descent from Etienne Boileau, first grand provost of Paris in 1250. The father went to India with his relative, General Cailland, where he filled the highest offices in the presidency of Madras, and returned to England with an ample fortune in 1785. He purchased the estate of Tacolnestone in Norfolk, but died at his residence at Mortlake in Surrey, 10 March 1837, in his ninety-first year. By his wife Henrietta, eldest daughter and coheiress of the Rev. George Pollen, he was father of the subject of the present memoir. John Peter Boileau was born in Hertford Street, Mayfair, London, 2 Sept. 1794, being his father's eldest son. He became second lieutenant, 9 Sept. 1813, of the Rifle Corps, a regiment raised by his uncle, General Manningham, and served for some years, when he was placed on half-pay, 14 Aug. 1817. In 1836 he purchased the estate of Ketteringham, Norfolk, and was created a baronet, 24 July 1838, on the occasion of the coronation of her majesty. He afterwards made other purchases in the neighbourhood of Ketteringham, at Hethall and Hetherset, and in the vicinity of Yarmouth became the proprietor of Burgh Castle in Suffolk, the ancient Gariononum, perhaps the most remarkable example of Roman masonry in any part of England. It is to be remembered to his honour as an antiquary that he purchased that interesting remain to prevent it falling into hands which might have wrought its destruction. At Ketteringham he made great improvements by the erection of a spacious Gothic hall, and his house was richly stored with paintings, books, and many choice monuments of antiquity. Boileau was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, 1 June 1843, and of the Society of Antiquaries, 9 Dec. 1852. On the formation of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society in December 1845 he was nominated one of the vice-presidents, and in 1849, on the death of Bishop Stanley, he succeeded to the office of president. To vol. v. of 'Norfolk Archæology' he communicated 'An old Poem on Norfolk, written temp. Elizabeth,' and 'A Notice of a Sceatta found at Burgh Castle,' and in vol. vii. are his remarks 'On some Reaping Machines of the Ancient Gauls.' In 1850 he sent to the Archæological Institute an account of 'An Examination of some Roman Remains at Redenham in Hampshire.' On the nomination of Earl Stanhope he served for two periods of four years as one of the vice-presidents of the Society of Antiquaries, from 1858 to 1862, and from 1863 to 1867. He excelled as a chairman, having a rapid appreciation of any subject brought to his attention and a pleasing tact in discussing its merits. In addition to the institutions already named he was a vice-president of the Zoological Society, the Statistical Society, the Archæological Institute, and the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in all of which he for a long period took a prominent part and a most lively interest. He was also a vice-president of the British Association, a vice-president of the Royal Institution in Albemarle Street, president of the Norwich School of Design, and a fellow of the Geological Society. He served the office of sheriff in Norfolk in 1844. As a country gentleman he performed the duties of his position with scrupulous care, urbanity of manner, and genial kindness of heart. He suffered for some months from chronic bronchitis, and resided on that account at Torquay, where his death occurred 9 March 1869. His body was brought thence to Ketteringham and deposited in the family vault. Boileau married, 14 Nov. 1825, Lady Catherine Sarah Elliot, third daughter of Gilbert, first earl of Minto. She was born 2 July 1797, and died 22 June 1862. As a memorial to his wife he fitted up the Catherine ward in the Norfolk County Hospital. The eldest surviving son, now Sir Francis George Manningham Boileau, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, has succeeded to his father's title and estates.

[The History and Topography of Ketteringham, by Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., in Norfolk Archæology, being the Transactions of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, iii. 245–314 (1852), and Notice of the Excavations at Burgh Castle by H. Harrod, F.S.A., in ii. pt. i. 146–60 (1856); The Register and Magazine of Biography, i. 292–4 (1869).] G. C. B.

**BOIS**, JOHN (1561–1644), translator of the bible, was born at Nettlestead, Suffolk, 3 Jan. 1561. For the spelling of his surname see his printed publications and the signature to his will in Peck's 'Cromwell.' His father, William Bois, the son of a clothier at Halifax, was educated at Michael House, Cambridge (included in Trinity College by Henry VIII), and acquired proficiency in music and Hebrew. Under Bucer's influence he became a protestant, and retired to a farm at Nettlestead, near Hadleigh. He married Mirabel Pooley. He was presented to the rectory of Elmset, and afterwards to that of West Stow, near Bury St. Edmunds, by Pooley, his brother-in-law, and died 22 April 1591, at the age of seventy-eight. Of several

children John was the only one who grew up. His father taught him, and between his fifth and sixth years he could both read the Hebrew bible and write the characters elegantly. He went to Hadleigh grammar school (where he was a schoolfellow of John Overall, afterwards bishop of Norwich), and thence to St. John's, Cambridge, of which John Still, rector of Hadleigh (afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells), was master. He says he went up to Cambridge 27 Feb. 1575; he was admitted 1 March, and on the foundation 12 Nov. His tutor was Henry Copinger, and on the appointment of Copinger as master of Magdalen, Bois was transferred thither. When Copinger's appointment was reversed, Bois was allowed to return to St. John's. He studied hard at Greek, in which he wrote letters in his fifteenth year, and is said to have worked in the university library from four in the morning till eight at night. When elected fellow in 1580 he was ill with small-pox, and was carried in blankets to be admitted, so preserving his seniority. Medicine was his intended profession; he gave it up because he fancied himself affected with every disease he read of. He was ordained deacon on Friday, 21 June 1583, by Edmund Freake, bishop of Norwich (Ely was then vacant), and next day priest by dispensation. He was first elected Greek lecturer at Cambridge on 4 Nov. 1584, and re-elected at intervals till 1595. It was his custom to give extra lectures in his room at four in the morning, when most of the fellows attended. He succeeded his father in 1591 as rector of West Stow, but resigned the living when his mother went to reside with her brother Pooley. Holt, rector of Boxworth, five miles from Cambridge, left a will by which he nominated Bois as his successor and expressed a wish that he should marry his daughter. Bois was instituted to the living 13 Oct. 1596, and married the daughter 7 Feb. 1598–9. His college gave him 100*l.* when he resigned his fellowship. Mrs. Bois was a bad economist; and an accumulation of debt was only discharged by the sale, at great loss, of Bois's fine library. There was a temporary estrangement, but the story that Bois thought of expatriating himself seems mere gossip. He soon reconciled himself to circumstances, and continued to leave all pecuniary matters in his wife's hands. He took boarders, and had a succession of young scholars in his house to teach them, along with his children and some of the neighbouring poor. A clerical society of twelve was established by him, to meet on Fridays and exchange the results of study. Though not living in the university, he was appointed in 1604 one of the Cambridge translators for King James's bible, and did his own part (in the Apocrypha) and that of another (in the section from Chronicles to Canticles). No pay was given for this work, but the translators got their commons. He was one of the six selected to go up to London and revise the whole translation when the several parts had been done, a labour which occupied nine months, each member of this committee receiving thirty shillings a week from the Stationers' Company. This was the extent of his recompense, though Peck identifies him with the John Boys, D.D., nominated fellow of the projected college at Chelsea (Fuller, *Ch. Hist.* lib. x. p. 52), but this was John Boys, dean of Canterbury [q. v.] Bois gave his labour for many years in aid of Sir Henry Savile's noble edition of St. Chrysostom's works (printed 1610–13, eight vols. fol., the date on the title-pages is 1612), and got a present of a single copy for his pains. He was under the impression that Savile intended him for a fellowship at Eton, but was prevented by death (19 Feb. 1622–3) from giving him this appointment. However, on 25 Aug. 1615, Lancelot Andrewes, then bishop of Ely, had instituted him to a prebend in his cathedral. In Bentham's 'Catalogue of the Principal Members of the Conventual and Cathedral Church of Ely,' Camb., 1756, 4to, he is called B.D., and it is said that he held the first and second stalls in 1615. As a clergyman Bois was exemplary, preaching plain sermons with much preparation, but without notes. He was also liberal to the poor. A curious story is told of his stating to four successive bishops of Ely his scruples about baptising a stray child, over the usual age, but too young to make a personal profession of faith. He lived by rule and fasted on a system of his own, sometimes twice a week, sometimes once in three weeks. He was fond of walking, and had learned from William Whitaker, master of St. John's (*d.* 4 Dec. 1595), to study standing, never in a window, and not to go to bed with cold feet. In his sixty-eighth year (1628) he retired to Ely. His wife died 16 May 1642. He made his will 6 June 1643, and died at Ely 14 Jan. 1644. He was not buried till 6 Feb. He had four sons and two daughters, but only his second son John and second daughter Anne survived him.

His extant writings are: 1. Notes to various parts of Chrysostom's works, and two Latin Letters to Sir H. Savile (the second characterises Chrysostom's writings) all in vol. viii. of Savile's 'Chrysostom,' Eton, 1612, fol. 2. Commendatory Epistle (dated 21 Sept. 1629) prefixed to Richard Francklin, B.D., of Elsworth's "Ορθοτονία, seu Tractatus de Tonis

in Lingua Græcanica,' 1630, small 8vo; another edition 1633, small 8vo (Francklin had drawn up this treatise on the Greek accents six years before for a pupil and kinsman; Bois was probably the friend, 'vir omni literatura insignis,' who suggested that he should revise and perfect the work. Cole's account is incorrect). 3. 'Veteris Interpretis cum Beza aliisq; recentioribus Collatio in Quatuor Evangeliis, & Apostolorum Actis. In qua annon sæpiùs absque justa satis causa hi ab illo discesserint disquiritur. Autore Johanne Boisio, Ecclesiæ Eliensis Canonico. Opus auspiciis Reverendi Præsulis, Lanceloti Wintonensis Episcopi, τοῦ μακαρίτου, cœptum & perfectum, &c.,' London, 1655, small 8vo. (Of this posthumous work few copies were printed, and the wretched type and paper have a foreign look; it consists of brief critical notes on words and passages of the Greek text, in which the renderings of the Vulgate are in the main defended, but Bois frequently proposes more exact translations of his own, both Latin and English; he finished Matthew 13 Aug., Mark 30 Sept. 1619; Luke 24 Aug., John 13 Oct. 1621; Acts 9 April 1625: his manuscript extended a little way into the Epistle to Romans.) Caleb Dalechamp, of Sedan (M.A. Trin. Coll. Camb.), dedicates to Bois, as the first of living Greek scholars, his 'Harrisonus Honoratus,' appended to 'Christian Hospitalitie,' Camb. 1632, 4to (in memory of Thomas Harrison, B.D., vice-master of Trinity).

[Life by Anthony Walker in Peck's Desid. Cur. 1779, ii. 325 (founded on Bois's Diary and personal recollections); additions by T. Baker in Collection of Historical Pieces, p. 94, at end of Peck's Cromwell, 1740; Biog. Brit. 1748, ii. 937; Cooper's Athenæ Cantab. 1861, ii. 101, 197, 467; Burial Register, West Stow; Davy's MS. Suffolk Collections, iii. 460; Cole's MS. Athenæ Cantab. p. 4; Eadie's The English Bible, 1876, ii. 185, 190, 201.] A. G.

**BOISIL**, Saint (*d.* 664), superior of the monastery of Melrose, under the Abbot Eata, is stated by Forbes (*Kalendar of Scottish Saints*, p. 281) to have been trained by St. Cuthberht, but according to Bæda (*Hist. Eccles.* iv. 27) St. Cuthberht was trained by him at Melrose, receiving from him both the knowledge of the scriptures and an example of good works. Bæda, who received his information from Sigfrid, a monk of Jarrow, trained also by Boisil at Melrose, states that on seeing Cuthberht when he arrived, Boisil immediately exclaimed, 'Behold a servant of the Lord,' and obtained from Abbot Eata permission 'that he should receive the tonsure and be enrolled among the brethren' (*Vita S. Cuth.* c. vi.) He is said by Bæda to have twice appeared in dreams to a companion of the famous Ecgberht, who in consequence of the vision made a journey to Iona (Bæda, *Hist. Eccles.* v. 9). When Cuthberht was smitten in the great sickness of 664, Boisil assured him of his recovery. Shortly afterwards Boisil was himself mortally smitten, as he had foretold three years before to Abbot Eata, and during his sickness foretold to Cuthberht his future fortunes, and that he would be a bishop. St. Cuthberht succeeded him as superior of Melrose. Relics of him were preserved at Durham. He gives the name to St. Boswell's, Roxburghshire. He is commemorated on 9 Sept., although his name appears in the Scottish calendars on 23 Feb. Boisil is said to have written 'De Fide quæ per charitatem operatur;' 'In Evangelium Joannis;' 'Meditationes;' and 'De Trinitate excerpta ex D. Augustino et aliis.'

[Acta SS. Boll. March 20 and Jan. 23; Bædæ, Hist. Eccles. iv. 27, 28, v. 9; Vita S. Cuthberhti, c. 6 and 8; Pits, De Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 113; Dempster's Hist. Eccles. Scot. Gent. (1627), p. 68; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 110; Forbes's Kalendar of Scottish Saints, p. 281; Dict. Christ. Biog. i. 323.]

**BOISSIER**, GEORGE RICHARD (1791–1858), ecclesiologist, was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge (B.A. 1828), became incumbent of Oakfield, Penshurst, Kent, and died 23 June 1858. While an undergraduate he published anonymously a very interesting architectural work, entitled 'Notes on the Cambridgeshire Churches,' Cambridge and London, 1827, 8vo.

[Graduati Cantab.; Gent. Mag., Aug. 1858, p. 199; Anderson's Book of British Topography, 58.] T. C.

**BOIT**, CHARLES (*d.* 1726?), enamel painter, was born at Stockholm. His father was a Frenchman. He learned the business of a jeweller, and proposed, upon coming to England, to follow that avocation, but was 'upon so low a foot' that he seems to have lacked the wherewithal to establish a business, and was forced to travel about the country teaching drawing. He engaged the affections of one of his pupils, but, the affair being unhappily discovered before the marriage had been solemnised, Boit, by some high-handed perversion of justice, was thrown into prison.

He spent the two years of his confinement in learning the art of enamelling. Leaving prison, he established himself in London, and in the practice of his new art soon grew to celebrity. 'His prices,' says

Walpole, 'are not to be believed.' He received a commission to paint 'a large plate of the Queen, Prince George, the principal officers and ladies of the court, and Victory, introducing the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene; France and Bavaria prostrate upon the ground, &c., &c.' The size of the plate was to be from 22 to 24 inches high by 16 to 18 inches wide. For this modest fancy Boit obtained an advance of 1,000*l.* and made extensive preparations for the work. In these, it is said, he wasted between seven and eight hundred pounds. Meanwhile the prince died, and the work was stopped for some time. Boit, however, secured a further advance of 700*l.* and proceeded. In consequence of the revolution at court he was ordered to displace the Marlboroughs, and to introduce figures of 'Peace and Ormond, instead of Victory and Churchill.' After this nothing prospered with him. Prince Eugene refused to sit, the queen died, Boit incontinently ran into debt. He fled to France, changed his religion, got a pension of 250*l.* per annum, and was greatly admired. He died suddenly at Paris about Christmas 1726. His principal enamel is one of the imperial family of Austria, preserved at Vienna; it is on gold, and is 18 inches high by 12 inches wide. Another of considerable size represented Queen Anne sitting with Prince George standing by her. Horace Walpole possessed a copy by him of Luca Giordano's 'Venus, Cupid, Satyr, and Nymphs,' and also 'a fine head' of Admiral Churchill. He mentions that Miss Reade, the artist, had a 'very fine head' of Boit's own daughter, enamelled by him from a picture of Dahl.

[Walpole's Anecdotes of Painters, ii. 633–5; Fiorillo's Geschichte der zeichenden Künste, v. 522.] E. R.

**BOITARD, LOUIS PETER** (*fl.*1750), engraver and designer, was born in France, and was a pupil of La Farge. His father brought him to England. He made many engravings after Canaletto, Huet, Pannini, and others. One of his best known plates represents the Rotunda at Ranelagh, after Pannini. In 1747 he supplied forty-one large plates for Spence's 'Polymetis,' and he engraved the illustrations to Paltock's 'Peter Wilkins,' 1750, and the 'Scribleraid' of Richard Owen Cambridge, 1751. Besides these he executed many vignettes, minor designs, and portraits, among the last one of 'Elizabeth Canning;' and he is said to have been a humourist and a member of the Artists' Club. His wife was English; and he had a son of the same name and profession, who was perhaps the designer of the large satirical plate entitled 'The Present Age,' 1767, which is to be found in the British Museum print room. The date of his death is unknown, being stated by some authorities as 1758, by others as after 1760.

[Bryan's and Redgrave's Dicts.; Nagler; Stephens's Catalogue of Satirical Prints in the British Museum, iv. 412.] A. D.

**BOKENHAM** or **BOKENAM, OSBERN** (1393–1447?), poet in the Suffolk dialect, was born, according to his own statement, on 6 Oct. 1393. His birthplace was near 'an old pryory of blake canons,' which may be identified with Bokenham—the modern Old Buckenham—Norfolk, famous at one time for its Augustinian priory. He spent five years in early life at Venice, and was subsequently a frequent pilgrim to Rome and to other parts of Italy. He specially mentions a pilgrimage to Monte Fiasko ('Mownt Flask'). His permanent home was in the Augustinian convent of Stoke Clare, Suffolk, of which he was a professed member. He was a man of wide reading, familiar with Ovid, Cicero, Gower, Chaucer, and Lydgate, besides many theological authors. He was intimate with ladies of high rank, and, in accordance with their suggestion, he drew up in English a series of thirteen poems commemorating the lives of twelve holy women and of the 11,000 virgins. With the legends he incorporated much autobiographical detail. Bokenham's work is preserved in the British Museum among the Arundel MSS. (No. 327). Its colophon runs: 'Translaytyd into englys be a doctor of dyuinite clepyd Osbern Bokenam [a suffolke man], frere austyn of the conuent of Stokclare [and was doon wrytyn in Cantbryge by hys . . . ffrere Thomas Burgh]. The yere of our lord a thousand foure hundryth seuyn & fourty, etc.' Bokenham in the prologue to his first poem—on St. Margaret—which he began on 6 Sept. 1443, states that he wrote at the request of his friend Thomas Burgh of Cambridge, the transcriber of the Arundel MS., and begged him to conceal the authorship. The poem on St. Anne is inscribed to Katherine Denston, wife of John Denston; that on St. Magdalena, begun in 1445, to Isabel Bourchier, countess d'Eu, sister of the Duke of York; that on St. Elizabeth to Elizabeth Vere, countess of Oxford, with all of whom Bokenam was on terms of intimacy. Bokenham's chief authority is the 'Legenda Aurea' of Jacobus a Voragine, archbishop of Genoa, whom he freely quotes as Januense, i.e. Genuensis. For the story of St. Agnes Bokenam depended on Ambrose's version of the

legend (cf. Ambros. *Opp.* v. Epist. lib. iv. cp. 34). Bokenham writes 'after the language of Suthfolke speche,' and his versification consists at times of ten-syllabled rhyming couplets, at times of the *ottava rima*, and at times of seven-lined alternately rhymed stanzas. His book is a very valuable specimen of the Suffolk dialect of the fifteenth century. It has been twice printed: (1) for the Roxburghe Club in 1835, in black letter, at the expense of Lord Clive; and (2) by C. Horstmann, at Heilbronn in 1833, as the first volume of Dr. Eugen Kölbing's 'Altenglische Bibliothek.' The second edition adheres to the Arundel MS. more carefully than the first, and is far richer in critical apparatus; but there is little to justify Horstmann's suggestion that Bookham, Surrey, was Bokenham's native place.

Bokenham is also credited on internal evidence with the authorship of 'This Dialogue betwix a Seculer asking and a Frere answeryng at the grave of Dame John of Acres, shewith the lyneal descent of the lordis of the honoure of Clare fro the tyme of the fundation of the Freeris in the same honoure, the yere of our Lord MCCXLVIII, unto the first day of May, the yere MCCLVI.,' printed in Dugdale's 'Monasticon Anglicanum,' vi. 1600. The dialogue is given in both English and Latin verse, and the former very closely resembles some passages in the 'Lyvys of the Seyntys.' Bokenham apparently died during 1447, the year in which Thomas Burgh completed his transcription of the poems.

[The Lyvys of Seyntys, printed for the Roxburghe Club, 1835; Bokenam's Legenden, herausgegeben von C. Horstmann, Heilbronn, 1883; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.; Dugdale's Monast. Angl. vi. 1600.] S. L. L.

**BOKYNGHAM** or **BUCKINGHAM, JOHN** (*d.* 1398), bishop of Lincoln, was rector of Olney, prebendary of Lichfield, and dean in 1349; he was appointed to the archdeaconry of Northampton in 1351, and in 1352 received from the king the prebend of Gretton in the church of Lincoln. He was keeper of the privy seal to Edward III. He has been identified by Godwin with a scholastic theologian of the same name, who, according to Bale (*Scriptores*, ii. 72), wrote 'Quæstiones Sententiarum' and 'Ordinariæ deceptationes.' Of these the 'Quæstiones' has been printed with the title 'Joannis Bokingham Angli opus acutissimum in quatuor libros Sententiarum, Parisiis, p. Joann. Barbier, MDV,' 4to (Panzer, vii.), and is in the Bodleian Library. The identity, however, of the bishop with the scholastic doctor is purely conjectural, and may be safely rejected, as Bokyngham does not seem to have been a man of learning. On the sudden death of Reginald Brian, bishop of Worcester, postulated to the see of Ely, in 1361 the monks of Ely elected John Bokyngham, but the election was quashed by the pope. In 1362 Urban, at the request of the king, made Bokyngham bishop of Lincoln by provision. Having been examined at St. Omer by two abbots appointed by the pope, and pronounced fit for the episcopate, he was consecrated on 25 June in the following year. On entering on his bishopric he took 8*d.* in the mark from his clergy. His diocese, which included Oxford and Lutterworth, was the headquarters of the Lollard movement. Swynderby, one of the most violent of the Wycliffite preachers, was exceedingly popular at Leicester. The bishop attempted to stop his preaching, and managed to turn him out of the chapel of St. John the Baptist. Swynderby was, however, upheld by the people. He used two great stones which lay outside the chapel as a pulpit, and declared that as long as he had the good will of the people he would 'preach in the king's highway in spite of the bishop's teeth.' In May 1382 Bokyngham attended the synod called the council of 'the earthquake,' held in London by Archbishop Courtenay, in which the propositions ascribed to the Wycliffite preachers were pronounced heretical, and, in common with other bishops, published in his diocese the archbishop's mandate on the subject. In the summer of that year Bokyngham, in virtue of letters obtained by Courtenay from the king, caused Swynderby to be arrested, and, in spite of the opposition of the people of Leicester, convicted him of heresy. Swynderby appealed to the king and the Duke of Lancaster. The case was brought before parliament, but he was handed over to the bishop, and recanted his errors. Although Bokyngham upheld the policy of the archbishop against the Lollards, he was not blind to the abuses prevailing in the church, and in 1394 held a visitation of Lincoln cathedral, which brought to light many delinquencies among the members of the chapter. He does not seem to have approved the policy which turned the liberation of the church from papal power into her subjection to the crown; for when, acting in virtue of a statute of 1389, 13 Ric. II (*Rolls of Parl.* iii. 273), the king forbade an appointment to the archdeaconry of Buckinghamshire until his right to present had been settled in his court, he allowed the office to be filled by an exchange. The king next claimed to appoint to the archdeaconry of Leicester, then held by an alien absentee, the Cardinal Orsini ('de Urcinis'). A long suit followed, in which the

bishop unsuccessfully defended the claim of the incumbent. In the course of the suit he summoned the cardinal to defend his own right, and on his neglect delivered the office to the king's nominee, whom he finally instituted, when the suit was decided against himself. At the same time some of Bokyngham's appointments were made in accordance with the king's will. Thus, in 1393, he gave a prebend to Roger Walden, Richard's secretary, afterwards made treasurer and archbishop; and the gift of another prebend in 1395 to Thomas Haxey, agent of the Earl of Nottingham, must also be considered as due to court influence in spite of the part afterwards taken by Haxey in the parliament of 1397. Bokyngham, however, had shown some independence of action, enough probably to rouse the king's dislike. Richard may also have desired the rich see of Lincoln for his cousin, Henry Beaufort, as a means of binding that branch of the house of Lancaster closely to himself, so as to counterbalance the influence of the Earl of Derby. Boniface IX was in such need of English help that he willingly lent himself to do the king's pleasure, and in 1397 translated Bokyngham to the see of Lichfield. Indignant at being thus removed to a far less wealthy and important bishopric than that he had held so long, Bokyngham refused to be translated. He retired to the monastery of Christ Church at Canterbury, where he died 10 March 1398. He was a benefactor to his cathedral church and to New College, Oxford, and also took part in building Rochester bridge.

[Anglia Sacra, i. 49, 449, 663; Le Neve's Fasti; Knighton's Twysden, 2627–2668; Walsingham, i. 298, ii. 55, 228; Fasciculi Zizaniorum, 286, 334; Foxe's Acts and Monuments, i. 607; Bokyngham's Register, Hutton extr., Harleian MS. 6952.] W. H.

BÖLCKOW, HENRY WILLIAM FERDINAND (1806–1878), ironmaster, the son of Heinrich Bölckow, of Varchow, in the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg, by his wife Caroline Dussher, was born at Sulten, in Mecklenburg, 8 Dec. 1806. About 1821 his parents placed him in a merchant's office at Rostock. There he made the acquaintance of a gentleman at Newcastle-on-Tyne; at his suggestion came to England, and went into business with him in 1827. He liked England; was made a naturalised British subject; in 1841 selected the town of Middlesborough as the seat of his future operations; entered into partnership with Mr. John Vaughan; erected blast furnaces and commenced the manufacture of iron. Soon after this period Mr. Vaughan discovered the Cleveland ironstone mines. The success of their business in a short time enabled them to multiply their works: they acquired collieries, limestone quarries, machine works, gasworks, and brickfields; and Middlesborough became a centre of such great importance that it received a charter of incorporation in 1853. Bölckow was elected the first mayor. The population of the town had then risen to 40,000, and the production of ironstone to 4,000,000 tons per annum. Bölckow presented to the inhabitants the Albert Park, at a cost of more than 20,000*l.* (11 Aug. 1868). In the following year he spent 7,000*l.* in the erection of the St. Hilda's schools. When the town was granted parliamentary representation, Bölckow was unanimously elected the first member, 16 Nov. 1868, and held that position until his death. In 1871 the firm of Bölckow & Vaughan was formed into a limited liability company with a capital of 3,500,000*l.*, the founder of the business becoming chairman of the company. Bölckow collected a fine gallery of pictures, nearly all of them being by living French and English artists (*Athenæum*, 22 Nov. 1873, pp. 664–6). He died at Ramsgate 18 June 1878, and was buried in Marton churchyard on 22 June. He married first, in 1841, Miriam, widow of C. Hay, who died in 1842, and secondly, in 1851, Harriet, only daughter of James Farrar, of Halifax.

[English Cyclopædia, Biography, Supplement, 1872, pp. 273–4; Practical Magazine, i. 81–90 (1873), with portrait; Times, 19 June 1878, p. 11, col. 4; Illustrated London News, lxxii. 613 (1878).] G. C. B.

BOLD, HENRY (1627–1683), poetical writer, was born in 1627, and was a descendant of the ancient Lancashire family of Bold of Bold Hall. He was the fourth son of Captain William Bold of Newstead in Hampshire. He was educated at Winchester School; thence went to Oxford, and in 1645 was elected a probationer fellow of New College. From this position he was dislodged in 1648 by the parliamentary visitors, and he then settled in London, and is described as 'of the Examiner's Office in Chancery.' He died in Chancery Lane on 23 Oct. 1683, and was buried at West Twyford near Acton. His books, which are of exceptional rarity, are as follows:

1. 'Wit a Sporting in a Pleasant Grove of New Fancies.' By H. B., London, 1657. This was considered by Freeling to be the rarest book he had. Prefixed is what professes to be a portrait of the author, but which was really engraved as that of Christian Ravus, or Ravius, an orientalist and friend of Ussher. It is found in his 'Discourse

of the Oriental Tongues,' London, 1649, and, after serving as the effigies of Bold, was used with another alias as the frontispiece of the 'Occult Physick' of William Williams of Gloucestershire, 1660, and of the 'Divine Poems and Meditations' by William Williams of the county of Cornwall, London, 1677. In 'Wit a Sporting' Bold has stolen much from Herrick, and nearly fifty pages are from Thomas Beedome's 'Poems Divine and Humane,' London, 1641. 2. 'St. George's Day, sacred to the coronation of his most excellent majesty Charles II,' London, 1661 (3 folio leaves). 3. 'On the Thunder happening after the Solemnity of the Coronation of Charles II,' 1661 (a sheet in verse). 4. 'Poems Lyrique, Macaronique, Heroique, &c. By Henry Bold olim è N. C. Oxon.,' London, 1664. This is dedicated to Colonel Henry Wallop, and has commendatory verses by Alexander Brome, Dr. Valentine Oldis, and by his two brothers, William Bold and Norton Bold, C.C.C. Oxon. S. The songs in the volume are licentious, but there are also a number of occasional pieces, several of them addressed to Charles II. 'Expect the second part,' says the author, but no second part is known. Wood is mistaken when he states that this volume contains 'Scarronides; or Virgil Travestie.' This was the work of Charles Cotton. 5. 'Latine Songs, with their English, and Poems. By Henry Bold, formerly of N. Coll. in Oxon, afterwards of the Examiner's Office in Chancery. Collected and perfected by Captain William Bold,' London, 1685—a posthumous collection from the author's scattered papers. The translations justify the commendations of Anthony à Wood, but the songs selected are often gross and worthless. There is a spirited Latin version of 'Chevy Chace,' and Bold's rendering of Suckling's famous song begins:—

Cur palleas, Amasie?
Cur quæso palleas?
Si non rubente facie,
Squallente valeas?
Cur quæso palleas?

Another Henry Bold was of Christ Church, Oxford, chaplain to the Earl of Arlington, fellow of Eton College, and chanter in Exeter Cathedral. He died at Montpellier, 'as 'twas reported,' in 1677.

[Corser's Collectanea Anglo-Poetica (Chetham Society, vol. lv.), 1861; Dibdin's Reminiscences of a Literary Life, 1836, p. 934; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. ed Bliss, iv. 115; Fasti, 278; Hazlitt's Handbook to Literature of Great Britain to the Restoration, London, 1867; Griffiths's Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica, 1805; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. ed. Bohn, 1864.] W. E. A. A.

BOLD, JOHN (1679–1751), divine, born at Leicester in 1679, entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1694, and proceeded B.A. in 1698. He was master of a small school at Hinckley, Leicestershire, from 1698 to 1732 (which brought him in 10*l.* a year), and was curate of Stoney Stanton near Hinckley (at a salary of 30*l.*) from May 1702 until his death on 29 Oct. 1751. Bold wholly devoted himself to the religious welfare of his parishioners, and, although without private means, lived so frugally that he was able out of his small income to relieve his necessitous neighbours, and to make several charitable bequests at his death. He was the author of: 1. 'The Sin and Danger of neglecting the public service of the Church,' 1745, which was frequently reissued by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 2. 'Religion the most delightful Employment.' 3. 'The Duty of worthy Communicating recommended and explained.'

[A very eulogistic memoir by the Rev. R. B. Nickolls is printed in Nicholls's Illustrations, v. 130–42.] S. L. L.

BOLD, SAMUEL (1649–1737), controversialist, apparently a native of Chester, was brought up under the care of William Cook, a distinguished nonconformist divine, who was ejected from St. Michael's Church, Chester, in 1662, and died in 1684. Bold was instituted vicar of Shapwick in Dorsetshire in 1674, but resigned or was ejected in 1688; he was instituted rector of Steeple in the Isle of Purbeck in 1682, and held the living for fifty-six years, till his death. In 1721 he succeeded to the adjacent parish of Tyneham, united to Steeple by act of parliament. In 1682, when a brief for the persecuted protestants in France was commanded to be read in the churches, Bold preached, from the epistle for the day, a sermon against persecution, which he shortly afterwards published. The sermon reached a second edition in the same year, and raised a great outcry, which only impelled Bold to publish a 'Plea for Moderation towards Dissenters.' He here justifies his general praise of nonconformist divines by many special instances, mentioning, amongst others, Mr. Baxter and Mr. Hickman as 'shining lights in the church of God.'

The grand jury at the next assize presented Bold for the sermon and also for the 'Plea,' and he was cited before the court of Bishop Gulston of Bristol, where he was accused of having 'writ and preached a scandalous libel.' Bold wrote answers to these charges, but, his 'answers being said to be worse than

the books,' he was commanded, on pain of suspension, to preach three recantation sermons and to pay the expenses of Andrew Cosen, the complainant, styled by the bishop 'gent.,' but in reality his lordship's butler. Meantime Bold had fared no better in a prosecution in the civil courts. A third offence was there alleged against him—that he had written a letter befriending a certain dissenting apothecary in Blandford. For the letter and the two publications he was sentenced to pay three fines, and lay seven weeks in prison till they were paid. After this the sudden death of the bishop and of the promoter in the civil suit freed him from further annoyance. In 1720, to protect himself from false reports, Bold republished the sermon against persecution, adding a short account of his subsequent troubles. In 1688 he published 'A Brief Account of the Rise of the name Protestant, and what Protestantism is. By a professed Enemy to Persecution.' In 1690 he engaged in a controversy with Dr. Comber, author of a 'Scholastical History of the Primitive and General Use of Liturgies in the Christian Church,' which Bold perceived to be written to afford a pretext for persecuting dissent; in 1691 he followed it up with a second tract completing his refutation. In 1693 he published a devotional treatise entitled 'Christ's Importunity with Sinners to accept of Him,' which had been probably already published in 1675. The republication contains an affectionate dedication to Mrs. Mary Cook, the widow of William Cook, his early tutor. In 1696, an epidemic having caused many deaths in his parish, he published eight 'Meditations on Death,' written during 'the leisure bodily distempers have afforded me.'

In 1697 he began his tracts in support of Locke's essays on the 'Reasonableness of Christianity' and the 'Human Understanding.' The 'Reasonableness of Christianity' appeared in 1695, and was violently attacked by a Rev. John Edwards as Socinian. Locke replied with a 'Vindication' of his essay, to which Edwards answered in a tract entitled 'Socinianism Unmasked,' &c. At this point Bold entered the field, publishing in 1697 a 'Discourse on the true Knowledge of Christ Jesus,' in which he insists, with Locke, that Christ and the apostles considered it enough for a christian to believe that Jesus was the Christ. To the sermon he appended comments on Locke's essay and 'Vindication,' declaring the essay 'one of the best books that had been published for at least 1,600 years,' and criticising Edwards's tracts. Edwards immediately retorted, twitting Bold as 'Mr. L.'s journeyman,' and produced a second tract from Bold with a preface on the meaning of the terms 'reason' and 'antiquity' as employed in the Socinian controversy. This was in 1697; in 1698 a third tract of Bold's appeared, answering some 'Animadversions,' &c., published at Oxford. In 1699 he brought out a 'Consideration of the Objections to the Essay on the Human Understanding.' Locke acknowledged Bold's support in his 'Second Vindication' of his essay; and in 1703 Bold visited Locke at Oates. He was then meditating the publication of further tracts which Locke dissuaded him from proceeding with. They were, however, published in 1706, and consist of a 'Discourse concerning the Resurrection of the Same Body,' and two letters on the necessary immateriality of created thinking substance. The letters discuss and condemn the views expressed in Broughton's 'Psychologia' and Dr. Norris's 'Essay towards the Theory of an Ideal World.' The discourse deals with Dr. Whitby's arguments against Locke. In 1717 Bold's publisher brought out another tract demanding toleration, entitled 'The Duty of Christians with regard to Human Interpretations and Decisions, when proposed to be believed and submitted to by them, as necessary parts of the Christian Religion. By a Clergyman in the country;' and in 1724 appeared his last controversial work, 'Some Thoughts concerning Church Authority.' This was occasioned by the Bishop of Bangor's famous sermon on the nature of the kingdom of Christ, and his 'Preservative against the Principles and Practices of Nonjurors,' of which Bold heartily approved. Bold was answered by several persons, among others by Conyers Place, who condemns his 'wild pamphlet and clouterly invective' as 'time-serving,' 'stupid,' 'adulatorial,' and 'nauseously' full of 'stupid and affected cant.' In the year before his death Bold published a 'Help to Devotion,' containing a short prayer on every chapter in the New Testament. His devotional works show the sincerity, humility, and sweetness of his character. He died in 1737.

[Monthly Magazine, xxii. 148; Wallace's Antitrinitarian Biography; Locke's Works; Notes and Queries, 1st series, xi. 137; for Bold's works see Brit. Mus. Cat. and Dr. Williams's Library; a Letter on Images, by S. B., London, 1760, in the Brit. Mus. Library, is probably by Bold.]

R. B.

**BOLDERO**, EDMUND, D.D. (1608–1679), master of Jesus College, Cambridge was a native of Bury St. Edmunds in Suffolk, and received his education in Ipswich School, whence he proceeded to the univer-

sity of Cambridge, where he was admitted to a fellowship of Pembroke Hall on 4 Feb. 1631, and took the degree of M.A. He became curate of St. Lawrence, Ipswich, in 1643. Soon after the establishment of the Commonwealth he was ejected from his fellowship and sent in captivity to London, where he was 'detained under a long and chargeable confinement.' He suffered much in the royalist cause in England, and in Scotland under the Marquis of Montrose, and it is said that he narrowly escaped hanging. On the Restoration he was created D.D. at Cambridge by royal mandate. Bishop Wren of Ely, to whom he was chaplain, presented him to the rectory of Glemsford, Suffolk, on 15 Feb. 1661–2, and also to the rectories of Westerfield and Harkstead in the same county. The same prelate nominated him master of Jesus College, Cambridge, to which office he was admitted on 26 April 1663, and presented him to the rectory of Snailwell, Cambridgeshire, on 13 July in the same year. Boldero was vice-chancellor of the university in 1668 and 1674. He died at Cambridge on 5 July 1679, and was buried in Jesus College chapel.

[Addit. MSS. 5853. f. 61*b*, 5864, f. 24, 19077, f. 307*b*, 308, 322, 322*a*, 323*b*; Peter Barwick's Life of Dr. John Barwick, 38, 39; Carter's Hist. of Cambridge, 82; Gent. Mag. new ser. xxxiii. 2; Kennett's Register and Chronicle, 881, 882, 884; Roger North's Lives of the Norths (1826), iii. 276, 277; Pope's Life of Seth [Ward], bishop of Salisbury, 47; Querela Cantabrigiensis, 25, 26; Shermannus, Hist. Coll. Jesu, Cantab. 42, 43; Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy (1714), ii. 162; Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana (1650–79), 195.]

T. C.

**BOLEYN, ANNE.** [See ANNE, 1507–1536.]

**BOLEYN, GEORGE,** VISCOUNT ROCHFORD (*d.* 1536), was the son of Sir Thomas Boleyn, earl of Wiltshire [q. v.], and brother of Anne Boleyn. Of the date of his birth we have no record, and the earliest notice of him is in the year 1522, when his name appears, joined with that of his father, as the holder of various offices about Tunbridge granted to them by patent on 29 April (*Calendar of Henry VIII*, iii. 2214). On 2 July 1524 he received a grant to himself of the manor of Grimston in Norfolk (*ib.* iv. 546). Four years later, on 26 Sept. 1528, he further received an annuity from the crown of fifty marks, payable by the chief butler of England out of the issues of the prizes of wines, and on 15 Nov. of the same year a number of offices in connection with the royal palace of Beaulieu, or Newhall, in Essex; to which was added, on 1 Feb. 1528-9, that of chief steward of the honour of Beaulieu (*ib.* 4779, 4993, 5248). By this time his sister Anne had become the avowed object of the king's attentions, and there can be no doubt to what influence these honours were due. In the summer of 1528, while with the king at Waltham, he and some others attending the court fell ill of the sweating sickness, causing the king at once to remove to Hunsdon; but another courtier, William Cary, the husband of Anne Boleyn's sister Mary, was carried off by the disease, and the offices above referred to at Beaulieu were rendered vacant by his death (*ib.* 4403, 4413). At this time Boleyn was also master of the buckhounds (*Calendar*, v. pp. 306, 312, 321). On 27 July 1529 he was appointed governor of Bethlehem Hospital (*ib.* iv. No. 5815). Towards the end of that year he was sent to France with Dr. Stokesley, who was shortly afterwards made bishop of London, to consult with Francis and the Duke of Albany on various modes of counteracting the emperor's influence, and how to prevent the assembling of a general council (*ib.* 6073). His allowance as ambassador was forty shillings a day (*ib.* v. p. 315). As yet his designation was only squire of the body or gentleman of the privy chamber; but just about this time he appears to have been knighted and received the title of Viscount Rochford, by which name the fallen Cardinal Wolsey granted him, by Cromwell's advice, an annuity of two hundred marks out of the revenues of his bishopric of Winchester to secure his favour. By this name also he signed, along with the rest of the nobility, a memorial to Pope Clement VII, urging him to consent without delay to the king's wishes on the subject of his divorce from Catherine of Aragon (*ib.* iv. No. 6513).

On 15 July 1531 he was joined with his father in a grant of the stewardship of Rayleigh and other offices in Essex (*ib.* v. No. 364). In February 1533 he received a summons to parliament as Lord Rochford. Next month he was again sent on embassy to France, to inform Francis I that King Henry had married his sister Anne Boleyn, and trusted to him to support him against any papal excommunication (*ib.* vi. Nos. 229, 230). He returned early in April (*ib.* 351), and in less than two months was sent abroad again, in company with the Duke of Norfolk and others, to dissuade Francis from his proposed meeting with the pope at Marseilles, which, however, actually took place later in the year. He went back to England, and returned while Norfolk remained in France (*ib.* Nos. 613, 661, 831, 918, 954, 973). He was at home again in September, and was present at the christening of his niece, the infant Princess Elizabeth, at

Greenwich (*ib.* No. 1111). In October he set up his household at the royal manor of Beaulieu, from which the king ordered the Princess Mary to remove to make way for him (*ib.* No. 1296). In 1534 he was twice sent over to France, mainly about an interview which Henry was eager to have with the French king, but which it was necessary in the end to put off (*ib.* vii. Nos. 469, 470, 958). In June of that year he was made warden of the Cinque Ports (*ib.* 922 (16) ), and in November he received the French admiral Brion, who was sent to Henry VIII in embassy on his landing at Dover, where he entertained him four days till his whole train had disembarked and conducted him to Blackheath (*ib.* 1416, 1427).

On 10 April 1535 he obtained a grant from the crown of the manor of South, in Kent, which had been granted to Sir Thomas More (*Patent Roll*, 26 Hen. VIII, pt. 1, m. 32). Soon after his services were once more employed in a mission to France, to qualify some of the conditions on which Henry had offered the hand of his infant daughter Elizabeth to the Duke of Angoulême (Herbert in Kennett, ii. 179). This is the last we hear of him in any public capacity before his melancholy end. On May day in 1536 he was one of the challengers in that tournament at Greenwich from which the king abruptly departed; next day he was arrested and taken to the Tower, the queen, his sister, being arrested that day also and consigned to the same fortress. The two were arraigned together on Monday, 15 May, for acts of incest and high treason, and judgment of death was pronounced against each. Two days later (17 May) Lord Rochford, with four other alleged paramours of Anne Boleyn, were beheaded on Tower Hill, the execution of Anne herself being deferred till the 19th.

[Calendar of State Papers, Henry VIII (of which the principal specific references have been cited above); Third Report of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records, App. ii. 243; Wriothesley's Chronicle.] J. G.

**BOLEYN, GEORGE** (*d.* 1603), dean of Lichfield, was not improbably the son of George Boleyn, Viscount Rochford [q. v.], who is usually reported to have left no male issue. In his will (preserved at Somerset House) he mentions that he was a kinsman of Lord Hunsdon, who was the grandson of Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, father of the ill-fated Viscount Rochford. A close study of the State Papers and other records reveals the fact that the family of the Boleyns (or Bullens) suffered constant persecution and spoliation at the hands of Henry VIII, and afterwards of Elizabeth. Viscount Rochford's large estates passed to the crown upon his execution. If we suppose George Boleyn, afterwards dean of Lichfield, to have been a son of Viscount Rochford, it is intelligible that he should have entered Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in the position of a sizar, November 1544. At Cambridge Boleyn was a pupil of John Whitgift, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. In 1552 he graduated B.A., and in 1560 commenced master of arts. On 3 Aug. 1560 he was installed prebendary of Ulleskelf in the church of York; afterwards he became rector of Kempston in Nottinghamshire, and prebendary of the church of Chichester; on 21 Dec. 1566 he was preferred to a canonry of the church of Canterbury, and in the following year graduated B.D. At the proceedings of the metropolitical visitation of the church of Canterbury in September 1573 various charges were laid against Boleyn. It was alleged that he had threatened to nail the dean to the wall; that he had struck one of the canons, William King, a blow on the ear; had attempted to strike another canon, Dr. Rush; had struck a canon in the chapter-house, and had thrashed a lawyer. It must be granted that Boleyn was of a hasty temper; indeed he frankly admitted that he was accustomed to swear when provoked. But he did not long trouble the peace of the resident canons. On the last day of February 1574–5 he was presented by the dean and chapter of Canterbury to the rectory of St. Dionis Backchurch, London; and on 22 Dec. 1576 he was installed dean of Lichfield, having taken the degree of D.D., as a member of Trinity College, earlier in the same year. He was made prebendary of Dasset Parva on 16 Nov. 1577, but resigned that post in or about February 1578–9. In 1582 he became involved in a lengthy and serious dispute with John Aylmer, the bishop of his diocese. It appears that the bishop, 'being necessitous on his coming into the diocese, laboured all he could to supply himself from his clergy' (Strype, *Whitgift*, i. 201, ed. 1822). Boleyn, a man 'prudent and stout,' strenuously resisted the aggressive action of the bishop, finally making his appeal to the lords of the privy council, who appointed the archbishop of Canterbury to institute a visitation. Among the Lansdowne MSS. (39, fol. 22) is preserved a letter (part of which is printed in Strype's 'Annals of the Reformation,' iii. i. 251–2, ed. 1824) from Boleyn to Lord Burghley touching the dispute. The writer speaks of himself as 'no dissembler, but one that would speak the truth, were it good or bad, well or ill.' In or about August 1592 Boleyn resigned the

rectory of St. Dionis Backchurch, and in 1595, after much opposition, was appointed to the rectory of Bangor. He died in January 1602–3, and was buried in Lichfield Cathedral, where there is a monument to him.

It is stated in Willis's 'Survey of Cathedrals' (ii. 825) that 'Dean Boleyn was kinsman to Queen Elizabeth, who would have made him bishop of Worcester, but he refused it.' In his will he writes: 'Her majestie gave me all that ever I have and subjectes gave me nothing.'

Among the Lansdowne MSS. (45, fol. 152) is a letter of Boleyn's to Lord Burghley, dated 10 June 1589, asking his lordship to use his influence with Dr. Still, master of Trinity College, Cambridge, to procure a scholarship at that college for a poor youth whom Boleyn had educated. In Add. MS. 5937 (fol. 36, verso) is a letter to Boleyn from James Strangeman, the genealogist, preferring a request to be allowed the use of the old books in the cathedral library of Lichfield. Some letters of Boleyn's are preserved among the Lambeth MSS. and the State Papers. There are some curious allusions to Boleyn in the 'Protestatyon of Martin Marprelate.' It appears that he had a dog named Spring, and that on one occasion, when he was in the pulpit, 'hearing his dogg cry, he out with this text: whie how now hoe, can you not lett the dogg alone there? come Springe, come Spring.' At another time, as he was delivering a sermon, 'taking himself with a fault he said there I lyed, there I lyed.' In Manningham's 'Diary' (ed. Camden Society, p. 148) there is another story about Boleyn's dog.

[Cooper's Athenæ Cantabrigienses; Le Neve's Fasti, ed. Hardy, i. 57, 563, 599, iii. 220; Willis's Survey of Cathedrals, i. 172, ii. 825; Antiquities of Lichfield, 5, 57; Strype's Whitgift, i. 201–209, ed. 1822; Strype's Annals of the Reformation, III. i. 251–2, 592, III. ii. 206–8, ed. 1824; Strype's Life of Parker, ii. 301, ed. 1821; Lansdowne MSS. 39 (fol. 22), 45 (fol. 152); Calendar of State Papers, Dom. Ser., 1581–90, pp. 329, 426; Newcourt's Repertorium, i. 330; Dean Boleyn's Will, preserved at Somerset House; Protestatyon of Martin Marprelate.] A. H. B.

**BOLEYN, SIR THOMAS, EARL OF WILTSHIRE** (1477–1539), was the second son of Sir William Boleyn of Blickling, Norfolk, and grandson of Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, a wealthy London merchant, who was lord mayor in 1457. The manor of Blickling, purchased originally by Sir Geoffrey of the veteran Sir John Fastolf, descended to Sir James Boleyn, the elder brother of Sir Thomas. His mother was Margaret, daughter and coheir of Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormonde. According to his own statement he was fifty-two years old in 1529 (*Calendar of Henry VIII*, iv. p. 2581), and must therefore have been born in 1477. In 1497, when he was twenty, he was in arms with his father against the Cornish rebels. In 1509 he was appointed keeper of the exchange at Calais and of the foreign exchange in England, and in 1511 the reversion of the keepership of the royal park of Beskwood in Nottinghamshire was granted to him (*ib.* i. Nos. 343, 1477). That same year he accepted the challenge of King Henry VIII and three other knights to a tourney on the birth of a prince (*ib.* No. 1491), and shortly afterwards obtained a contingent reversion of some of the forfeited lands of Viscount Lovel granted by Henry VII to the Earl of Oxford, of which he no doubt came into possession on the earl's death without issue in 1513 (*ib.* No. 1774). In 1511 also he had a grant of lands in Kent (*ib.* No. 1814), and early next year he was appointed, in conjunction with Sir Henry Wyatt, constable of Norwich castle (*ib.* No. 3008), and received other grants and marks of royal favour besides. At this time he was sent in embassy to the Low Countries with Sir Edward Poynings, where he remained for about a year, with an allowance of twenty shillings a day (*ib.* ii. pp. 1456, 1461). On 5 April 1513 he and his colleagues concluded with Margaret of Savoy at Mechlin the Holy league, by which the Emperor Maximilian, Pope Julius II, and Ferdinand of Spain combined to make war on France (*ib.* i. Nos. 3859, 3861). He took part in the invasion of France in the following summer with a retinue of a hundred men (*ib.* No. 4307); but nothing is recorded of his exploits in the war. He appears to have made some exchange of lands with the crown in or before the year 1516 (*ib.* ii. No. 2210). Even then he must have occupied a distinguished position at the court of Henry VIII, for on 21 Feb. in that year he was one of four persons who bore a canopy over the Princess Mary at her christening (*ib.* No. 1573). In 1517 he was appointed sheriff of Kent (*ib.* No. 3783). On 26 Oct. in that year he obtained a license to export from his mill at Rochford in Essex, in a 'playte' or small vessel of his own, called the Rosendell, all 'wode, billet, and . . .' (a word illegible in the original), made (which apparently means cut or manufactured) within the lordship of Rochford (*ib.* No. 3756). Early in 1519 he went in embassy to Francis I, and he remained in France till the beginning of March 1520. During this period the famous interview of the Field of the Cloth of Gold was projected, and it was Boleyn who negotiated the preliminary arrangements. He was

admitted to great familiarity with Francis I, and was evidently quite at home in the language and manners of the French court. He himself does not appear to have been a witness of the interview, which took place in June 1520, though it had been arranged beforehand that he should go; but he was required to be present at the meeting of Henry VIII and the Emperor Charles V, which took place immediately afterwards, in July, at Gravelines (*ib.* iii. No. 906).

In May 1521 he was on the special commission for London, and also for Kent, before which the indictment was found against the unfortunate Duke of Buckingham (*ib.* No. 1284). In the autumn of that year, during the conferences held at Calais, in which Wolsey professed to mediate between the French and the imperialists, he was used as an agent in various communications with the latter, and was afterwards sent to the Emperor at Oudenarde. In May 1522 he was appointed to attend the king at Canterbury on the emperor's arrival in England, and his name appears as a witness to one of the acts in connection with the treaty of Windsor on 20 June. A little later in the same year he was sent with Dr. Sampson to the emperor in Spain in order to promote joint action in the war against France. He seems to have taken a French ship at sea on the voyage out, and made prisoners of some Breton merchants, who, being sent to England, received license to import 300 'waie' of salt for their ransom (*ib.* No. 2729). In April 1523 he received letters of recall, and he returned in May following. A private letter, dated 28 April in this year, says that he received a writ of summons to parliament as a baron along with Sir William Sandys, Sir Maurice Berkeley, and Sir Nicholas Vaux (*ib.* No. 2982), but the writer was certainly misinformed. Not only was Boleyn still in Spain at the time the letter was written, but he is mentioned long afterwards by the same designation by which he had been styled for years before, viz. as knight for the royal body. It was on 16 June 1525 that he was first ennobled as Viscount Rochford, when the king's illegitimate son was created duke of Richmond; shortly before which he had a rather anxious duty as commissioner for the forced loan in the county of Kent to prevent the outbreak of disturbances.

There cannot be a doubt that not only his elevation to the peerage, but several earlier tokens of royal favour besides, were due to the fascination his daughter had begun to exercise over the king. Early in 1522 he filled the office of treasurer of the household, and he is so styled in a patent of 24 April in that year granting him the manor of Fobbing in Essex. On the 29th of the same month various offices about Tunbridge, Brasted, and Penshurst were granted to him and his son George in survivorship. On 1 Sept. 1523 the keepership of the park of Beskwood, of which he had before received a grant in reversion, was given to him and Sir John Byron in survivorship. It was, perhaps, about the same time that he received also the keepership of Thundersley Park in Essex, the grant of which is enrolled without date in the fifteenth year of Henry VIII (*Calendar*, iv. p. 125). In 1524 or 1525 he was made steward of the lordship of Swaffham in Norfolk (*ib.* p. 568). Some correspondence that he had with Sir John Daunce is preserved, relating to the repairs of the manors of Tunbridge and Penshurst (*ib.* Nos. 1501, 1550, 1592). In December 1525 he was assessed for the subsidy at 800*l.* (*ib.* p. 1331), an income probably equal to about 10,000*l.* a year in our day. On 17 May 1527 he received a commission in conjunction with Clerk, bishop of Bath, and Sir Anthony Browne to go to France and take the oath of Francis I to the new treaty between him and Henry. He was one of the English noblemen who received pensions from Francis for promoting a good understanding between the two countries. He took his place in the parliament which met in November 1529, and on 8 Dec. he was created Earl of Wiltshire and Ormonde (*ib.* Nos. 6043, 6085). The latter earldom had for many years been in dispute between him and Sir Piers Butler, who had actually borne the title; but the matter was referred to the king's arbitration, who, making Sir Piers an allotment out of the lands, compelled him to relinquish the title in favour of Boleyn (*Calendar*, ii. Nos. 1230, 1269, iv. 3728, 3937, 5097). On 24 Jan. 1530 he was appointed lord privy seal. The authority for the patent of this office had already been issued four days previously; at which time he received a commission along with Stokesley, afterwards bishop of London, and Lee, afterwards archbishop of York, to go to the Emperor Charles V, and explain to him the king's reasons for seeking a divorce from his aunt, Catherine of Arragon (*ib.* iv. 6111, 6154–5, 6163). The pope and the emperor at that time had met together at Bologna, and the ambassadors were further commissioned to treat with both of them, and with other potentates, for a general peace. But, of course, the main object was to counteract, as far as possible, the influence which the emperor would bring to bear upon the pope in favour of Catherine. The ambassadors, however, failed to impress the former with the justice

of the king's cause; and the latter very naturally kept his sentiments to himself. It was on this occasion that—according to that most untrustworthy authority, Foxe—although sent ambassador from the king of England, he declined to pay the pope the accustomed reverence of kissing his toe. The story may be true, for to one who stood so high in the favour of a powerful sovereign the discourtesy involved no very serious consequences. But the graphic addition that a spaniel, brought by the earl from England, at once gave his holiness's foot the salutation refused by his master, seems rather to show the spirit in which the tale is told than to invite our confidence in its veracity. The incident is avowedly related 'as a prognosticate of our separation from the see of Rome.'

From Bologna Wiltshire took his departure into France, where he remained for some time trying to get the doctors of the university of Paris to give an opinion in the king's favour on the divorce question. He returned to England in August (*Calendar*, iv. 6571, 6579). From this time he was generally resident at the court, and the notices of him in state papers are frequent enough; but there is little to tell of his doings that deserves particular mention. What there is certainly does not convey a very high opinion of the man. Not many weeks after Wolsey's death he gave a supper to the French ambassador, at which he had the extremely bad taste to exhibit a farce of the cardinal's going to hell (*ib.* v. No. 62). When the authority of the bishops was attacked in the parliament of 1532, he was, naturally enough, one of the first to declare that neither pope nor prelate had a right to make laws; and he offered to maintain that proposition with his body and goods (*ib.* No. 850). That he became a leader, or rather a patron, of the protestant party, was no more than might have been expected from his position, his daughter's greatness and the fortunes of his house being so closely connected with a revolt against church authority. Yet he was one of those who in 1533 examined the martyr Frith for denying the real presence; while he commissioned Erasmus from time to time to write for him treatises on religious subjects, such as on preparation for death, on the Apostles' Creed, or on one of the Psalms of David (Erasmi *Epp.* lib. xxix. 34, 43, 48). The last thing recorded of him that is at all noteworthy is, that he and Sir William Paulet were sent on 13 July 1534 to the Princess Mary to induce her to renounce her title and acknowledge herself an illegitimate child! (*Calendar*, vii. 980). He died (as appears by a letter of his servant Robert Cranewell to Lord Cromwell) at his family mansion of Hever, in Kent, on 13 March 1539 (manuscript in Public Record Office).

[The authorities cited in the text.] J. G.

**BOLINGBROKE**, Earl of. [See St. John, Oliver, *d.* 1646.]

**BOLINGBROKE**, HENRY (1785–1855), writer on Demerara, was born at Norwich 25 Feb. 1785, the son of Nathaniel Bolingbroke. He sailed for Demerara 28 Nov. 1798, and returned to England 21 Oct. 1805. He sailed to Surinam, in Guiana, on 3 March 1807; here he was deputy vendue master for six years, and returned to Plymouth 25 June 1813. On 7 Oct. 1815 he married Ann Browne of Norton. Latterly he was in business in Norwich, where he died 11 Feb. 1855. He published 'A Voyage to the Demerary,' 1807 (this work was prepared for the press by William Taylor, of Norwich, who rewrote some of the chapters).

[Biog. Dict. of Living Authors, 1816; Robberds's Mem. of W. Taylor, 1843, ii. 254 private information.] A. G.

**BOLINGBROKE**, Viscount. [See St. John, Henry, 1678–1751.]

**BOLLAND**, Sir WILLIAM (1772–1840), lawyer and bibliophile, the eldest son of James Bolland, of Southwark, was educated at Reading School under Dr. Valpy, and admitted a pensioner at Trinity College, Cambridge, 26 Sept. 1789, at the age of seventeen. During his school days he wrote several prologues and epilogues for the annual dramatic performances in which the scholars took part, and for which Dr. Valpy's pupils were famous. At Cambridge he took his degree of B.A. in 1794, and M.A. in 1797. For three successive years (1797, 1798, and 1799) he won the Seatonian prize by his poems on the respective subjects of miracles, the Epiphany, and St. Paul at Athens, which were printed separately, and also included in the 'Seatonian Prize Poems' (1808), ii. 263–97. On leaving Cambridge he determined upon adopting law as his profession, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple 24 April 1801. Bolland practised at the Old Bailey with great success; he was thoroughly conversant with commercial law, and soon became one of the four city pleaders. From April 1817 until he was raised to the bench he was recorder of Reading. He was a candidate for the common serjeantcy of the city of London in 1822, but in those days of heated political excitement was defeated by the late Lord Denman. In November 1829 he was created a baron of the exchequer, and

held that appointment until January 1839, when he resigned on account of failing health. On 14 May 1840 he died at Hyde Park Terrace, London. Lady Bolland, whom he married 1 Aug. 1810, was his cousin Elizabeth, the third daughter of John Bolland, of Clapham. An anonymous satire, 'The Campaign, to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Britannia in the year 1800 to C. J. Fox,' was written by Bolland in 1800, but not issued for sale, the author confining its publicity to his friends. Although he published but little, he was known for many years as an enthusiastic student of early English literature. Dibdin dwells with unction on the pleasures of the dinner-parties of Hortensius—the fancy name by which he designated Sir William Bolland—and extols the merits of his library. It was at a dinner-party in Bolland's house on the Adelphi Terrace that the Roxburghe Club was originated, and its first publication was his gift. This was 'Certain Bokes of Virgiles Aenæis turned into English meter. By the right honorable lorde, Henry, earle of Surrey.' The books were the second and fourth, and the reprint, bearing the date of 1814, though the dedication was signed 17 June 1815, was taken from a copy of the original edition of 1557, which is preserved at Dulwich College. His collections were sold in the autumn after his death, his library of about three thousand articles producing about 3,000*l*. The bust of Sir William Bolland is a familiar object to all who have studied in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge. A portrait by James Lonsdale is now in the National Portrait Gallery.

[Foss's Judges; Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron, 1817, iii. 27–8, Bibliomania, 1876, 132–3, 588–91, and Reminiscences, i. 368–9; Gent. Mag. 1840. pp. 433–4.] W. P. C.

**BOLLARD**, NICHOLAS (*fl.* 1500?), naturalist, was the author of a work on arboriculture which is often met with in manuscripts of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It is entitled 'A Tretee of Nicholas Bollard departid in 3 parties: 1 Of gendryng of Trees; 2 of graffynge; the third forsoth of altracions.' Two copies are now in the British Museum (*Cotton. MS.* Jul. D. viii. 11; *Addit. MS.* 5467); another is in the Cambridge University Library (Ee. i. 13 ff. 124 *a*–129). Bishop More and Ralph Thoresby owned copies of the 'Tretee,' which has never been printed. Bale states that Bollard was also the author of a treatise called 'Experimenta Naturalia,' and that he saw a copy of the work at the house of Thomas Caius at Oxford, but it is not otherwise known. Tanner asserts that Bollard was educated at Oxford.

[Tanner's Bibl. Brit.; Thoresby's Ducatus Leod., ed. Whittaker, p. 83; Cat. of MSS. in the Brit. Mus. and Camb. Univ. Lib.] S. L. L.

**BOLRON**, ROBERT (*fl.* 1674–1680), informer, was a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne. He is stated to have been apprenticed to a jeweller at Pye Corner, London, whom, after a twelvemonth, he abandoned to enlist as a foot soldier. On his return to England from the second Dutch war, he happened to visit an acquaintance who was a servant with Sir Thomas Gascoigne, of Barmbow Hall, Yorkshire, and on his recommendation he was appointed manager of the collieries of Sir Thomas. Through his marriage with Mary Baker, formerly a servant in Sir Thomas's household, he also held the lease of the farm of Shippon Hall. According to his own account shortly after his engagement efforts were made, which, through the agency of his wife, herself a pervert, were ultimately successful, to win him over to the Roman catholic faith. Large bribes were then offered to him to engage in the papist plot against the life of the king, but, realising the wickedness of those designs, he resolved to give information to the local magistrates, on whose refusal to act on it, he hastened to London, and made a deposition before the Earl of Shaftesbury. His statements were corroborated by Lawrence Maybury, a former servant of Sir Thomas Gascoigne. Maybury had, however, been discharged by his master for theft, and Bolron, on account of his having made free with the money received for coals, had been threatened with prosecution by Lady Tempest, daughter of Sir Thomas Gascoigne. The baronet, who had reached his eighty-fifth year, was, in February 1680, put upon his trial; but although the detailed accusations against him made a considerable impression, a verdict was returned in his favour.

[Narrative of Robert Bolron, of Shippon Hall, gent., concerning the late horrid Popish Plot and Conspiracy for the Destruction of his Majesty and the Protestant Religion, 1680; The Papists' Bloody Oath of Secresy and Litany of Intercession for England, with the manner of taking the oath, upon their entering into any grand conspiracy against the Protestants, as it was taken in the chapel belonging to Barmbow Hall, the residence of Sir Thomas Gascoigne, from William Rushton, a popish priest (1680); An Abstract of the Accusations of Robert Bolron and Lawrence Maybury, servants, against their late Master, Sir Thomas Gascoigne, knt. and bart. of Barmboo, in Yorkshire, for High Treason, with his Trial and Acquittal February 1680 (1680); Attestation of a certain Intercourse had between Robert

Bolron and Mr. Thomas Langhorn, wherein is manifested the falsehood and perjury of the said Bolron (1680); State Trials, vii. 962–1043.] T. F. H.

BOLTON, Duchess of. [See Fenton, Lavinia.]

BOLTON, Dukes of. [See Powlett.]

BOLTON or BOULTON, EDMUND (1575?–1633?), historian and poet, was born in or about 1575. This date is obtained from an impress neatly drawn with his own pen, and preserved in the British Museum (*Harl. MS.* 6521, f. 152). In the midst of the ocean rises a peaked rock on the top of which a falcon is seated. The motto is 'Innocentia Tutus,' and beneath it is written 'Edmundus Maria Boltonus, ætatis 47, 1622.' The falcon belled which he bore in his arms was common to several families of the name of Bolton, but it does not appear to which of them he belonged. He himself speaks of his descent from the family of Basset, and also of the Duke of Buckingham having acknowledged him as a poor kinsman. This latter circumstance gives credibility to a statement by Oldys that he had seen in a manuscript of Bolton's a remark that he passed his younger days about Goadby in Leicestershire. The statement receives further support from his having been early known to the Beaumonts of Grace-Dieu. His family brought him up in the catholic faith, to which he adhered through life. Writing to the secretary Conway on behalf of a catholic priest, he says that King James, whose servant he had been, allowed 'him with his wife and family to live in peace to that conscience in which he was bred' (*Calendar of State Papers*, Dom. 1625). In the spirit of his church he added the name of Mary to his baptismal name, as is seen in the impress above described.

The first information concerning him is gathered from his memorial to Sir Hugh Hammersley, lord mayor of London, written in 1632, when he was in poverty and distress. In that document he says 'he lived many years on his own charge a free commoner at Trinity Hall, Cambridge' (*Harl. MS.* 6521). From the university he removed to the Inner Temple and 'lived in the best and choicest company of gentlemen.' This brings down his history 'till about twenty-six years since [viz. to about 1606], when he married the gentlewoman whom he still, to his greatest worldly happiness, enjoys.' He alludes to his university life in his 'Elements of Armories,' where Sir Amias, who represents himself, says 'you turne mee thereby to the Vniversity againe as it were, for that I cannot satisfie your allowable desire, but by the vse of some such pickt flowers, as heretofore, in that sweet noursery of generous knowledges, came to my hand howsoeuer' (p. 20).

Bolton was an indefatigable student and amassed large stores of historical and antiquarian learning. Ritson describes him as 'a profound scholar and eminent critic,' while in the judgment of Hunter he claims as an antiquary to stand beside Camden, Selden, and Spelman. Early in life he formed an acquaintance with Camden, and he made extensive travels in England and Ireland in search of antiquities. As his religion stood in the way of his progress on any of the ordinary roads to distinction, he adopted the desperate expedient of trusting to literature as the source of his livelihood. He first appeared as an author in 1600, when he was associated with Sidney, Spenser, Raleigh, and other poets, as a contributor to 'England's Helicon.' But even in the profession of literature his religion proved a hindrance, for when he had composed a life of Henry II for an edition of Speed's 'Chronicle,' it was rejected on account of his having given too favourable a representation of the conduct and character of St. Thomas of Canterbury. In one of his letters to Sir Robert Cotton he complains bitterly of the impositions of the booksellers. It would seem that the Marquis of Buckingham obtained for him some place about the court of King James I, but what particular office it was has not been discovered.

In 1617 he proposed to the king a design for a royal academy or college, and senate of honour, on the most magnificent scale. The scheme was afterwards spoken of in favourable terms by the Marquis of Buckingham in the House of Peers, and in 1624 the details were finally settled. The academy royal of King James was to have been a corporation with a royal charter, and was to have a mortmain of 200*l.* a year and a common seal. It was to consist of three classes of persons, who were to be called tutelaries, auxiliaries, and essentials. The tutelaries were to be knights of the Garter, with the lord chancellor, and the chancellors of the two universities; the auxiliaries were to be lords and others selected out of the flower of the nobility, and councils of war, and of the new plantations; and the essentials, upon whom the weight of the work was to lie, were to be 'persons called from out of the most able and most famous lay gentlemen of England, masters of families, or being men of themselves, and either living in the light of things or without any title of pro-

fession, or art of life for lucre, such persons being already of other bodies.' The members of the academy were to have extraordinary privileges, and among others were to have the superintendence of the review, or the review itself, of all English translations of secular learning, to authorise all books which did not handle theological arguments, and to give to the vulgar people indexes expurgatory and expunctory upon all books of secular learning printed in English. The members were to wear a riband and a jewel, and Bolton even speculated on the possibility that Windsor Castle might be converted into an English Olympus, and assigned to the members as the place in which to hold their chapters. Eighty-four persons were selected by Bolton as the original members. Among the most remarkable names are those of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, George Chapman, Sir Edward Coke, Sir Robert Cotton, Sir Kenelm Digby, Sir Dudley Digges, Michael Drayton, Thomas Habington, Sir Thomas Hawkins, Hugh Holland, Ben Jonson, Inigo Jones, Sir Thomas Lake, Sir Toby Matthew, Endymion Porter, Sir William Segar, Sir Richard St. George, John Selden, Sir Henry Spelman, and Sir Henry Wotton. The project was favourably entertained by King James, and seemed on the point of being accomplished, when his majesty died. It did not find equal favour in the court of Charles I; and the Duke of Buckingham, who had been its main supporter, growing indifferent to it, the whole scheme fell to the ground.

Besides his grand idea of the establishment of an order of men of science and literature to be in some way connected with the order of the Garter, he proposed that a grand collection should be formed of what history had preserved for England, that a minute history of the city of London should be written, that a map on a very extensive scale of the country around London should be prepared, and that a life of the Duke of Buckingham, commensurate with his great deservings, should be drawn up.

All his schemes failed. He was now becoming advanced in years. He had a wife and three sons, and very slender means of support—none indeed at last, for there can be no doubt that he is the 'Edmund Bolton of St. James, Clerkenwell,' who being assessed as a recusant convict at 6*l.* in goods, is returned by a collector of the subsidy of 1628 as having to his knowledge no lands or tenements, goods or chattels on which the tax could be levied, 'but hath been a prisoner in the Fleet' ever since the assessment was made. The same return was made in 1629, the only difference being that his place of detention was then not the Fleet but the Marshalsea. It was after this that he made his appeal to the city authorities, and he appears to have made some progress with the work: but here he found himself anticipated by his friend Ben Jonson, who had promised to prepare for them 'Chronological Annals;' and when he talked of the history and the map costing 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.*, Sir Hugh Hammersley told him plainly that in prosecuting the application he would but be beating the air. The latest letter of his at present known is addressed to Henry, Lord Falkland, on 20 Aug. 1633. Probably he died soon afterwards, but the exact date of his death is not known.

His works are: 1. 'The Shepheard's Song: a Caroll or Himne for Christmas.' In 'England's Helicon,' 1600. To 'England's Helicon' Bolton also contributed 'A Pastoral Ode' and three other pieces. 2. 'The Elements of Armories,' Lond. 1610, 4to (anon.) Dedicated to Henry, earl of Northampton. The work consists of a dialogue or conference between two knights, Sir Eustace and Sir Amias, continuing through thirty-five chapters. It is written in a very pedantic style, but many curious examples are brought forward and illustrated by woodcuts, spiritedly executed. The original manuscript of this curious book is in the library of Christ Church at Oxford. 3. 'Life of King Henry II.' This was intended for insertion in Speed's 'Chronicle,' but as it was thought to give a too favourable account of St. Thomas à Becket, it was rejected and another 'Life' by Dr. Thomas Barcham was substituted for it. 4. 'Carmen Personatum. In quo, Maria Regina Scotorum gratulatur sibi de corpore suo, ab obscurâ et deuiâ urbeculâ, Petriburgo, filii sui Iacobi Regis pietate, ad lucem Wesmonasterii Proauum suorum sepulchreti officiosissimè traducto: A.D. MDCXII. Tabulæ ad monimentum eiusdem Reginæ pensili ab authore destinatum.' Cotton MS. Titus A. xiii. 178–184. 5. 'The Roman Histories of Lucius Iulius Florus, from the foundation of Rome, till Cæsar Augustus, for aboue DCC yeares, & from thence to Traian neare CC yeares, divided by Florus into IV ages. Translated into English.' Lond. 1618, 12mo; 1636, 16mo. The dedication to the Duke of Buckingham is signed 'Philanactophil.' This word, which Bolton often used afterwards, was invented by himself, and may be interpreted 'friend of the king's friend.' 6. 'Hypercritica, or a Rule of Judgment for writing or reading our History's: Delivered in four Supercensorian addresses by occasion of a Censorian Epistle, prefix'd by Sir Henry

Savile, knight, to his Edition of some of our oldest Historians in Latin, dedicated to the late Queen Elizabeth' (1618?). This small piece is frequently quoted for the notices it contains of contemporary poets. It was published by Dr. Anthony Hall at the end of 'Nicolai Triveti Annalium Continuatio, ut et Adami Murimuthensis Chronicon, &c.,' Oxford, 1722, and it is reprinted in Haslewood's 'Ancient Critical Essays upon English Poets and Poësy,' vol. ii. Lond. 1815. 7. 'Nero Cæsar, or Monarchie depraved. An historicall worke. Dedicated, with leaue, to the Dvke of Bvckingham, Lord Admirall. By the Translator of Lucivs Florvs,' Lond. 1624, fol; 2nd edit. enlarged, 1627. This is a life of Nero with particular notes of transactions in Britain. Bolton brings coins and medals to illustrate statements by historians. The Harleian MS. 6521 consists, for the most part, of extracts from ancient authors, gathered in preparation for this book and for a similar work which he contemplated on the life of Tiberius. At the end of some copies of 'Nero Cæsar' there is a tract entitled: 8. 'An Historicall Parallel; or a Demonstration of the notable oddes, for the more use of Life, betweene reading large histories, and briefe ones, how excellent soever, as those of Lucius Florus. Heretofore, privately written to my good and noble friend Endymion Porter, Esq., one of the Gentlemen of the Princes bed-chamber.' 9. 'Commentaries Roial. Comprehending the end of King James, & beginning of King Charles. The historical part illuminated with coignes of Honour.' The contents of this book, with its dedication to King Charles I, are preserved in the Royal MS. 18 A. lxxi. The treatise itself is in the State Paper Office. 10. 'The Cities Advocate, in this Case or Question of Honor and Armes, Whether Apprenticeship extinguisheth Gentry?' Lond. 1629, 4to. The second edition is entitled 'The Cities great concern, in this Case or Question of Honour and Arms, Whether Apprenticeship extinguisheth Gentry? Discoursd; with a clear refutation of the pernicious error that it doth,' Lond. 1675, 12mo. The tract is generally but wrongly attributed to John Philipot, Somerset herald. 11. 'The Cabanet Royal, with the chief prouisions which constitute and furnish it for the seruice of Civil Wisdome, & Civil Glorie, Toucht vpon in an Epistle Roial, 23 Octob. 1627.' Dedicated to King Charles I. Royal MS. 18 A, lxxi. 12. 'Vindiciæ Britannicæ, or London righted by rescues and Recoveries of antiquities of Britain in general, & of London in particular, against unwarrantable prejudices, and historical antiquations amongst the learned; for the more honour, & perpetual just uses of the noble island & the city.' This book was never printed, though prepared by the author for the press. 13. Latin verses before Camden's 'Britannia,' before Andrewes' 'Unmasking of a Feminine Machiavell,' 1604, and before Jonson's 'Volpone,' 1605. Ritson ascribes to him a sonnet 'to Lucie countesse of Bedford' prefixed to Drayton's 'Mortimeriados,' 1596, and he is probably the 'E. B.' who in 1606 published the 'Hero and Leander' of Marlow and Chapman. In the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian (lxxiii. 256) are a few verses by Bolton to the Duke of Buckingham in 1624.

[MS. Life by the Rev. Joseph Hunter in Brit. Mus.; Proceedings of Soc. of Antiquaries (1846), i. 162; Archæologia, xxxii. 132–149; Bayle's Gen. Dict. ed. Bernard, Birch, and Lockman (1735), iii. 463–468; Biog. Brit. (Kippis), ii. 396; British Bibliographer, iii. (reprint of England's Helicon, 3, 9, 18, 134, 147); Calendars of State Papers; Gulielmi Camdeni et illustrium virorum ad G. Camdenum Epistolæ, 188; Camden's Elizabeth, ed. Hearne. pp. c, ci; Dallaway's Science of Heraldry in England, 240: Dodd's Ch. Hist. ii. 431; Gent. Mag. cii. 499; Haslewood's Ancient Critical Essays, ii. 221, 237; Add. MSS. 5864, f. 76, 24488, ff. 66–87; Cotton. MS. Julius C. iii. 28–32 v. 128 *b*; Harl. MSS. 6103, 6143, 6521, 7579; Moule's Bibl. Heraldica, 71, 106, 193; Ritson's Bibl. Poetica, 135, and Bliss's manuscript note; Warton's Hist. of English Poetry (1840), iii. 39, 229, 231, 232; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iii. 36.] T. C.

**BOLTON**, Sir GEORGE (*d.* 1807?), writer on firearms, was preceptor to the royal princesses in writing, geography, &c. He was knighted on 3 April 1799, and died about 1807. He published 'Remarks on the present defective state of Fire-arms, with an explanation of a newly invented patent Gunlock,' London, 1795, 8vo.

[Townsend's Calendar of Knights (1828), 8; Watt's Bibl. Brit.] T. C.

**BOLTON**, JAMES (*fl.* 1775–1795), was a self-taught naturalist in humble life, residing near Halifax in Yorkshire, who drew and etched all his own illustrations. He described the plants of Halifax in Watson's 'History of the Parish of Halifax,' London, 1775, 4to.

His larger works were: 1. 'Filices Britannicæ,' Leeds, 1785, 4to. 2. 'A History of Funguses growing about Halifax,' four vols. 4to, Halifax and Huddersfield, 1788–91. 3. 'Harmonia Ruralis,' an essay towards a natural history of British song-birds, Stan-

nary, near Halifax, two vols. 1794–6. 4. 'A History of British Proper Ferns, &c.,' 1795.

[Monthly Rev. vols. lxxvi. lxxix. 1st ser.; vol. viii. 2nd ser.] G. T. B.

**BOLTON**, JAMES JAY (1824–1863), evangelical clergyman, was the fifth son of the Rev. Robert Bolton, rector of Christchurch, Pelham, U.S., his mother being a daughter of the Rev. William Jay of Bath. Bolton was born at Southdown College, near Weymouth, Dorsetshire, 11 Feb. 1824. His early years were spent at Henley-on-Thames, where his father was at the time minister of a dissenting chapel. At the age of twelve he went with his parents to America, where circumstances placed his father in charge of an episcopal congregation. He was educated at Dr. Muhlenburg's, College Point, New York, after staying for some time at Brook Farm, New Rochelle, and Pelham. Thence he returned to England and entered at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship in his first year, and took his degree in 1848. From 1849 to 1851 he was curate of Saffron Walden, Essex; afterwards he removed to St. Michael's, Chester Square, Pimlico, as curate to the Rev. J. H. Hamilton, and was appointed later to the incumbency of St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel, Kilburn. Here he married, 30 June 1853, Lydia Louisa, third daughter of the Rev. W. W. Pym, rector of Willian, Hertfordshire. Bolton died, aged 39, at the parsonage, Kilburn, 8 April 1863.

Of Bolton's sermons some were arranged chronologically by his brother, and published, with a brief memoir, three months after his death. A second series of 'Selected Sermons' was published in 1866. As a children's preacher Bolton has perhaps never been surpassed. He contributed largely to the 'Family Treasury,' the 'Sunday Scholars and Teachers' Magazine,' and juvenile publications of a kindred tone. He also published 'The Church Missionary Operations vindicated,' 1854; 'Faith's Report to Mourning Parents, or How it fares with Holy Children when they die,' 1855; 'Our Celestial Guest, or Stirring Thoughts about the Holy Spirit,' 1855; 'Beleaguered but Defiant, an exposition of a precious verse,' 1858; 'Life Lessons,' 1862; 'The Yoke lightened, an address to servants' (a posthumous publication), 1873.

[Gent. Mag. ccxiv. 665, 801; Brit. Mus. Catal.; the Record, April 1863; Bolton's Selected Sermons, p. xii, &c.] J. M.

**BOLTON**, SIR RICHARD (1570?–1648), lawyer, son of John Bolton, of Fenton, Staffordshire, was born about 1570. He practised for a time as a barrister in England, which he left for Ireland with the object, it has been alleged, of avoiding the results of a censure passed on him by the court of Star-chamber. At the close of 1604 he obtained employment as temporary recorder of Dublin. In the following year he was appointed recorder of that city, 'during good behaviour,' at an annual salary of 25*l*. Bolton was despatched in 1608 to London as law-agent to the municipality of Dublin in connection with suits relating to their customs and privileges. Sir Arthur Chichester, lord-deputy of Ireland, in a letter dated 15 Oct. 1608, commended Bolton to the Earl of Salisbury. Bolton was admitted to the Society of King's Inns, Dublin, in 1610. Through government influence he was elected in 1613, in opposition to the Roman catholic candidate, one of the representatives of the city of Dublin in the parliament of which the noted Sir John Davies became the speaker. He resigned the recordership of Dublin in the same year. Bolton received knighthood in 1618 from Sir Oliver St. John, lord-deputy for Ireland. Under privy seal dated Westminster 31 Dec. 1618, and patent of the 10th of the ensuing February, Bolton was appointed solicitor-general for Ireland. In 1621 Bolton published at Dublin, in a folio volume, a selection of statutes passed in parliaments held in Ireland, under the title 'The Statutes of Ireland, beginning the third year of King Edward the Second, and continuing untill the end of the Parliament begunne in the eleventh year of the reign of our most gratious Soveraigne Lord King James and ended in the thirteenth year of his raigne of England, France, and Ireland. Newly perused and examined with the Parliament rolls; and divers statutes imprinted in this booke which were not formerly printed in the old booke.' Bolton dedicated this work to his benefactor, Lord-deputy Sir Oliver St. John, who had encouraged him to undertake it. Bolton became attorney-general to the Court of Wards at Dublin in 1622, and was appointed chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland in 1625. To his printed volume of the statutes an addition containing those of the tenth and eleventh year of Charles I was published in 1635. Bolton published in 1638, at Dublin, a folio volume with the following title: 'A Justice of the Peace for Ireland, consisting of two bookes. The first declaring th' exercise of that office by one or more Justices of Peace out of Session. The second setting forth the forme of proceeding in sessions and the matters to be enquired of and handled therein. Composed by Sir Richard Bolton, Knight, Chief Baron of His Majesties Court of Ex-

chequer in Ireland. Whereunto are added many presidents of indictments of treasons, felonies, misprisons, præmunires and finable offences of force, fraud, omission and other misdemeanors of severall sorts more than ever heretofore have been published in print.'

In December 1639 Bolton was appointed to the chancellorship of Ireland, in place of Sir Adam Loftus, with a moiety of the profits derivable from chancery writs, together with 500*l.* per annum, during his tenure of office. As chancellor, Bolton presided in the parliament commenced at Dublin in March 1639–1640. On 11 Feb. 1640-41 the House of Lords acquitted him from a charge of having endeavoured to prevent the continuance of the existing parliament. With a letter dated the eighteenth of that month Bolton transmitted to the committee of the house attending the king in England a schedule of grievances of Ireland voted by the lords at Dublin on the same day. Bolton was regarded as a chief adviser of Strafford in his attempts to introduce arbitrary government. On 27 Feb. 1640-41 a committee was appointed by the House of Commons in Ireland to draw up charges against the chancellor, Bolton; Bramhall, bishop of Derry; Sir Gerard Lowther, chief justice of the common pleas; and Sir George Radcliffe, to impeach them of high treason. The chancellor, as chairman of the house, had to receive the articles against himself. The house, on 1 March 1640-41, ordered that the lord chancellor should enter into recognisances to appear when the articles should be exhibited. After some further debate the peers left it to the lords justices to do as they saw fit, as there were no precedents. They further declared 'the sense of the house that the lord chancellor was not fit to execute that place, nor to sit at the council board, and that they desired a new speaker.' Sir William Ryves, justice of the king's bench, appointed by letters patent speaker of the House of Lords in Ireland, during pleasure, in the absence of the chancellor, entered upon office on 11 May 1641. In the following July the lords justices communicated to the House of Commons the king's desire that they should forbear proceeding further with the impeachment. Bolton, as member of the privy council at Dublin, signed the despatch of 25 Oct. 1641, announcing to the Earl of Leicester, lord-lieutenant, then in England, the commencement of hostile movements in Ireland. He took part in the preparation of an elaborate statement, transmitted to the House of Lords, London, in November 1641, in relation to the English administrative system in Ireland, recently brought to light through the labours of the royal commission on historical manuscripts. By a resolution of 21 June 1642, that no members should sit or vote until they had taken the oath of supremacy, the House of Commons excluded the Roman catholic representatives, among whom were those who had been most active in the proceedings against Bolton and his associates. On the same day Bolton and Lowther petitioned the house, and it was unanimously resolved to proceed no further upon the articles of accusation against them. On the following day Bolton was restored by the lords to his place as chancellor, and on 2 Aug. 1642 resumed his position in their house. A reproduction of Bolton's autograph as a member of the privy council appears on plate liii. of part iv. sec. 2 of the 'Facsimiles of National Manuscripts of Ireland.' Captain William Tucker frequently mentions Bolton in his contemporary journal, recently published for the first time in the second volume of the 'History of the Irish Confederation and War in Ireland.' Bolton was actively engaged in negotiations connected with the cessation of hostilities between England and the Irish in 1643. In 1643–4 Bolton was a principal counsellor of the lord-lieutenant, Ormonde, in negotiating with the Irish confederation concerning peace. His name appears first amongst those of the privy council who signed the proclamation issued at Dublin on 30 July 1646 announcing the conclusion of a treaty of peace between Charles I and his Roman catholic subjects in Ireland. In writings condemnatory of the terms of that peace Bolton was represented as more devoted to the parliament of England than to the king, and much opposed to concessions to the Roman catholics of Ireland. A contemporary answer to some of the allegations against Bolton is extant in an unpublished manuscript in the British Museum. Bolton signed the instructions on 26 Sept. 1646 to those who were commissioned to treat with the English parliament for succours after the peace had been rejected by the Irish. He joined in the statement on the condition of Ireland of 19 Feb. 1646-7 submitted by Ormonde to Charles I, and preserved in the twentieth volume of the Carte Papers in the Bodleian Library. Sir Richard Bolton died in November 1648. By his first wife, Frances, daughter of Richard Walter of Stafford, he left one son, Edward, and several daughters. His second wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick Barnewall. In 1661 the peers at Dublin ordered that the books of their house for 1640 and 1641 should be expunged 'where they contained anything that did intrench

upon the honor of the late Earl of Strafford, the late Bishop [Bramhall] of Derry, the lord chancellor Bolton, and several others.' Sir Richard Bolton was erroneously supposed to have been the author of a brief treatise entitled 'A Declaration setting forth how and by what means the laws and statutes of England from time to time came to be of force in Ireland.' In the archives at Kilkenny Castle is a petition in which Dame Margaret Bolton, widow of Sir Richard Bolton, applied in 1663 to the Duke of Ormonde, then viceroy, for the arrears due to her late husband. Sir Richard Bolton's son Edward succeeded him as solicitor-general in Ireland in 1622, and as chief baron in 1640. On the death of Charles I, Edward Bolton was by Charles II reappointed chief baron. From that office he was removed by the parliamentarian government, which, however, employed him in 1651 as commissioner for the administration of justice in Ireland. A second edition of Bolton's 'Justice of the Peace' was published at Dublin in 1683, in folio. A unique portrait of Sir Richard Bolton is stated to have been accidentally destroyed by fire at the residence of one of his descendants, some of whom in the last century held considerable estates in the county of Dublin.

[Archives of the city of Dublin; State Papers, Ireland, 1608; MSS. of Hon. Society of King's Inns, Dublin; Regiminis Anglicani in Hibernia Defensio, London, 1624; Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica, 1772; Patent Rolls, Ireland, James I, Charles I; Letters and Despatches of Earl of Strafford, 1740; Journals of House of Lords, Ireland, vol. i. 1779; Journals of House of Commons, Ireland, vol. i. 1796; Carte's Life of Ormonde, 1736; Reports of Royal Commission on Historical MSS.; Carte MSS., Bodleian Library, Oxford; Contemporary History of Affairs in Ireland, 1641–52, Dublin, 1879; Clarendon Papers, 1646–47, Bodleian Library; Survey of Rejected Peace, Kilkenny, 1646; Additional MSS. 4798, British Museum; Peerage of Ireland, vol. v. 1789; Hibernica, part ii. 1750; Records in office of Ulster King of Arms, Dublin.] J. T. G.

**BOLTON**, ROBERT (1572–1631), puritan, was the sixth son of Adam Bolton, of Brookhouse, Blackburn, Lancashire. The history of his family has been carefully traced in the 'Genealogical and Biographical Account of the Family of Bolton in England and America. By Robert Bolton, A.M. New York, 1868.' The most trustworthy source of information as to Robert Bolton is the 'Life and Death of Mr. Bolton,' by his friend E[dward] B[agshawe] [q. v.], which is prefixed to the successive editions of Bolton's 'Four Last Things.'

Bolton was born 'on Whitsunday, anno Dom. 1572.' Fuller says of his family at the time: 'Though Mr. Bolton's parents were not overflowing with wealth, they had a competent estate, as I am informed by credible intelligence, wherein their family had comfortably continued a long time in good repute' (*Worthies*, ed. Nuttall, ii. 207).

Adam Bolton was one of the original governors of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School (1567) at Blackburn, and there his son was educated, under one Yates, until his twentieth year. Young Bolton 'plied his bookes so well that in short time he became the best scholler in the schoole.'

In 1592 he proceeded to Oxford, being entered of Lincoln College, 'under the tuition of Mr. Randall, a man of no great note then, but who afterwards became a learned divine and godly preacher of London' [q. v.] 'In that colledge,' continues Bagshawe, 'he fell close to the studies of logicke and philosophie, and by reason of that groundwork of learning he got at schoole, and maturity of yeares, he quickly got the start of those of his owne time, and grew into fame in that house.' 'In the middest of these his studies [in 1593] his father died, and then his meanes failed; for all his father's lands fell to his elder brother.' No longer able to buy books, Bolton borrowed them from Randall and the libraries, and crammed endless notebooks with carefully made and classified extracts on the whole range of his studies. Greek was his favourite study, and, according to Wood, he 'was so expert that he could write it and dispute in it with as much ease as in English or Latin.' His notebooks witness that his Greek and Hebrew caligraphy was as exquisite as that of John Davies of Hereford.

He removed from Lincoln College to Brasenose, 'with a view to a fellowship therein,' as being of Lancashire. He proceeded B.A. on 2 Dec. 1596 (Wood, *Fasti*, i. 272). He found in his poverty a warm patron and helper in a fellow Grecian, Dr. Richard Brett, 'a noted giver' and eminent scholar of Lincoln College. In 1602 he became fellow of Brasenose, and passed M.A. on 30 July of the same year (Wood, *Fasti*, i. 296). On James I's visit to the university in 1605, he was appointed to hold a disputation in the royal presence on natural philosophy, and his majesty was loud and frank in laudation of Bolton. He was also appointed lecturer in logic and moral and natural philosophy.

Up to this date Bolton had lived profligately, and about this time a schoolfellow at Blackburn, a zealous Roman catholic, and so distinguished for his eloquence as to have

won the classic name of 'golden-mouthed Anderton,' persuaded him to accompany him to one of the papal seminaries in Flanders; but the plan fell through. Immediately afterwards he made the acquaintance of Thomas Peacock, B.D.—whose funeral sermon he afterwards preached, and whose 'Last Visitation, Conflict and Death,' as his 'familiar friend and spiritual father,' he prepared for the press and published in 1660. Wood (*Fasti*) says doubtfully he was his tutor, but it undoubtedly was Peacock who brought about his conversion. He proceeded B.D. in 1609 (Wood, *Fasti*, i. 334), having resolved to become a clergyman in the church of England. In 1610, being in his thirty-eighth year, he was presented by Sir Augustine Nicolls to the rectory of Broughton, Northamptonshire. 'For the better settling of himself in house-keeping upon his parsonage,' says Bagshawe, 'he resolved upon marriage, and took to wife Mrs. Anne Boyse, a gentlewoman of an ancient house and worshipful family in Kent, to whose care he committed the ordering of his outward estate, hee himselfe onely minding the studies and weighty affaires of his heavenly calling.' Their issue were five children, one son and four daughters. This son was the afterwards celebrated Dr. Samuel Bolton, prebendary of Westminster and chaplain in ordinary to Charles II, a man 'of extraordinary ability and great integrity,' who died 11 Feb. 1668 (Chester, *West. Register*).

When the Bishop of London (Dr. King) learned that Bolton had been presented to Broughton, he thanked the patron, but added, 'Sir, you have deprived the university of its brightest ornament.' He was 'a comely and grave person,' says Bagshawe, and 'commanding in all companies . . . ever zealous in the cause of Christ, yet so prudent as to avoid being called in question for those things in which he was unconformable to the ecclesiastical establishment.'

Bolton died, after a lingering sickness of a quartan ague, on Saturday, 17 Dec. 1631, being then in his sixtieth year. He was buried 19 Dec. in the chancel of his own church (St. Andrew's, Broughton). Against the chancel-wall his stately monument still survives. It consists of a half-length figure of Bolton within an alcove, his hands placed in the attitude of prayer, and his arms resting upon an open bible. His funeral sermon was preached by the eminent Nicholas Estwick, B.D., and was published in 1635, entitled 'A Sacred and Godly Sermon, preached on the 19th day of December, A.D. 1631, at the Funerall of Mr. Robert Bolton, Batchelour in Divinity.' An original portrait of him, on panel, is in the Chetham Library, Manchester. It was engraved for Bagshawe's work by John Payne, with Latin lines below.

Bolton's works had a very wide and sustained popularity. Their titles are:—1. 'A Discourse about the State of true Happinesse, delivered in certaine Sermones in Oxford and in St. Paul's Crosse, 1611' (7th ed. 1638). 2. 'Some generall Directions for a comfortable Walking with God; delivered in the Lecture at Kettering' (1625, 5th ed. 1638). 3. 'Meditations on the Life to Come,' 1628. 4. 'Instructions for a right Comforting afflicted Consciences,' 1631 (3rd ed. 1640). 5. 'Helps to Humiliation,' 1631. Posthumously there were these: 6. 'Mr. Bolton's Last and Learned Worke of the Foure Last Things: Death, Judgment, Hell, and Heaven. With his Assize Sermon and Notes on Justice Nicolls his Funerall,' 1632 (3rd ed. 1641). 7. 'Assize Sermons and other Sermons,' 1632; 8. 'The Carnal Professor: or the Woful Slavery of Man guided by the Flesh,' 1634. 9. 'A Three-fold Treatise, containing the Saint's sure and perpetuall Guide, Selfe-enriching Examination, and Soule-fatting Fasting; or Meditations concerning the Word, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and Fasting,' 1634. 10. 'The Saint's Soule-exalting Humiliation,' 1634. 11. 'A Short and Private Discourse with MS. concerning Usury,' 1637. 12. 'Devout Prayers upon Solemn Occasions,' 1638. 13. 'A Cordiall for Christians in the Time of Affliction,' 1640. 14. 'The Last Visitation, Conflict, and Death of Mr. Thomas Peacock, B.D.,' 1646 and 1660. The collective 'Workes' of 'the reverend, truly pious, and judiciously learned Robert Bolton, B.D. . . . as they were finished by him in his lifetime,' including Bagshawe's life and Estwick's funeral sermon, make three thick quartos, dated from 1638 to 1641.

Anthony à Wood pronounces Bolton to have been 'a most religious and learned puritan, a painful and constant preacher, a person of great zeal for God, charitable and bountiful; and so famous for relieving afflicted consciences, that many foreigners resorted to him, as well as persons at home, and found relief.' Fuller says: 'He was one of a thousand for piety, wisdom, and steadfastness' (*Abel Redevivus*, p. 591), and again in his 'Worthies,' 'an authoritative preacher, who majestically became the pulpit.' Echard, who no more than Wood was in sympathy with Bolton, describes him as 'a great and a shining light of the puritan party, . . . justly celebrated for his singular learning and piety' (*Hist. of Engl.* ii. 98). A seventeenth century diarist (Rev. John Ward, vicar of Stratford-on-Avon) writes of him:

'What was Nazianzen's commendation of Basil might bee Bolton's; hee thunder'd in his life and lightned in his conversation.' The biographer of Joseph Alleine writes: 'Reverend Mr. Bolton, while walking in the streets, was so much cloathed with majesty, as by the notice of his coming, in the words "Here comes Mr. Bolton," was as it were to charm them [the populace] into order when vain or doing amiss.' Finally, in the preface to his 'Usury' (1637), it is said: 'It is observed of this holy and reverend man that he was so highly esteemed in Northamptonshire, that his people who beheld his white locks of hair would point at him and say, "When that snow shall be dissolved, there shall be a great flood," and so it proved; for there never was a minister in that county who lived more beloved or died more lamented. Floods of tears were shed over his grave.'

[Much more than quoted will be found in Bagshawe's Life; Abram's Blackburn; Bolton's Genealogical and Biographical Account—in this his will *in extenso*, and a woodcut of his birthplace; Brook's Puritans; Churton's Nowell, p. 7; Neal's Puritans, ii. 229; Morton's Monuments of the Fathers and Reformers, 1706; Bridges's Hist. of Northamptonshire, ii. 87; Baines's Lancashire; Bolton's Works; an autograph letter to Hildersam, Catalogue of Ayscough, 2728, No. 4221 in British Museum; letter from Rev. W. E. Buckley, Middleton Cheney.] A. B. G.

**BOLTON, ROBERT, LL.D.** (1697–1763), dean of Carlisle, was born in London in April 1697. His father was a merchant in Lambeth, who died when his son was in his third year. It has been erroneously stated that he was a native of Northamptonshire (GILPIN, *Memoirs*, ed. Jackson, 1877, p. 80). He received his first education at Kensington, and thence proceeded to Oxford, being admitted a commoner of Wadham College on 12 April 1712, where he was subsequently elected a scholar. He commenced B.A. in 1715, and M.A. 13 June 1718, 'expecting to be elected fellow in his turn; but in this he was disappointed, and appealed without success to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the visitor' (CHALMERS, *Biog. Dict.*) In July 1719 he was transferred to Hart Hall, and soon afterwards took holy orders. In 1722 he was chosen fellow of Dulwich College, and, on the resignation of Dr. Joseph Butler, preacher at the Rolls Chapel, London, 1729, on the nomination of Sir Joseph Jekyll, master of the rolls. He was a favourite with John Robinson, bishop of London, with whom he resided for about two years. From Ruffhead's 'Life of Pope' it appears that he became acquainted at Fulham with Mrs. Grace Butler, of Rowdell, Sussex, and on the death of her daughter Elizabeth, Bolton wrote an epitaph for her gravestone in Twickenham churchyard. The epitaph led Pope to write some verses on the same lady, which Ruffhead printed, according to his own account, for the first time, but they before appeared in the 'Prompter,' No. viii., and afterwards in the works of Aaron Hill, who by mistake ascribes Bolton's original epitaph to Pope (CHALMERS). As fellow of Dulwich College, he took up residence there on 10 March 1722, but resigned his fellowship on 1 May 1725. He then removed to Kensington, living mainly upon a small fortune he possessed, and became intimate with William Whiston, to whom he was indebted for introduction both to Jekyll and to Lord Hardwicke. John Whiston, in a manuscript contribution to an early edition of Chalmers's 'Biographical Dictionary,' claims that Bolton was in sympathy with his father's (William Whiston) opinions, and for long hesitated to subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles, but that 'at last he did so, as articles of peace, and so far as authorised by Scripture.' Bolton was preferred to the deanery of Carlisle by Hardwicke, and admitted 1 Feb. 1734–5. Later (1738) he was instituted vicar of St. Mary's, Reading. He held both benefices conjointly for life, and was non-resident (from 1738 at least) in his deanery, though he raised 400*l.* for augmentation of poor livings in the diocese of Carlisle.

He published a considerable number of books. His first was a sermon on Galatians vi. 10 'before the hospitals' in London, 1739. This was succeeded by another on the 'Wo denounced by Christ to them of whom all men shall speak well,' 1722. These works were well received, and he became extremely popular as a preacher on special occasions. The most characteristic of his productions was his 'Deity's Delay in punishing the Guilty considered on the Principles of Reason,' 1751. Bolton issued a collection of tracts (so called) on the 'Choice of Company,' on 'Intemperance in Eating and Drinking,' on 'Pleasure,' on 'Public Worship,' and 'Letter to a young Nobleman on leaving School' (1761 and 1762). He died in London on 26 Nov. 1763, having come to town to consult Dr. Addington. He was buried in the church-porch of St. Mary's, Reading, and his own and the epitaphs of his family are still to be read there.

[Le Neve's Fasti, ed. Hardy, iii. 247; Genealogical and Biographical Account of the Family of Bolton, New York, 1868; MS. of Chancellor Waugh, Carlisle, in possession of Mr. Fergusson, Carlisle; Gilpin's Memoirs; Burn and Nicholson's Cumberland, 1777, and Jefferson's Carlisle, 1838;

Funeral Sermon by Wray; Coates's History of Reading; Hutchinson's Cumberland, 1796; local researches.] A. B. G.

**BOLTON, SAMUEL, D.D.** (1606–1654), divine and scholar, who has been wrongly identified both with a son and a brother of Robert Bolton, B.D. [see BOLTON, ROBERT, 1572–1631], was born in London in 1606, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge (LE NEVE, *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, iii. 690, 607). In 1643 he was chosen one of the Westminster assembly of divines. It is stated that he was successively minister of St. Martin's, Ludgate Street, of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He was appointed, on the death of Dr. Bainbrigge in 1645, master of Christ's College, Cambridge, and served as vice-chancellor of the university in 1651. Although with 'no ministerial charge' he 'preached gratuitously every Lord's day for many years.' It is believed that it was this Samuel Bolton who, in 1648, attended the Earl of Holland upon the scaffold (WHITELOCKE, *Mem.* p. 387). He died, after a long illness, 15 Oct. 1654. In his will he gave orders that he was to be 'interred as a private christian, and not with the outward pomp of a doctor; because he hoped to rise in the day of judgment and appear before God, not as a doctor, but as an humble christian.' Dr. Calamy preached his funeral sermon. His books are rare. They are: 1. 'A Tossed Ship making for a Safe Harbour; or a Word in Season to a Sinking Kingdom,' 1644. 2. 'A Vindication of the Rights of the Law and the Liberties of Grace,' 1645. 3. 'The Arraignment of Error,' 1646. 4. 'The Sinfulnesse of Sin,' 1646. 5. 'The Guard of the Tree of Life,' 1647. 6. 'The Wedding Garment.' and posthumously, 7. 'The Dead Saint speaking to Saints and Sinners,' 1657 (portrait prefixed).

[Brook's Puritans, iii. 223–4; Clark's Lives, pt. i. 43–7; Calamy's Funeral Sermon, 1654; Bolton's Genealogical and Biographical Account; Abram's Blackburn, p. 264.] A. B. G.

**BOLTON, WILLIAM** (*d.* 1532), architect, was made, about 1506, prior of the monastery of St. Bartholomew at Smithfield. He is supposed to have designed the chapel of Henry VII at Westminster for no better reason than that that monarch refers to Bolton in his will as 'maister of the works.' His works at Canonbury and Harrow-on-the-Hill are mentioned by Stow. He died at Harrow 15 April 1532.

[Dict. Arch. Soc. 1853; Stow's Survey, &c London, 1720, iii. 235; Weever's Funeral Monuments, London, 1631, p. 434.] E. R.

**BOLTS, WILLEM** or **WILLIAM** (1740?–1808), a Dutch adventurer, was born about the year 1740, and after being, according to his own account, brought up in a merchant's office, and afterwards in Lisbon at the time of the earthquake, he found himself in Calcutta in 1759. In that year there was a great lack of civil servants in the Bengal presidency, and to supply this deficiency many merchants, including Bolts, were admitted into the Bengal civil service. He made use of his new appointment to engage in private trade, and entered into partnership with two members of the council at Calcutta, John Johnstone and William Hay. Bolts, who had become the head of a large business and had been appointed second in council at Benares in 1764, soon accumulated a large fortune. In 1764 the court of directors reprimanded Bolts for using the authority of the company in order to further his own private speculations, and in 1765 he was recalled from Benares for the same reason. On 1 Nov. 1766 he resigned the civil service in order to carry on his speculations unhindered, and was appointed an alderman of Calcutta, and from that time his quarrels with the company, and especially with the governor of Bengal, Mr. Verelst, who had succeeded Clive after his second administration, entered a more acute phase. The new governor was determined to put down private trading. In this respect Bolts was one of the worst offenders. He employed a large number of agents, chiefly Armenian, but he was very unscrupulous in his mercantile arrangements. He was also distrusted because hs was a foreigner, and in close communication with the heads of the Dutch factory at Dacca and with M. Gentil, a Frenchman high in favour at the court of Sujah Dowlah. After many warnings, Bolts was arrested on 23 Sept. 1768, and deported to England. On reaching England in April 1769 he at once appealed to the court of directors, who would have nothing to do with him and declared him a 'very unprofitable and unworthy servant,' and in 1771 commenced a lawsuit against him. In 1772 he published his 'Considerations on India Affairs,' a large volume in quarto, in which he attacked the whole system of the English government in Bengal, and particularly complained of the arbitrary power exercised by the authorities, and of his own deportation by Mr. Verelst. The volume caused some excitement and was at once answered by Verelst himself in another quarto volume, which Bolts again attacked in a second volume of 'Considerations' in 1775. A translation of his volumes by J. N. Demeunier, who was afterwards a distinguished

member of the States-General, into French was published in 1778. His lawsuits with the company and the cost of publishing his books nearly ruined him, for he had not been able to realise more than 30,000*l.* out of the fortune of 90,000*l.* which he had accumulated in India, owing to his deportation, and he was glad, somewhere about 1778, to accept an offer of the Empress Maria Theresa to enter the Austrian service. He was made a colonel at once and sent out to India to found establishments there for an Austrian East India Company. He founded six, and was on the way to make another fortune, when the death of Maria Theresa in 1780 ruined his hopes, for her son the Emperor Joseph refused to carry on her plans. After this he probably lived at Vienna till 1808, when he came to Paris to start some fresh speculative scheme, probably founded on his own knowledge of Austrian finances, for in the 'Biographie des Contemporains' it is said that he was ruined by the outbreak of war with Austria, and according to the same authority he died a ruined man in a hospital in Paris in the same year.

[Biographie des Contemporains, 1836; Biographie Universelle (Michaud); Considerations on India Affairs, particularly respecting the Present State of Bengal and its Dependencies, by William Bolts, merchant and alderman or judge of the honourable the mayor's court of Calcutta, 2 vols. 4to, 1772 and 1775; A View of the Rise, Progress, and Present State of the English Government in Bengal, including A Reply to the Misrepresentations of Mr. Bolts and other writers, by Harry Verelst, 4to, 1772.] H. M. S.

**BOMELIUS, ELISEUS or LICIUS** (*d.* 1574?), physician and astrologer, was the son of Henry Bomelius, a native of Bommel in Holland, who was from 1540 to 1559 Lutheran preacher at Wesel in Westphalia; was the author of several religious and historical books of wide repute, and died in 1570 at Duisburg. The Dutch original of 'the summe of the holy Scripture and ordinarye of Christian teaching,' published in London in 1548, is attributed to Henry Bomelius in the British Museum Catalogue. Henry Bomelius was a friend of Bishop Bale, who lived for some time at Wesel, and he contributed Latin verses in the author's praise to Bale's 'Illustrium Maioris Britanniæ . . . Summarium' (Wesel, 1548), and to his 'Scriptorum . . . Catalogus' (1557). Young Bomelius was said by his contemporaries to be a native of Wesel. Owing probably to Bale's advice, he was educated at Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of doctor of medicine. He was well received by the English reformers and contributed an 'epigramma' in Latin elegiacs to an edition of Thomas Becon's early works published in 1560. Henry Bennet, of Calais [q. v.], in dedicating his 'Life of Œcolampadius' to James Blount, sixth Baron Mountjoy (30 Nov. 1561), praises Mountjoy for entertaining with 'zealous affection Heliseus Bomelius, a German, who readeth unto your honour the liberal sciences, and whom Phillip Melancthon hath in familiar letters praysed highly for erudicion and godlynes.' At a little later date Bomelius is said to have lived in the house of Lord Lumley. As a physician and astrologer Bomelius rapidly made a high reputation in London. 'People,' writes Strype (*Life of Parker*, ii. 1), 'resorted to him to be cured of their sicknesses, having a wonderful confidence in him and in his magic.' Sir William Cecil is said to have consulted Bomelius as to the queen's length of life, during one of the early negotiations for her marriage. 'An almanacke and pronostication of master Elis Bomelius for ye yere of our lorde god 1567 autorysshed by my lorde of London [Edmund Grindal],' is entered on the Stationers' register for 1566–7 (Arber's *Transcript*, i. 335). No copy of this book, which, according to Tanner, was published in 12mo, and dealt with the effects of two eclipses, is now known to be extant.

In 1567 Bomelius was arrested at the instance of Dr. Thomas Francis, president of the College of Physicians, for practising medicine without license of the college. He was lodged in the King's Bench prison. On 27 May 1567 he wrote to Cecil praying for an opportunity to expose Dr. Francis's ignorance of astronomy and Latin, and in succeeding letters to the lord treasurer he petitioned for his release and for pecuniary assistance. On 3 May 1568 he supplicated at Oxford for incorporation as a doctor of medicine of Cambridge (*Oxf. Register*, Oxf. Hist. Soc. i. 270). Early in 1569 Bomelius's wife stated before the council of the College of Physicians that her husband had given due satisfaction for his offence to the queen and the lord treasurer, and petitioned for the council's consent to his liberation. The council demanded payment of a 20*l.* fine and 15*l.* costs, which Bomelius's poverty did not allow him to pay. On 2 June 1569 the council appears to have offered Bomelius his release on condition of his giving a bond of 100*l.* to abstain henceforth from the practice of medicine, but early in 1570 he would seem to have been still a prisoner, and his wife was in frequent communication with Archbishop Parker as to the conditions of his release.

Before Easter 1570 he was 'an open prisoner' of the king's bench, and in April 1570 Parker 'was minded to have taken bond of Bomelius shortly to have departed the realm,' but Bomelius temporarily frustrated this purpose by announcing in a letter to Parker that he had knowledge of a terrible danger hanging over England. The archbishop sent the letter to Cecil and urged him to examine Bomelius in the privy council. But Cecil entered into private correspondence with the doctor in the expectation of discovering a conspiracy. All, however, that Bomelius communicated to Cecil was a statement as to the queen's nativity and a portion of a book 'De Utilitate Astrologiæ,' in which he tried to prove that great revolutions take place every 500 years, and that as rather more than 500 years had elapsed since the Norman conquest, England must be in imminent peril. Cecil treated Bomelius's announcements with deserved contempt, and Bomelius therefore resolved to quit the country. An ambassador from Russia named Ssavin, who was in London at the time, offered to take him to Russia, and with that offer Bomelius closed. The English government did not hinder his departure, and late in 1570 Bomelius, who had promised to supply Cecil with political information and to send him small presents yearly, was settled in Russia. When Sir Jerome Horsey began his travels in that country (1572), he frequently met Bomelius at Moscow, and he writes that Bomelius was then living in great pomp at the court of Ivan (Vassilovitch) IV, was in high favour with the czar as a magician, and was holding an official position in the household of the czar's son. He is said by Horsey to have amassed great wealth, which he transmitted by way of England to his native town of Wesel, and to have encouraged the czar, by his astrological calculations, to persist in an absurd project of marrying Queen Elizabeth. But he habitually behaved (according to Horsey) as 'an enymie to our nation,' and falsely represented that Elizabeth was a young girl. After a few years of prosperity, Bomelius was charged (about 1574) with intriguing with the kings of Poland and Sweden against the czar. He was arrested with others and cruelly racked, but he refused to incriminate himself. He was subsequently subjected to diabolical tortures and died in a loathsome dungeon. Horsey, who gives a full description of his death, characterises him as 'a skilful mathematician, a wicked man, and practiser of much mischief.' In 1583 Bomelius's widow returned to England with Sir Jerome Bowes.

No books of Bomelius are now known, but Henry Bennet of Calais, when speaking of his 'erudicion and godlynes' in his 'Life of Œcolampadius,' adds: 'Albeit hys learned workes published geve due testimony thereof.' The prescriptions in Gervase Markham's 'English Housewife' (1631) are taken (see p. 5) from a manuscript by Bomelius and Dr. Burket.

[Tanner's Biblioth. Brit.; Horsey's Travels in Russia (ed. E. A. Bond for the Hakluyt Soc.), xxxii, 187; Cal. State Papers, 1547–80; Strype's Life of Parker, ii. 1–5, iii. 176; Parker's Correspondence (Parker Soc.), 363–4; Hist. MSS. Comm. 9th Rep. 227 *a*; Hamel's Russia and England (transl. by J. S. Leigh), pp. 202–6.]

S. L. L.

**BONAR**, ARCHIBALD (1753–1816), divine, fifth son of John Bonar [q. v.], minister first at Cockpen and then at Perth, was born at Cockpen on 23 Feb. 1753, and educated at the high school and university of Edinburgh. He was licensed to preach on 29 Oct. 1777, ordained minister of the parish of Newburn, Fife, on 31 March 1779, and translated to the North-west Church, Glasgow, on 17 July 1783. His health compelled him to resign this charge, and on 19 April 1785 he was settled in the parish of Cramond, where he died on 8 April 1816. He was twice married: (1) on 15 Aug. 1782 to Bridget, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Black, minister of Perth, who died on 4 Jan. 1787; and (2) on 16 Aug. 1792 to Ann, daughter of Andrew Bonar, and had issue two sons and three daughters. He wrote: 1. 'Genuine Religion the best Friend of the People,' 1796. 2. 'Two Volumes of Sermons,' 1815–17; the second volume was published after his death, to which a memoir by his brother James [q. v.] is prefixed.

[Family papers in possession of Horatius Bonar, W.S., Edinburgh; Memoir pref. to Sermons, vol. ii. 1817; Scott's Fasti Eccl. Scot. pt. i. 135.]

H. B-R.

**BONAR**, JAMES (1757–1821), solicitor of excise, eighth son of John Bonar (1722–1761) [q. v.], minister of Cockpen and afterwards at Perth, was born on 29 Sept. 1757. He was educated at the high school of Edinburgh, and attended the university. He early entered the excise office, but found time to become a distinguished scholar. He was a member of the Speculative Society of Edinburgh University, being admitted 9 Dec. 1777, and elected an extraordinary member on 24 Dec. 1781, and was for several years treasurer of the Royal Society, Edinburgh. He was one of the original promoters of the Astronomical Institution, and one of the founders of the Edinburgh Subscription

Library in 1794. He died on 25 March 1821, leaving, by his wife Marjory Maitland (to whom he was married in March 1797), five sons and three daughters. He was author of the article on 'Posts' in 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' 1794; the articles on 'Alphabet Characters,' 'Etymology,' 'Excise,' 'Hieroglyphics,' &c., in 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia,' 1808–18; 'Disquisition on the Origin and Radical Sense of the Greek Prepositions,' 1804; he edited the new edition of 'Ewing's Greek Grammar,' and contributed many articles to the 'Edinburgh Magazine,' 'Missionary Magazine,' and 'Scottish Register,' 1790–5. He published an English edition of Holbein's 'Dance of Death,' 1788, and wrote the memoir of his brother, Archibald Bonar [q. v.], which is prefixed to the second volume of his sermons.

[Family papers in possession of Horatius Bonar, W.S., Edinburgh; History of the Speculative Society (1845); manuscript Life, with list of his writings, written by his son.] H. B-R.

**BONAR**, JOHN, the elder (1722–1761), Scottish divine, was born at Clackmannan on 4 Nov. 1722. His father—also John Bonar—was then tutor at Kennet. His mother was Jean Smith, daughter of William Smith of Clackmannan. His father was ordained minister of the united parishes of Fetlar and North Yell, in Shetland, in 1729, and John was sent to his grandfather's manse at Torphichen, Linlithgowshire. There he received the usual parish-school education, and then proceeded to the university of Edinburgh, where he matriculated 27 April 1742. He was licensed as a preacher of the gospel 5 June 1745, and ordained 22 Aug. 1746 as the minister of the parish of Cockpen, near Dalkeith. Whilst there he married, November 1746, Christian, daughter of Andrew Currier, W.S., Edinburgh (she died 22 Nov. 1771). In 1756 he received and declined a presentation to the parish or abbey church of Jedburgh. He was called to the second or collegiate church of Perth, and was settled there 29 July 1756. He came to the front as a persuasive preacher of the gospel on the old evangelical lines. In 1750 he printed anonymously 'Observations on the Conduct and Character of Judas Iscariot' (reprinted in 1822); and in 1752 a noticeable sermon on the 'Nature and Necessity of a Religious Education,' which was preached before the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge. In 1755 he published anonymously 'An Analysis of the moral and religious Sentiments contained in the Writings of Sopho [i.e. Lord Kames] and David Hume, Esq.' It was addressed to the 'General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.' This work is sometimes wrongly attributed to Rev. George Anderson. It was replied to angrily in 'Observations upon the Analysis,' but never answered. In 1760 he preached his 'Nature and Tendency of the Ecclesiastical Constitution in Scotland' before the synod of Perth and Stirling, which afterwards formed an important publication, and was reprinted in the 'Scots Preacher.' He was at his death engaged on a work, which he left unfinished, to have been entitled 'The Example of Tyre, a Warning to Britain.' He died at Perth 21 Dec. 1761, in the fortieth year of his age.

[Dr. Hew Scott's Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ; Memoir prefixed to vol. ii. of Sermons of the Rev. Archibald Bonar of Cramond, and Memoir prefixed to 'Judas Iscariot,' 1822; communications from Rev. Andrew Whyte, M.A., Clackmannan, the Rev. John Calder, presbytery clerk of Stirling, and Horatius Bonar, Esq., of Edinburgh. Rev. Dr. Andrew A. Bonar, Glasgow, grandson of John Bonar, possesses a manuscript of his grandfather, which contains interesting jottings of two visits paid by him to the scenes of revival in Kilsyth and Cambuslang.] A. B. G.

**BONAR**, JOHN, the younger (1747–1807), solicitor of excise, eldest son of John Bonar the elder [q. v.], minister of Cockpen, was born on 22 Aug. 1747, and died 1 April 1807. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, entered the government service, and became first solicitor of excise in Scotland. He, along with William Creech, John Bruce (afterwards professor of logic in Edinburgh University), Henry Mackenzie (author of the 'Man of Feeling'), and Mr. Belcher of Invermay, founded the Speculative Society, now the chief debating society in the Edinburgh University. Lord Melville had a high opinion of his abilities, and placed great confidence in his judgment on all revenue questions. He wrote 'Considerations on the proposed Application to His Majesty and Parliament for the Establishment of a Licensed Theatre in Edinburgh,' 1767. He was joint editor of a volume entitled 'Miscellaneous Pieces of Poetry selected from various Eminent Authors, among which are interspersed a few Originals,' 1765.

[Family papers in possession of Horatius Bonar, W.S., Edinburgh; History of the Speculative Society (1845).] H. B-R.

**BONAVENTURA**, THOMASINE (*d.* 1510?), Cornish benefactress, was a peasant girl, born at Week St. Mary, five or six miles south of Bude, soon after the middle of the fifteenth century. She married, successively,

three rich London merchants, the last being Sir John Percyvall, who in 1486 was sheriff, was knighted by Henry VII, and in 1498, the year of the marriage, was elected lord mayor of London. He died about 1504, and had a chantry in the church of St. Mary Woolnoth. Dame Percyvall survived her third husband, and at his death retired to her native place, where she occupied herself in 'repairing of highways, building of bridges, endowing of maidens, relieving of prisoners, feeding and appareling the poor,' &c. (CAREW). She also built and endowed a chantry and college there, of which some slight remains still exist, including the initial letter of her christian name over a doorway. Here 'divers of the best gentlemen's sons of Devon and Cornwall' were educated. Her will is said to have been dated about the year 1510. The chantry was suppressed temp. Edward VI.

[Carew's History of Cornwall; Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Mary Woolnoth in Gent. Mag. xlii. 41 (1854); Herbert's History of the Livery Companies of London; Hawker's Footprints of Men of Former Times in Cornwall.] W. H. T.

**BOND, DANIEL** (1725–1803), painter, is supposed to have been born in London. In 1762 and 1763 he exhibited landscapes at the rooms of the Society of Arts in the Strand. In 1764 he was awarded by that society twenty-five guineas, the second premium, and in 1765 fifty guineas, the first premium, for landscape paintings in oil-colours (*A Register of the Premiums and Bounties given by the Society instituted in London for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, from the original institution in the year* MDCCIV). For many years he was engaged in a manufactory at Birmingham as superintendent of the decorative department. His productions are described as highly finished landscapes, broad in treatment, after the style of Wilson, R.A. (*Gent. Mag.* lxxiv. 1101, and REDGRAVE). He seems to have amassed property enough to live a retired life during his latter years. He died at Hagley Row, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 18 Dec. 1803 (*Gent. Mag.* lxxiii. 1259). In 1804, a few months after his death, a number of his pictures and drawings were sold by auction in London.

[Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters; Edwards's Anecdotes of Painters, London, 1808; Redgrave's Dictionary of Artists of the English School.] W. H-H.

**BOND, DENNIS** (*d.* 1658), politician, of a good family belonging to the isle of Purbeck, carried on the business of a woollen-draper in Dorchester, of which town he was among the first fifteen capital burgesses nominated in the new charter granted by Charles I in 1629, bailiff the following year, and mayor in 1635. He was returned to parliament by the borough along with Denzil Hollis in 1640. A casual reference in Clarendon's 'History of the Rebellion' shows that at the outset of his parliamentary career he was already a decided adherent of the party of reform. The king having (January to June 1642) filled up certain vacant places on the episcopal bench, the House of Commons resolved to present a petition deprecating the making of new appointments 'till the controversy should be ended about the government of the church,' and a committee was nominated 'to draw up reasons' in support of the petition, of which both Falkland and Hyde, although they had opposed the resolution, were invited to become members, an offer which was of course declined. On this Clarendon observes: 'There was a gentleman who sat by, Mr. Bond, of Dorchester, very severe and resolved against the church and the court, who with much passion and trouble of mind said to them, "For God's sake be of the committee; you know none of our side can give reasons."' What part Bond played during the civil war remains obscure; but we may fairly conjecture that it was a not inactive one, since his name appears in the list of the commissioners nominated by 'act of the Commons' (6 Jan. 1648–9) to try the king for high treason. He was not, however, one of those who signed the warrant of execution, nor is he mentioned in the list of commissioners present on any of the days (from 20 to 27 Jan.) during which the trial was in progress. Probably he was deterred by scruples of conscience or want of resolution. On 14 Feb. he was elected a member of the council of state, of which he continued to be a member, being re-elected every year, until 1653. During this period he must have led a busy life, as the records show that he sat on many of the committees into which the council divided itself for the more efficient despatch of business. The most important of those on which Bond sat were the committee for trade and foreign affairs and the admiralty committee, both of course standing committees. He was also from time to time a member of minor committees, constituted to serve temporary purposes, such as disposing of the prisoners taken at Worcester, considering how best to prevent the exportation of coin, or raising money to pay the judges. On two occasions, 12 July 1652 and 23 March 1652–3, he was elected to the presidency of the council, an office tenable for a month only. After the dissolution of the Long parliament

(19 April 1653) a new council of state was formed upon a reduced scale, and Bond was not included therein, nor apparently in any subsequent council. Yet in 1655 we find him mentioned as a member of the council's committee for trade. Probably being regarded as a person of special knowledge in that department, he was by an irregularity placed on the committee, though not a member of the council. He represented Weymouth and Melcombe Regis in the short-lived parliament of 1654, and was returned by the same constituency in 1656. He died on 30 Aug. 1658, 'the windiest day,' says Wood, 'that had before happened for twenty years, being then tormented with the strangury and much anxiety of spirit.' Cromwell's death following on 3 Sept. suggested to some royalist of a punning humour a *jeu de mots* which was popular in its time, and which, though the precise form which its author gave it has been forgotten, was to the effect that the devil had taken Bond for Oliver's appearance. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, but his body was exhumed in September 1661 and transferred to the churchyard of St. Margaret's close by. He seems to have had his fair share of the pride of long descent; for he drew up and had engrossed on vellum an elaborate account of his own pedigree, of the complete accuracy of which modern genealogical authorities are by no means satisfied. He also made an alteration in the family scutcheon, which has been retained by his descendants. He had an estate at Lutton, Dorset, and was twice married. His first wife, married in 1610, was Joan, daughter of John Gould, of Dorchester, by whom he had two sons, viz. John, afterwards eminent as a puritan divine [see Bond, John, *d.* 1676], and William, who achieved no particular distinction, and died in 1669 without male issue. In 1622 he married Lucy, daughter of William Lawrence, of Steeple, Dorset. His son by this marriage, Nathaniel, born 1634, was educated at All Souls College, Oxford, where he graduated B.C.L. 14 Dec. 1654, having on 14 April of the same year been admitted a student of the Inner Temple. He was called to the bar 26 May 1661. In the parliament of 1680 he represented Corfe Castle, and the following year was returned for Dorchester, and in 1695 for the same place. In 1683 he was appointed recorder of Weymouth, became serjeant-at-law 2 May 1689, and king's serjeant 1693, being then knighted. On the accession of Queen Anne he was not summoned to the usual ceremony of taking the oaths, and consequently lost his rank of serjeant. In 1660 he bought from his elder brothers, John and William, the Lutton estate, and in 1686 from John Lawrence the reversion of the adjoining estate of Creech Grange, which fell into possession in 1691, and has ever since been the seat of the family. He married (1) Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Churchill, rector of Steeple, who died without issue 18 Dec. 1674; (2) Mary, daughter of Lewis Williams, Esq., of Chitterton, Dorset, by whom he had two sons, Dennis and John. He died in 1707, and was buried at Steeple. His wife died in 1728, and was buried at the same place.

[Hutchins's Dorset, i. 279, 325–7, ii. 10, 12, 14, 17, iv. 357, 360; Clarendon, ii. 27; Willis's Not. Parl. iii. 231, 261, 274; Commons Journals, vi. 141, 362, 532, vii. 42, 220; Rushworth's Hist. Coll. part iv. vol. ii. 1379; State Trials, iv. 1134-5; Cal. State Papers, Dom. (1649–50), 284, 374, 387, 441, 461, 494, 565, (1650) passim, (1651) 315, 413, 431, (1651–2), 43, 46, 102, 150, 321, 436, 447, 505, (1652–3) xxxiii, xxxiv, 2, 19, 62, 228; Whitelocke's Memorials, 674; Burke's Landed Gentry; Wood's Athenæ, ii. 117, Fasti, ii. 182; Woolrych's Lives of Eminent Serjeants-at-Law, i. 170, 414; Wynne's Serjeant-at-Law.]

J. M. R.

BOND, GEORGE (1750–1796), lawyer, second son of George Bond, of Farnham, Surrey, by the daughter of Sir Thomas Chitty, knight, was a member of the Middle Temple, and obtained a large practice at the Surrey sessions. He belonged to a class of lawyers now happily approaching extinction, whose chief strength consists in playing upon the susceptibilities of ignorant juries. Enthralled by his coarse and vulgar humour, the jurors of his native county, Surrey, were almost at his mercy, and tradition says that a not uncommon form of verdict at the Surrey sessions was: 'We finds for Serjeant Bond and costs.' He was made a serjeant in 1786. He died 19 March 1796 of a rheumatic fever, having married in 1793 a lady named Cooke, of Conduit Street, a granddaughter of one of the prothonotaries of the common pleas.

[Gent. Mag. lxvi. 262; European Magazine, xxix. 215; Law and Lawyers, i. 206; Haydn's Book of Dignities, 250; Beatson's Polit. Index, ii. 341.]

J. M. R.

BOND, HENRY JOHN HALES, M.D. (1801–1883), professor at Cambridge, was a younger son of the Rev. W. Bond, fellow of Caius College and rector of Wheatacre, Norfolk, in which village he was born in 1801. He was educated at the Norwich grammar school under Dr. Valpy. He studied medicine at Cambridge, London, Edinburgh, and Paris, graduated M.B. at Corpus Christi, Cambridge, 1825, M.D. 1831. Before the latter

date he had settled in Cambridge, where he had a large practice. In 1851 he was appointed regius professor of physic in succession to Dr. Haviland. From 1858 to 1863 he was a member of the General Medical Council. He resigned his professorship in 1872, having practically retired from practice some time before. He published nothing but an excellent syllabus of his lectures, but his tenure of office was contemporary with a great rise in the reputation of the medical school at Cambridge. He was a man of great integrity and ability, but shy and retiring. He married a daughter of William Carpenter, esq., Toft Marks, Norfolk, niece of Sir E. Berry, bart., and left a large family. He and his father present a case of remarkable longevity, for the year of his death was the 117th from the year of his father's university degree. He died 1 Sept. 1883.

[Lancet, 15 Sept. 1883; Medical Journal, same date; information from Dr. Bond's family.]

E. S. S.

**BOND**, JOHN (1550–1612), physician and classical scholar, was born at Trull, a village two miles from Taunton, in Somersetshire, and was educated in 'grammaticals,' as Wood says, at Winchester; became a student at Oxford in 1569, and took a degree in arts four years after, being then either one of the clerks or chaplains of New College, and much noted for his proficiency in academical learning. In 1579 he proceeded in arts, and had soon after the mastership of the free school of Taunton in his own county conferred on him by the warden and society of New College. Gilbert Sheldon, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, is said to have been one of his pupils for a short time. At length, being in a manner worn out with the drudgery of a school—he speaks of it in one of his prefaces as a stone sustained by him for twenty years and more—he, for diversion, 'I cannot say,' writes his biographer, 'for profit,' practised physic, though he had taken no degree in that faculty at the university, and became at length eminent therein. Bond is probably to be identified with the John Bond who was chief secretary to the lord chancellor of England (Egerton). Thomas Coriat, in his letters, desires the recommendation of his dutiful respects to many lovers of virtue and literature, among which, next to that of Ben Jonson, is 'Maister John Bond, my countreyman, chiefe secretarie unto my lorde chancellour.' One of Bond's name occurs as member for Taunton in the parliaments of 1601 and 1603.

Bond's chief works were his commentaries on Horace and Persius, the former dedicated to Henry, Prince of Wales, under date 7 Aug. 1606. Bond's 'Commentaries on Horace' appear in a miniature edition issued by the Elzevirs; they are to be found in all the principal editions of the Latin poet. His 'Commentaries on Persius' were published after their author's death by Roger Prowse, who married his daughter Elizabeth. They were dedicated by Prowse to James Mountague, bishop of Bath and Wells. Prowse says he thought it a pity that Bond's Persius, because his father-in-law had not put the last hand to it, should be left unedited, seeing that his Horace had won a wide reputation. Bond's writings, says Wood, are used by the juniors of our universities and in many free schools, and more admired and printed beyond the seas than in England. He has written, says the same biographer, if not published, 'other things; but such I have not yet seen.' At the time of his death, which happened on 3 Aug. 1612, he was possessed of several lands and tenements in Taunton, Wilton, and Newenton. He was buried in the church of Taunton, called St. Mary Magdalene, and over his grave was this epitaph:—

Qui medicus doctus, prudentis nomine clarus,
Eloquii splendor, Pieridumque decus,
Virtutis cultor, pietatis vixit amicus;
Hoc jacet in tumulo, spiritus alta tenet.

No traces of the monument at present remain.

Bond was certainly one of the best scholiasts of his age. His notes are brief and pointed. Many of his observations are extracted from Lambinus. He tells us in the preface to his Horace that the work was the outcome of certain notes or *scholia*, which he caused his pupils to set down in writing, that they might better remember them. Achaintre, who highly praised Bond's notes, incorporated them with his Paris edition, 1806, as the work of the most famous of the scholiasts, and noted that more than fifteen editions of his Horace had then left the press in France, Great Britain, Germany, and Belgium.

The full titles of Bond's works are: 1. 'Quinti Horatii Flacci Poemata, scholiis sive annotationibus, quæ brevis Commentarii vice esse possint illustrata,' Lond. 1606; Leyden, 1606, 1630, 1668; Frankfort, 1629; Hanover, 1621; Amst. 1686, 12mo (best edition); Leipzig, 1623, 1655; printed several times after, both in London and abroad. 2. 'Auli Persii Flacci Satyræ sex, cum posthumis Commentariis Joannis Bond,' Lond. 1614; Paris, 1644; Amst. 1645, 1659; Nuremberg, 1625, 1631, 1633.

[Chaufepié's Dict. Hist. ii. 402; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Baillet's Jugements, ii. 115, 241; Brit. Mus. Catal.; Wood's Ath. Oxon. ii. 193, 213; Toulmin's History of Taunton, 201; Zedler's

Univ. Lex.; Birch's Life of Henry, Prince of Wales, 73; Coriat's From Court of Great Mogul, Lond. 1616, p. 45.] J. M.

**BOND**, JOHN, LL.D. (1612–1676), puritan divine, was a member of an old Dorsetshire family which settled in that county in the reign of Henry VI, but was born at Chard, in Somersetshire (Ep. Dedicat. to *Occasus Occident.*) on 12 April 1612. His father was Dennis Bond [q. v.] He was educated at Dorchester under John White, and afterwards entered at St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He took his B.A. degree in 1631, became M.A. in 1635, and LL.D. ten years later. After leaving Cambridge he was for some time a lecturer at Exeter, and then succeeded his old master, White, as minister of the Savoy. In 1643 he became a member of the assembly of divines, and in December 1645 succeeded to the mastership of the Savoy. In the same year, Selden having declined the mastership of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Dr. King was chosen by the fellows: but, parliament interposing on behalf of Bond, he was elected master on 7 March 1646. Three years later he was made professor of law at Gresham College, London, and in 1654 became assistant to the commissioners of Middlesex and Westminster for ejecting scandalous ministers and schoolmasters. He was appointed vice-chancellor of Cambridge University in 1658, but lost his preferments at Cambridge and London on the Restoration. He retired to Dorsetshire, where he died at Sandwich, in the isle of Purbeck, and was buried at Steeple on 30 July 1676. He is thought by some to be identical with the John Bond who was member for Melcombe Regis in the last parliament of Charles I, recorder of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis in 1645, and subsequently a recruiter in that district for the Long parliament (Hutchins' *Dorsetshire*, ed. Ship and Hodson).

He published the following sermons: 1. 'A Door of Hope,' 1641. 2. 'Holy and Royal Activity,' 1641. 3. 'Sermon at Exeter before the Deputy Lieutenants,' 1643. 4. 'Salvation in a Mystery,' 1644. 5. 'Ortus Occidentalis,' 1645. 6. 'Occasus Occidentalis,' 1645. 7. 'Grapes amongst Thorns,' 1648. 8. 'A Thanksgiving Sermon,' 1648.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (ed. Bliss), 1817, ii. 115; Kennett's Register and Chron. Ecclesiastical and Civil, 1728, p. 222; Ward's Lives of Gresham Coll. Professors, 1740, p. 247; Coker's Survey of Dorsetshire, 1732, p. 49; Hutchins's History and Antiq. of Dorsetshire, ed. Ship and Hodson, 1861, i. 603, 607, ii. 438, 440, 451, 453; Willis's Notitia Parliament. ii. 437, iii. 244.] A. R. B.

**BOND**, JOHN JAMES (1819–1883), chronologist, born 9 Dec. 1819, entered the public service at the age of twenty-one as a clerk, assisting Mr. (afterwards Sir) Henry Cole, his brother-in-law, in the arrangement of the public records when they were transferred from Whitehall to the Royal Riding School of Carlton House. He was senior assistant keeper of her majesty's record office at the time of his death, which occurred on 9 Dec. 1883. He compiled a useful work of reference, entitled 'Handy Book of Rules and Tables for verifying dates of historical events, and of public and private documents; giving tables of regnal years of English sovereigns, with leading dates, from the Conquest to the present time,' London, 1866, 1869, and 1875, 8vo.

[Times, 11 Dec. 1883; Cat. of Printed Books in Brit. Mus.] T. C.

**BOND**, JOHN LINNELL (1766–1837), architect, was educated at the Royal Academy, where he gained a gold medal in 1786. He occasionally exhibited at the academy up to 1797. After devoting some years to the study of ancient architecture in Italy and Greece, he commenced the practice of his profession in London, and designed several large mansions. He also prepared the architectural design for Waterloo Bridge. To the 'Literary Gazette' he contributed a number of papers on architectural subjects. He was well versed in the classics, and left behind him a translation of Vitruvius. He died in Newman Street, 6 Nov. 1837.

[Gent. Mag. new ser. viii. 655; Literary Gazette for 1837, p. 724; Redgrave's Dictionary of Artists of the English School, pp. 46–7.]

**BOND**, MARTIN (1558–1643), merchant of London, was son of William Bond, an alderman of London and merchant adventurer, who was sheriff in 1567; owned Crosby Place, Bishopsgate, to which he added a turret; died 30 May 1576, and was buried 14 June in St. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate. The epitaph on the monument erected to his memory there describes him as 'most famous in his age for his great adventures both by sea and land.' Martin Bond was born in 1558. He was, like his father, a merchant adventurer, and belonged to the Haberdashers' Company. As captain of the train-bands of the city he marched at their head to Tilbury in 1588, and remained chief captain till his death. He laid the foundation-stone of the new Aldgate in 1607. Some Roman coins were found, and Bond caused two to be copied as medallions in stone, and placed them as decorations on

the outer side of the gate. From 1619 to 1636 he was treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and became one of the benefactors of the foundation. His portrait in oils is preserved in the hospital, and also a pewter inkstand bearing his arms and the inscription 'the gift of Mr. Martin Bond, 1619.' He died in May 1643, and has an elaborate monument (erected by William Bond, a nephew, and renovated by the Haberdashers' Company in 1868) in the north aisle of St. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate. On it he is represented sitting in armour in a tent, outside which a servant holds his horse, and two sentries are on guard with matchlocks in their hands.

[J. E. Cox's Annals of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, 63, 64, 84, 96, 97, 333, 423; Stow's Survey, ed. 1633.] N. M.

**BOND**, NICHOLAS (1540-1608), president of Magdalen College, Oxford, born in 1540, was a native of Lincolnshire. He matriculated as a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, 27 May 1559; was elected a Lady Margaret scholar on 27 July following; proceeded B.A. in 1563–4; became a fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1565; was admitted M.A. at Oxford, 17 Oct. 1574, and D.D. 15 July 1580. In 1574 he received from the crown the rectory of Bourton-on-the-water, Gloucestershire; in 1575 resigned his fellowship at Magdalen; on 24 March 1581–2 was installed canon of Westminster; in 1584 was recommended by Archbishop Whitgift to the queen for the mastership of the Temple, vacant by the death of Richard Alvey [q. v.] In October 1585 he complained to the bishop of Winchester that he was unable to contribute towards the furnishing of troops for the Low Countries, and begged exemption from the charge. Early in 1586 Cecil noted in a memorandum that Bond deserved promotion to a deanery. He became rector of Britwell, Oxfordshire, on 3 May 1586, and of Alresford, Hampshire, in 1590; he also held the offices of chaplain of the Savoy and chaplain-in-ordinary to the queen.

Bond was vice-chancellor of Oxford University from 16 July 1590 to 16 July 1591, and from 13 July 1592 to 13 July 1593. On 5 April 1590 he became president of Magdalen College. The queen had directed the fellows of the college to elect Bond to that office some months previously; but another candidate, Ralph Smith, then received a majority of the votes, and Bond's friends had recourse to a ruse by which the announcement of the result was delayed beyond the statutable time within which the fellows were lawfully able to exercise their rights of election. The duty of appointing the president thus reverted to the crown, and it was exercised in favour of Bond. Bond was brought into personal relations with Queen Elizabeth on her visit to Oxford in September 1592, during his second tenure of the vice-chancellorship. He received Prince Henry when the prince took up his residence at Magdalen, 27 Aug. 1605 (Nichols's *Progresses*, i. 547). As an executor of the will of the Countess of Sussex, 10 Sept. 1595, Bond helped to found Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, on the site of the dissolved Greyfriars House. There is a letter from Bond to Lord Lisle relating to some property of Magdalen College among the Addit. MSS (15914, f. 66) at the British Museum. Bond died on 8 Feb. 1607–8, and was buried in the chapel of Magdalen College, where there is an inscription to his memory. He left 10*l.* and some books to the Bodleian Library. He contributed Latin verses to the collection published at Oxford on the death of Queen Elizabeth, and Wood prints in his 'Annals' some notes sent by Bond to Archbishop Bancroft concerning a complaint made by Sir Christopher Hatton of the defective discipline of the university during Bond's first tenure of the vice-chancellorship. Bond is sometimes erroneously confounded with Nicholas Bownde [q. v.]

[Cooper's Athenæ Cantab. ii. 243–5; Wood's Fasti (Bliss), i.; Wood's Annals, ii. 243–5; Le Neve's Fasti, iii.; Cal. State Papers (Dom.), 1581–90.] S. L. L.

**BOND**, OLIVER (1760?–1798), republican, born in Ulster about 1760, was the son of a dissenting minister, and connected with several respectable families. Bond settled in Dublin, where he embarked extensively as a merchant in the woollen trade, and became possessed of considerable wealth. He was one of the earliest in planning measures for effecting a union of religious sects and promoting parliamentary reform in Ireland. For these objects the 'Society of United Irishmen' was constituted in 1791, and of it Bond became an energetic member. He acted as secretary to a meeting of this body at Dublin in February 1793, under the presidency of Lord Mountgarret's son, the Hon. Simon Butler, one of the king's counsel-at-law. On this occasion the society by resolutions unanimously condemned the government for measures which they viewed as adverse to the liberties of the people. In further resolutions the meeting deplored the intended war against France, and asserted the necessity for the total emancipation of the catholics of Ireland and

for the reform of parliament. In consequence of these resolutions Butler and Bond were summoned before the House of Lords at Dublin. At the bar there, in March 1793, they avowed the publication of the resolutions. The lords resolved that the paper was a libel. They decreed that Bond and Butler should be imprisoned for six months in Newgate, that each of them should pay a fine of five hundred pounds, and remain in confinement until these sums had been discharged. In Newgate addresses were presented to Butler and Bond by deputations from meetings of the United Irishmen. After the failure of the efforts to obtain emancipation and parliamentary reform for Ireland by peaceable means, an organisation was formed to establish an Irish republic independent of England. Of this movement Bond was regarded as the mainspring. He became a member of its northern executive committee and of the Leinster directorate, the meetings of which were generally held at his house. Resolutions declaratory of determination to be satisfied with nothing short of the entire and complete regeneration of Ireland were passed at a meeting there in February 1798. In the following month Bond and several members of the directory were arrested at his house and imprisoned. Bond was tried in July 1798 on a charge of high treason, and defended by Curran, who impeached the testimony of Thomas Reynolds, an informer, on whose statements the charges against him were mainly based. The attorney-general characterised Bond as 'a man of strong mind and body, and of talents which, if perverted to the purposes of mischief, were formidable indeed.' The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and Bond was sentenced to be hanged. His fellow-prisoners, without stipulating for their own lives, signed a proposal that if the government would spare him they would give every information respecting their organisation, both at home and in France, and consent to voluntary exile. This proposition, although opposed by some members of the government, was accepted by the Marquis Cornwallis, then viceroy, who had reason to consider that there was very little prospect of being able to convict any of these state prisoners. Bond died suddenly in prison in the following September, and was buried in the cemetery of St. Michan's Church, Dublin. The 'enlightened republican' principles of Bond, his high intellectual qualities, elevated sentiments, and patriotic views, were eulogised by his political associate and fellow-prisoner, William James MacNevin, M.D., who became a resident in America. Bond's widow removed with her family from Ireland to that country, and died at Baltimore in 1843.

[Proceedings of Society of United Irishmen, Dublin, 1794; Journals of House of Lords, Ireland; Memoire of Origin and Progress of the Irish Union, 1802; MacNevin's Pieces of Irish History, 1807; Howell's State Trials, 1820, vol. xxvii.; W. H. Curran's Life of J. P. Curran, 1822; Memoirs and Correspondence of Viscount Castlereagh, vol. i. 1850; Correspondence of the Right Hon. John Beresford, 1854; History of Dublin, 1854; Correspondence of Charles, Marquis Cornwallis, 1859; Madden's United Irishmen, 1858–60.] J. T. G.

**BOND**, THOMAS (1765–1837), topographical writer, born at Looe, Cornwall, in 1765, was nominally in the profession of the law, but, having a private fortune, never sought practice. In 1789 he was appointed town clerk of East Looe, and also (a separate office) town clerk of West Looe, the same year that a relative and namesake was elected mayor of East Looe. In 1823, while still in office, he published 'Topographical and Historical Sketches of the Boroughs of East and West Looe, in the County of Cornwall, with an account of the Natural and Artificial Curiosities and Pictorial Scenery of the Neighbourhood,' eight plates and several woodcuts, London, 1823, 8vo, pp. 308. This work, written as a 'labour of love,' describes seaside places near Plymouth, which were popular resorts in summer for health and recreation. The views of Looe are by his relative, Mrs. Davies Gilbert. Bond was a great reader, and his knowledge of the law of tenures was extensive. He died much respected at East Looe 18 Dec. 1837, and, being unmarried, left the greater portion of his property to Davies Gilbert, Esq. F.R.S., one of his nearest relatives.

[Courtney and Boase's Bibl. Cornub. i. 32; Gent. Mag. 1838, p. 667.] J. W.-G.

**BOND**, WILLIAM (*d.* 1735), dramatist, was, according to the 'London Magazine' (1735), 'a near relation to the Lord Viscount Gage, and an author of several poetical pieces.' The following are known as works of his: 1. A very poor tragedy called 'The Tuscan Treaty, or Tarquin's Overthrow' (*Miscellaneous Plays*, vol. xlvi.), announced as having been 'written by a gentleman lately deceased and altered by W. Bond.' It was unsuccessfully acted at Covent Garden in 1733. 2. A translation of G. Buchanan's 'Impartial Account of the Affairs of Scotland from the Death of James V to the Tragical End of Earl Murray.' Of this work two editions were published in 1722, one with and one without the Latin text. 3. Contributions to the 'Plain Dealer,' conducted in 1724 by Aaron Hill, who also supplied him

with a prologue to the 'Tuscan Treaty.' Dr. Johnson says that Bond and Hill wrote the 'Plain Dealer,' each six essays by turns, and the character of the work was observed regularly to rise in Hill's week and fall in Bond's; whence Savage called them the two contending powers of light and darkness. He died in June 1735 in a fainting fit, into which he fell while acting Lusignan in Aaron Hill's adaptation of Voltaire's 'Zaïre,' at the great room in York Buildings, before this play was brought out at Drury Lane. He is said to have been a man of little ability, who yet depended chiefly for subsistence on his literary exertions. He was a native of Suffolk.

[Biographia Dramatica, articles 'Bond' and 'Zara;' the Prompter, No. 60; L'Observateur François à Londres; London Magazine, June 1735; Johnson's Life of Savage.] E. S. S.

**BONE, HENRY** (1755–1834), painter, was born at Truro 6 Feb. 1755. His father was a cabinetmaker and carver of unusual skill. In 1767 Bone's family removed to Plymouth, where Henry was apprenticed, in 1771, to William Cookworthy, the founder of the Plymouth porcelain works, and the first manufacturer of 'hard-paste' china in England. In 1772 Bone removed, with his master, to the Bristol china works, and here he remained for six years, working from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., and at night studying drawing. The china decoration by Bone is of high merit, and is said to have been marked with the figure 1 in addition to the factory-mark, a small cross. On the failure of the Bristol works in 1778 Bone came to London with one guinea of his own in his pocket, and five pounds borrowed from a friend. He first found employment in enameling watches and fans, and afterwards in making enamel and water-colour portraits. Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar) now became his friend, and by his advice Bone made professional tours in Cornwall. On 24 Jan. 1780 he married Elizabeth Vandermeulen, a descendant of William III's battle-painter; and by her he had twelve children, ten of whom survived. In the same year he exhibited his first picture at the Royal Academy, a portrait of his wife, an unusually large enamel for the period. He now gave himself up entirely to enamel-painting, and continued frequently to exhibit at the Academy, initialing most of his works. One large enamel (the largest ever executed up to that time), 'A Muse and Cupid,' he exhibited in 1789. In 1800 he was appointed enamel painter to the Prince of Wales; in 1801 an associate of the Royal Academy and enamel painter to George III, continuing to hold the appointment during the reigns of George IV and William IV. On 15 April 1811 he was elected a royal academician, and shortly afterwards produced a still larger enamel (eighteen inches by sixteen), after Titian's 'Bacchus and Ariadne.' More than four thousand persons inspected it at Bone's house. The picture was sold to Mr. G. Bowles of Cavendish Square for twenty-two hundred guineas, which sum was paid (either wholly or partly) in a cheque on Fauntleroy's bank. Bone cashed the cheque on his way home, and next day the bank broke (cf. Owen's *Two Centuries of Ceramic Art in Bristol*, and the *Annual Biography* for 1836). Bone's next great works were a series of historical portraits of the time of Elizabeth; the 'Cavaliers distinguished in the Civil War;' and a series of portraits of the Russell family. The Elizabethan series did not prove a financial success; they were exhibited at his house at 15 Berners Street. In 1831 his eyesight failed, and after having lived successively at Spa Fields, 195 High Holborn, Little Russell Street, Hanover Street, and Berners Street, he moved in that year to Somers Town, and reluctantly received the Academy pension. Here he died of paralysis on 17 Dec. 1834, not without complaining of the neglect with which he had latterly been treated. Some time before his death he offered his collections, which had been valued at 10,000*l.*, to the nation for 4,000*l.*; but the offer was declined, and on 22 April 1836 they were sold by auction at Christie's, and so dispersed. Other important sales of his works took place in 1846, 1850, 1854, and 1856. Specimens of his skill, which are all of very high quality, are now eagerly sought after by collectors. Two of his sons became artists; one went into the navy, one into the army, and another was called to the bar. Bone has been well called the 'prince of enamelers,' for he has rarely, if ever, been equalled in that extremely difficult, yet imperishable, branch of the pictorial art. Mr. J. Jope Rogers has published a voluminous catalogue of 1,063 works of the Bone family in the 'Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall,' No. xxii., for March 1880—one half of which number were the work of Henry Bone, R.A. He is said to have been 'a man of unaffected modesty and generosity; friendship and integrity adorned his private life.' Chantrey carved a fine bust of Bone, and Opie, Jackson, and Harlow each painted his portrait.

[European Mag. 1822; Sandby's History of the Royal Academy; Annual Biography for 1836.] W. H. T.

BONE, HENRY PIERCE (1779–1855), artist, son of Henry Bone [q. v.], was born on 6 Nov. 1779, and received his art education from his father. He commenced as a painter in oils, and when twenty years of age exhibited some portraits. In 1806 he began painting classical subjects, and continued doing so until 1833, when he reverted to his father's art of enameling. This mode of painting he continued to practise until he ceased to exhibit, which was in 1855, the year of his death. In 1846 he published a catalogue of his enamels. He was appointed successively enamel painter to Queen Adelaide, and to her present majesty, also to the late prince consort; and he died at 22 Percy Street, Bedford Square, on 21 Oct. 1855. Though his enamels did not attain the supreme excellence of his father's, they display very considerable ability, and he was not only a rapid sketcher, but his designs for classical and scripture subjects were bold and skilful.

[Redgrave's Dictionary of Artists of the English School; Bibliotheca Cornubiensis; writer's Collections of Artists' Drawings, &c.]

W. H. T.

BONE, ROBERT TREWICK (1790–1840), painter, was a younger brother of Henry Pierce Bone [q. v.], and was born on 24 Sept. 1790. He also was a pupil of his father, with whom he resided for twenty years. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1813, and again in 1815, but ceased doing so after 1838. In 1817 he gained a premium of 100*l.* from the British Institution for his painting of 'a Lady with her Attendants at the Bath.' He does not appear to have done much, if anything, in enamel painting, but confined himself almost exclusively to sacred, classic, and domestic subjects. His works, though generally small, are tasteful and sparkling, and he was a member of the Sketching Club. He died from the effects of an accident on 5 May 1840.

[Redgrave's Dictionary of British Artists; Bibliotheca Cornubiensis; writer's Collections of Artists' Drawings, &c.] W. H. T.

BONER, CHARLES (1815–1870), author, was the second child and only son of Charles Boner, of Bath, who died at Twickenham 14 Aug. 1833. He was born at Weston, near Bath, 29 April 1815; was educated at Bath from 1825 to 1827, and then at Tiverton grammar school from 1827 to 1829. From 1831 to 1837 he was tutor to the two elder sons of John Constable, the painter. After his mother's death in 1839, he accepted an invitation from Baron August Doernberg to take up his abode with him in Germany. Some time later, having perfected himself in the language of the country, he accompanied the baron to Ratisbon, where he had the offer of a very honourable post in the family of the Prince Thurn und Taxis. Charles Boner was the lifelong friend of the prince. His pupils valued his society, and he became intimate with a large number of the friends of the art- and literature-loving prince. Whilst in London in 1844 he entered into an arrangement to contribute to the 'Literary Gazette,' and he contributed a series of articles on the German poets, which brought him much more fame than profit.

The majority of Boner's poems are dated from St. Emeran, Ratisbon, where he spent twenty years in the family of the Prince Thurn und Taxis. He soon won a place among the poets of the day, and his translations from the German, especially of H. C. Andersen's 'A Danish Story Book' in 1846, and 'The Dream of Little Tuck' in 1848, are remarkably faithful and idiomatic. In 1845 he made the acquaintance of Miss Mary Russell Mitford, with whom he carried on a literary correspondence for ten years. One of the last acts of his life was an attempt to edit Miss Mitford's letters to himself, but this work was reserved for other hands. He published 'C. Boner's Book for those who are young, and those who love what is natural and truthful,' in 1848; 'Chamois Hunting,' in 1853, a new edition of which appeared in 1860; 'H. Masius's Studies from Nature,' and 'Cain,' in 1855; 'The New Dance of Death and other Poems,' in 1857; and 'Verses,' in 1858. After he left Ratisbon in 1860 he made Munich his home. His daughter, Marie, was married, 27 Feb. 1865, to Professor Theodor Horschelt, the painter, of Munich. As special correspondent of the 'Daily News,' he went to Vienna in August 1865, his connection with that paper lasting from the time when the treaty of commerce between England and Austria was arranged until the conclusion of the seven weeks' war. He also wrote for the 'New York Tribune' and many other papers. In 1867 he went to Salzburg to be present at the meeting of Napoleon III and the Emperor of Austria, and wrote a very graphic description of the scene. One of the last events of importance in his life was a visit to Trieste, where he attended the funeral of the Emperor Maximilian, and compiled a very interesting memoir of that unfortunate prince. Boner's chief works not yet mentioned are 'Forest Creatures,' 1861; 'Transylvania, its Products and People,' 1865; 'Guide for Travellers in the Plain and on the Mountain,' 1866; and 'Siebenbürgen, Land und Leute,' 1868.

Boner died in the house of Professor Horschelt, 5 Louisenstrasse, Munich, 9 April 1870.

[Memoirs and Letters of Charles Boner, edited by Rosa M. Kettle, 1871, 2 vols.] G. C. B.

**BONHAM**, Sir SAMUEL GEORGE (1803–1863), colonial governor, was the son of Captain George Bonham, of the maritime service of the East India Company, by his second wife, Isabella, only daughter of Robert Woodgate, of Dedham, Essex. Bonham's father was drowned in 1810. He had one sister, Isabella, who married Ferdinand, count d'Outhement. In 1837, after a period of service with the East India Company, he was appointed governor of Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca. For ten years he held this post, until in 1847 he was appointed to succeed Sir John Davis as governor of Hongkong and her majesty's plenipotentiary and superintendent of trade in China, and in the following year was made a companion of the Bath. On arriving at Hongkong Bonham found the admittance of foreigners within the walls of Canton to be the burning question of the day. By the terms of the treaty Englishmen were entitled to enter the city, but with obstinate persistency the Chinese refused to acknowledge the right, and Sir John Davis, after having exhausted his diplomatic skill in trying to induce them to give way, left the dispute to his successor in much the same condition in which he in his turn had received it. In February 1849 Bonham met the viceroy Sü at the Bogue Forts to discuss the point, and declared his determination to insist on his right of entry. On this becoming known within the city the literati became so threatening that the English government directed Bonham to abstain from his intention. At this time the attitude of the Chinese towards foreigners was very hostile, and the assassination of Senhor Amaral, the governor of the Portuguese city of Macao, showed the lengths they were prepared to go to rid themselves of any European officials who were inclined to oppose their policy. On the news of the assassination reaching Hongkong Bonham despatched a man-of-war to Macao, and by this act probably saved the Portuguese settlers from a general massacre. Individually, Bonham's relations with the viceroy of Canton—the Chinese official appointed to manage foreign affairs—were of a friendly character; and in reply to a remonstrance on his part on the prevalence of piracy in the neighbourhood of Hongkong, the viceroy testified to his confidence in Bonham as well as to his own weakness, by asking for the assistance of a British ship to suppress the pirates. His request was granted, and a successful expedition was the result. In the course of the same year (1850) Bonham attempted to open direct communication with the central government at Peking, and in furtherance of this object sent Mr. Medhurst with a despatch to the Peiho, but the effort proved fruitless. In 1851 Bonham was made a knight commander of the Bath as a reward for his services in China, and on his return to England in 1853 a baronetcy was conferred upon him. From this time he ceased to take any part in public affairs. He died on 8 Oct. 1863. Bonham married in 1846 Ellen Emelia, eldest daughter of Thomas Barnard, by whom he had issue one son, George Francis, born in 1847, who succeeded to the baronetcy.

[The Chinese Repository, vols. xvii.–xx.; Burke's Baronetage, 1860; Foreign Office List, 1860.] R. K. D.

**BONHAM**, THOMAS, M.D. (*d.* 1629?), physician, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.D., in which degree he was incorporated at Oxford on 9 July 1611. He practised his profession in London, and was an assistant to the Society of Medicine-Chirurgians. His death occurred about 1629. He left sundry books and papers to his servant, Edward Poeton, by whom they were methodised and published under the title of 'The Chyrurgians Closet, or Antidotarie Chyrurgicall,' Lond. 1630, 4to. The work was dedicated by Poeton, then residing at Petworth in Sussex, to Frances, countess of Exeter.

[Addit. MSS. 5816, f. 93, 5863, f. 86; Wood's Fasti Oxon. (Bliss), i. 346.] T. C.

**BONHOTE**, ELIZABETH (1744–1818), authoress, was the wife of Daniel Bonhote, solicitor of Bungay, and captain of the 2nd company of Bungay volunteers. Her first work was published in 1773 anonymously. It was the 'Rambles of Mr. Frankley, by his Sister,' a work describing the characters seen in a ramble in Hyde Park, and was immediately translated into German at Leipzig, 1773. About 1787 Mrs. Bonhote wrote, while in delicate health, for her children's guidance, a series of moral essays, called the 'Parental Monitor,' which was published in 1788 by subscription. In 1789 two novels by Mrs. Bonhote were issued: 'Olivia,' 3 vols., and 'Darnley Vale, or Emelia Fitzroy,' 3 vols., the last reviewed in the 'Monthly Review' (i. 223). In 1790 Mrs. Bonhote wrote 'Ellen Woodley,' 2 vols. (*Monthly Review*, ii. 351). In 1796 there were two reprints of her 'Parental Monitor,' one in London and

one in Dublin. In 1797 appeared, at the Minerva Press, 'Bungay Castle,' 2 vols., a novel which Mrs. Bonhote was permitted to dedicate to the Duke of Norfolk. In 1804, during a residence at Bury, her husband died (*Gent. Mag.* vol. lxxiv. part ii. p. 1246). In 1810 she published 'Feeling, or Sketches from Life; a Desultory Poem,' Edinburgh. This was anonymous, and was Mrs. Bonhote's last production. She died at Bungay in July 1818, aged 74 (*Gent. Mag.* vol. lxxxviii. part ii. p. 88).

[Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Gent. Mag. vol. lxxiv. part ii. p. 1246, vol. lxxxviii. part ii. p. 88.] J. H.

**BONIFACE,** Saint (680–755), the apostle of Germany, was an Englishman, whose original name was Winfrid or Winfrith, born at Kirton, or Crediton, in Devonshire, in the year 680. The name of Boniface has been said to have been given to him by Pope Gregory II at his consecration as bishop; but as it occurs earlier it was more probably assumed when he became a monk. When quite a child, influenced by the discourse of some monks who visited his father's house, he expressed an earnest desire to devote himself to a monastic life, and, the opposition of his father being at length withdrawn, he entered a monastery at Exeter. He then removed to the house of Nutshalling, or Nursling (which was afterwards destroyed by the Danes), near Winchester, where he had the advantage of better teaching. Here he learned grammar, history, poetry, and rhetoric, and biblical interpretation, and himself became famous as a preacher and expounder of Scripture. At the age of thirty he was ordained priest. The honour in which he was already held is indicated by the fact of his having been sent, at some period between the years 710 and 716, by the synod of Wessex to Brihtwald, archbishop of Canterbury, on a mission the purport of which is unknown, but which was probably intended to draw closer the ties between the clergy of Wessex and the see of Canterbury. Boniface might have taken advantage of such an opportunity to push his fortunes in the church of his own country; but he was imbued with the zeal of the missionary, and his whole mind was bent upon continuing the work of preaching the gospel in Frisia, the country in which the Englishman Willibrord had already been labouring since 692, and had established his see at Wittaburg, or Utrecht.

In 716 Boniface crossed the sea, accompanied by only two monks, but he found the Frisians in no condition to receive his teaching. War had broken out. The pagan chief Radbod—the same who had at first consented to be baptised, but who, on learning that the souls of his unbelieving forefathers must necessarily be among the damned, drew back, preferring 'to be there with his ancestors, rather than in heaven with a handful of beggars'—was in the midst of one of those struggles with the Franks in which his life was passed. He had commenced an active persecution of the Christians, had destroyed churches and rebuilt heathen temples. He consented, however, to an interview with Boniface, but refused him leave to preach in his dominions. Boniface could only return to England to his monastery of Nursling. Here he might now have settled down into a quiet path of life, for, on the death of their abbot, the brethren would have elected Boniface to his place. But, eager for a more active career, he refused the offer, and in 718, provided with a letter from his bishop, Daniel of Winchester, and supported by Archbishop Brihtwald, he set out for Rome to seek papal sanction for his missionary enterprise. The pope (Gregory II) readily entered into his views, and on 15 May 719 formally laid upon him the work of converting the heathen tribes of Germany.

Armed with Gregory's letters of authority and a supply of relics, Boniface set out for Bavaria and Thuringia. These districts were already partly christian, and Boniface was proceeding with a survey of the state of the church there, when news arrived of the death of Radbod. At once he embarked on the Rhine and joined Willibrord in Frisia, and there he laboured with success for the next three years. Willibrord, now growing old, looked to Boniface to succeed him, but the declaration of this wish was the signal for Boniface to retire. He excused himself from accepting the proposed honour; he was not yet fifty, and therefore unfit for so high an office; finally he pleaded the task which had been laid on him by the pope of propagating the gospel in Germany—a duty which had been already too long delayed. Taking leave, then, of Willibrord, Boniface journeyed into Hessia. Here two local chiefs gave him leave to settle at Amanaburg (Amöneburg) on the river Ohm, and in a short time he had converted them and their followers and baptised many thousands of Hessians.

On hearing the news of his success Pope Gregory summoned the missionary to Rome, A.D. 722, and, after exacting from him a profession of faith in the Trinity, he consecrated him a bishop on 30 Nov. 723, and at the same time bound him by oath ever to respect the authority of the papal see. The imposition of such an oath on a missionary was an innovation, although it had been required of bishops within the proper patri-

archate of Rome. On his return to Germany in 723 Boniface took with him a code of regulations for the church, which was supplied by Gregory, and above all a letter of introduction to Charles Martel, in which the pope invoked his assistance in favour of the missionary bishop. Charles is said by some to have received Boniface with coldness (Robertson, *Hist. Christian Church*), but he gave him permission to preach beyond the Rhine and granted him letters of protection. The value of the prince's countenance is fully acknowledged by Boniface in a letter which he wrote at a later period to his friend Bishop Daniel of Winchester: 'Without the protection of the prince of the Franks I could neither rule the people of the church nor defend the priests or clerks, the monks or handmaidens of God; nor have I the power to restrain pagan rites and idolatry in Germany without his mandate and the awe of his name' (Jaffé, *Mon. Mogunt.* 157).

Hessia and Thuringia, the countries to which Boniface now directed his steps, had received the teaching of christian missionaries, but without a regular system; their preachers being chiefly drawn from the Irish church, 'in which diocesan episcopacy was as yet unknown, and the jurisdiction was separate from the order of a bishop; they had brought with them its peculiar ideas as to the limitation of the episcopal rights; they were unrestrained by any discipline or by any regard for unity; they owned no subjection to Rome, and were under no episcopal authority' (Robertson, iv. 5). They also held the doctrine of lawfulness of marriage for the clergy. Trained in totally different ideas of discipline, Boniface, on his arrival in the country, found himself at once in opposition to these teachers, and was henceforth involved in never-ending disputes with them. He also discovered that the Hessians were practising a strange mixture of the creed of the Gospel with pagan rites; while professing christianity, they still worshipped in their sacred groves, and some even offered sacrifice. It was with the view of correcting such abuses in a way which was palpable and could not be mistaken, that Boniface determined with his own hands to fell one of the chief objects of superstitious reverence —the great oak tree of Geismar near Fritzlar, sacred to the god of thunder. Scarcely, we are told, had he struck the first blows, when a gust of wind seemed to shake the branches and the aged tree fell, breaking into four pieces. The awe-stricken pagans gave up their gods, and with the wood of the tree Boniface built a chapel to St. Peter. Churches and monasteries now arose on all sides; the work of conversion made rapid progress; and the bishop was joined by many of his countrymen and countrywomen from England to assist in the good work. The success of English missionaries among the Frisians and Germans is no doubt largely to be attributed to similarity of language and the facility with which they would learn kindred tongues.

On the accession of Gregory III to the papal chair in 732 Boniface received the pall of an archbishop, and in 738 he again visited Rome, where he was received with the distinction merited by his great success. Returning northwards in 739 he was prevailed upon by Odilo, duke of Bavaria, to remain awhile in that country and organise the Bavarian church. Only one bishop existed, and there was no system of ecclesiastical government. Boniface effected an organisation by dividing the country into four bishoprics—Salzburg, Passau, Regensburg, and Freising—and then again turned his face northwards.

But it was not only with the evangelisation of heathen Germany that Boniface had now to do. His powers of organisation and reform were to be utilised in favour of the Frankish church. While, however, his successes beyond the Rhine were undisputed, at the Frankish court he found himself thwarted by the nobles who were in possession of church property, and by the easy-living bishops, more given to fighting and hunting than to the cure of souls. In 741 both Gregory III and Charles Martel died. Charles's sons, Carloman in Austrasia and Pepin in Neustria, were ready to support Boniface, and the new pope Zacharias extended his powers, appointing him his legate and imposing upon him the reformation of the whole Frankish church. Boniface forthwith erected four bishoprics for Hessia and Thuringia, viz. Würzburg, Eichstädt, Buraburg or Bierberg (afterwards removed to Paderborn), and Erfurt, to which he appointed four of his followers, Burchard, Willibald (the future writer of his 'Life'), Albinus, and Adehar. In 742, at the request of Carloman, was held a council, which in the course of the next few years was followed by others, for the reformation of the church. These councils, moreover, partook of the nature of national assemblies, the members not being confined to ecclesiastics; and while Boniface's office of papal commissioner was recognised, the decrees were issued by the Frankish princes in their own name. The canons were directed towards the establishment of order and the reform of lax abuses, the celibacy of the clergy, and the restoration of church property which had

been alienated by Charles Martel. The opposition, however, with which the last-named reform was met proved too strong, and it was finally abandoned. The discontent of the Frankish bishops at these measures extended in some instances even to a refusal to accept promotion. With heretical and irregular teachers Boniface had also to contend, and in his conduct attending their repression modern writers have found reasons for censure.

Adalbert, a man of Gaulish descent, a fanatic who pretended possession of a letter written in the name of our Lord and sent down from heaven, and who passed through the land disparaging the saints and martyrs and dedicating churches in his own honour, was condemned, at Boniface's instance, in a council held at Soissons in 744. Clement, by birth an Irish Scot, who despised ecclesiastical authority, held the writings of the fathers in scorn, and entertained heretical opinions on the salvation of unbelievers and on predestination, was also proceeded against, but both he and Adalbert continued to cause trouble and ultimately required more rigorous repression. A third person with whom Boniface differed was Virgil, an Irish ecclesiastic, the point of contention being the question of the validity of baptism, even when administered by an ignorant priest in bad Latin, which Virgil maintained. In this opinion he was upheld by the pope. He afterwards became bishop of Salzburg, in spite of Boniface's opposition, who charged him with holding heretical views in astronomy, which extended to a belief in the existence of other worlds like our own; and he was eventually canonised.

About this period, 742 or 744, Boniface laid the foundation of the famous abbey of Fulda, with the aid of a noble Bavarian, Sturmi, who became its first abbot. The house was placed under a rule still more strict than that of St. Benedict.

Hitherto Boniface had been an archbishop without a see. The consolidation of the German church now required that this want should be supplied. He first turned his eyes on Cologne, probably as a central point from which to control the church of Frisia as well as that of Germany. Willibrord had died in 739, at the advanced age of eighty-one, and since that time Boniface had regarded Frisia as falling within the scope of his legatine jurisdiction. But before final arrangements were made for his taking possession of the see of Cologne, now (A.D. 744) vacant, events took place which led to his establishment at Mentz. The late bishop Gerold of that see had been slain in an expedition against the Saxons, and had been succeeded by his son Gewillieb. The latter determined to avenge his father's death, and, having discovered the Saxon by whom Gerold had been killed, he treacherously stabbed him with his own hand. In the eyes of the Frankish nobles such an act of violence was of little consequence, and does not appear in any way to have affected Gewillieb's position and character as a bishop. But Boniface, whose duty it was to enforce a stricter discipline in the church, brought the matter before a council, and Gewillieb resigned his bishopric. Hereupon Boniface was called upon by the Frankish nobles, against his will, to fill the vacancy, A.D. 746. Pope Zacharias confirmed him in his new see, and placed under his jurisdiction the dioceses of Worms, Spires, Tongres, Cologne, and Utrecht, in addition to those of Germany which had been established by his efforts.

The next few years were passed by Boniface in the discharge of the many duties of his high position, still struggling with ill-will and opposition from his bishops and clergy, and harassed by the pagans, who in frequent inroads pillaged and burned his churches. Important political changes also took place in these years. In 747 Carloman retired to lead a monk's life in Monte Cassino, leaving the whole power of the Frankish kingdom in the hands of Pepin, who in 752 assumed the title of king. Boniface is said to have officiated at his coronation at Soissons, but the evidence on this point is doubtful, and it has even been argued that he was opposed to the transfer of the crown to the new line. He was now upwards of seventy years of age, and the cares of his office weighed heavily upon him. He sought to be relieved, and had already obtained license to appoint a successor if he should feel the approach of death. He now received Pepin's consent to the consecration of his countryman Lull to the see of Mentz, and resigned his office into his hands in 754. Lull, however, did not receive the pall for twenty years.

Boniface now turned his face again to that land which had had such an attraction for him in his early years. He set out once more as a missionary bishop to Frisia, and, consecrating Eoban to the see of Utrecht, he preached with him among the heathen tribes. We are told that again he baptised many thousands, and, wishing to hold a confirmation of his new disciples, he appointed the eve of Whitsun-day, 5 June 755, for the ceremony, at a place near Dokkum on the Bordau, between eastern and western Frisia. But when the day arrived, instead of the converts, a

band of armed pagans appeared and surrounded the camp. The younger of his followers prepared for resistance, but Boniface forbade it, exhorting them to submit to the death of martyrs, in the sure hope of salvation. The whole company, numbering fifty-two, and including bishop Eoban as well as Boniface, was massacred upon the spot. The remains of Boniface were eventually carried to the abbey of Fulda, the place where he had hoped to spend his last days.

In his twofold character of missionary and reformer Boniface's actions were throughout made subordinate to the authority of Rome. In his view, that authority was the only means of spreading christianity and of maintaining the discipline of churches once established. 'He went forth to his labours with the pope's commission. On his consecration to the episcopate after his first successes he bound himself by oath to reduce all whom he might influence to the obedience of St. Peter and his representatives. The increased powers and the wider jurisdiction bestowed upon him by later popes were employed to the same end. He strove continually not only to bring heathens into the church, but to check irregular missionary operations and to subject both preachers and converts to the authority of Rome' (Robertson, iv. 5). It is this attachment to the pope's authority which has laid him open to the attacks of writers such as Mosheim and Schröckh, who have accused him of 'an ambitious and arrogant spirit, a crafty and insidious disposition, an immoderate eagerness to augment sacerdotal honours and prerogatives,' and of being 'a missionary of the papacy rather than of christianity.' Such charges, and a still more serious one, that he used force as an instrument of conversion, are without proof and may be passed over unnoticed. No man in a high position, such as his, can altogether avoid mistakes, and he may sometimes have failed in his judgment of men. But small blemishes cannot detract from the high character of Boniface as one who followed without deviation and with unflagging energy the path of duty in difficult times. Nor was his obedience to Rome merely a blind obedience. Where religion and morality were concerned he did not hesitate to speak freely in remonstrance against the too indulgent views of the papal court in matters which in his opinion required stricter discipline. He would resist the pope himself in what he considered an encroachment on his archiepiscopal functions. When Stephen II, during a visit to Pepin, presumed to consecrate a bishop of Metz, it was, we are told, only the intervention of the prince which prevented a rupture between the pope and Boniface.

Besides his great foundation of Fulda, Boniface also established monasteries at Fritzlar, at Utrecht, at Amanaburg, and at Ordorf or Ohrdruf. For the instruction of the brethren of these houses, he invited scholars from England. The correspondence which he kept up with princes and ecclesiastics and others of his native land is still preserved among his letters, and proves the interest which he continued to feel in the welfare of the English church; and from it may also be gathered details on the social condition of the times which are not without interest. In a letter written to Ecgberht, archbishop of York, between 735 and 755, we find the record of an exchange of books, and a request for a copy of the Commentaries of Bæda; and in another addressed, between 732 and 745, to his old friend Bishop Daniel of Winchester, now blind, he too speaks of failing sight, and asks that the fine manuscript of the Prophets, so fairly and clearly written by Winbert, abbot of Nursling, may be sent to him: no such book can be had abroad, and his impaired vision can no longer read with ease the small character of ordinary manuscripts.

Besides his epistles, Boniface has left a set of ecclesiastical statutes, in thirty-six articles, and a collection of fifteen sermons; and, in Latin verse, a composition on the virtues and vices, entitled 'Ænigmata,' and a few other shorter pieces. A fragment of a work on penance has also, but on insufficient authority, been ascribed to him. In addition to these, it appears from a reference in a letter of Pope Zacharias of the year 748 that Boniface was also the author of a work 'De Unitate Fidei Catholicæ,' which Mabillon (*Acta SS. Ord. S. B.*) has thought to be nothing more than the ecclesiastical statutes already referred to, but which was, more probably, an independent treatise, written to confute the heresies of Adalbert and others. The profession of faith which he made at Rome previous to his consecration is likewise lost. Some other works attributed to him appear to be certain of his epistles under distinct titles. Lastly, a 'Life of St. Livinus,' to which his name has been attached, is a work of more recent date, and a 'Life of St. Libuinus,' also improperly assigned to him, was written by Hucbald.

[Mabillon's Annales Ord. S. Benedicti, 1704, tom. ii., and Acta Sanctorum Ord. S. B., 1734, sæc. iii.; Jaffé's Monumenta Moguntina (in Bibl. Rerum Germanicarum), 1866, containing the most recent and best edition of Boniface's Epistles and the Life by Willibald, &c.; Poetæ Latini ævi Carolini, ed. Dümmler (Mon. Germaniæ

Historica), tom. i. 1880, pp. 1–23; Fabricius's Bibl. Latina, 1754, i. 258; Hist. Lit. de la France, tom. iv. 1738, pp. 92–120; Haddan and Stubbs's Councils, vol. iii. 1871; Milner and Haweis's Hist. of the Church of Christ, 1847, iii. ch. iv.; Milman's Hist. Latin Christianity, 2nd ed. 1857, ii. 54 sqq.; Mosheim's Eccles. History (ed. Stubbs), 1863, i. 474–7; Robertson's Hist. Christian Church, 1874, bk. iv. cap. v.; T. Gregory Smith in Dict. Christ. Biog.] E. M. T.

**BONIFACE** OF SAVOY (*d.* 1270), archbishop of Canterbury, was the eleventh child of Thomas I, count of Savoy, by his second wife, Marguerite de Faussigny. The date of his birth is uncertain; but in his early youth he was destined for an ecclesiastical career. The numerous stock of the house of Savoy had to be provided for, and Boniface seems to have accepted a clerical life as a means of political advancement. As a boy he entered the Carthusian order, and while yet a young man was elected in 1234 bishop of Belley, near Chambery. In 1241 he was given the administration of the bishopric of Valence in Dauphiny during a vacancy. His connection with England was due to the marriage of Henry III with Eleanor, second daughter of Raymond Berengar, count of Provence, and Beatrix of Savoy, a sister of Boniface. The needy members of the house of Savoy used their relationship with the queen of Henry III as a means of seeking their fortune in England. The see of Canterbury, vacant by the death of Edmund Rich, was considered an excellent provision for Boniface. The king's nomination was made in 1241, and the monks of Christ Church were not bold enough to resist. But there were rapid changes in the papacy, and a long vacancy; and it was not till the end of 1243 that the election of Boniface was confirmed by Pope Innocent IV, soon after his accession.

In 1244 Boniface visited England for the first time. He was a man of a practical turn of mind, and gave his attention first to the financial condition of his see. He found that he inherited a considerable debt from his predecessors, and that the king had still further impoverished the possessions of the archbishopric during the vacancy. He showed his discontent, and the leaders of the reforming party had hopes that he would not be a mere instrument of the king. Bishop Grosseteste of Lincoln welcomed him, and begged him to prevail on the king to end a vacancy of the see of Winchester arising from the resistance of the chapter to the nomination of another of the king's uncles (GROSSETESTE, *Ep.* No. 36). With this request Boniface complied, and brought about a reconciliation between the king and the man chosen by the chapter. Probably he wished for the help of the English bishops to repair the shattered finances of the archbishopric. He demanded that the whole province of Canterbury should aid in paying off the debt, and wished to gain the consent of the suffragans to this demand. For this purpose he joined with his suffragans in opposing the king's nomination of Robert Passelew to the see of Chichester, on the ground that he had not sufficient theological knowledge. It was an objection which might have been urged against himself; but Boniface was not concerned with consistency. The king appealed to the pope; but Boniface carried his point, and the king's nominee was rejected. Thus Boniface asserted his independence of the king, and showed his capacity as a man of business by organising a more economical management of the temporalities of the archbishopric. He contrived to raise some money in England, and at the end of 1244 set out for the council of Lyons.

At Lyons he was consecrated by Pope Innocent IV on 15 Jan. 1245. His brother Philip was archbishop of Lyons, and was a military prelate, of whose forces the pope had need. Boniface, who was young, bold, and handsome, aimed also at a military career. During the council he commanded the pope's guard, and obtained from the pope a grant of the firstfruits of vacant benefices within the province of Canterbury for seven years. This was given on the plea of paying off the debt on the archbishopric. Having thus provided for the only duty of an archbishop which seemed to him important, he devoted himself to family politics, and did not return to England till the end of 1249, when he was enthroned at Canterbury on 1 Nov. His main object still was to amass money, and for this purpose he copied the procedure of the great ecclesiastical reformer of the age, Bishop Grosseteste, and instituted a rigorous visitation of his diocese. What Grosseteste undertook to restore discipline, Boniface pursued to impose fines. The monks of Christ Church were made to pay for deviating from their rules, and the monks of Feversham and Rochester fared no better. But Boniface was not content with the visitation of his own diocese. He proceeded to extend it to the whole province of Canterbury. He went to London, and instead of taking possession of his palace of Lambeth he borrowed the house of the bishop of Chichester. This was a sign that he did not intend to stay in England, and the monks resolved to resist the archbishop's claim to carry off their revenues for his own political

purposes abroad. Henry III granted to Boniface the royal right of purveyance in London. The Londoners resisted; but the archbishop's Provençal troops were too strong for them. The people were subjected to the military rapine of a foreign army.

In this state of popular irritation Boniface proceeded to the visitation of St. Paul's Cathedral. The dean and chapter refused him admission, on the ground that they were subject to their bishop only as visitor. Boniface ordered the doors of the cathedral to be forced open. When he could not gain admission to the chapter-house, he excommunicated the disobedient prebendaries. Next day he visited the priory of St. Bartholomew. All London was in uproar, and the archbishop thought it wise to don armour beneath his vestments, and go with an armed retinue. At St. Bartholomew he was received with all honour as the primate; but the canons were in their stalls, ready for service, not in the chapter-house, to receive their visitor. Furious at the jeers of the mob on the way, the archbishop rushed into the choir and ordered the canons to go to the chapter-house. When the subprior protested, Boniface felled him with his fist, and beat him unmercifully, crying out, 'This is the way to deal with English traitors.' A tumult ensued. The archbishop's vestments were torn, and his armour was exposed to view. The rage of the Londoners was furious, and Boniface had to flee in a boat to Lambeth. He retired to his manor at Harrow, and announced his intention of visiting the abbey of St. Albans. This was felt to be too much. The suffragan bishops met at Dunstable, and agreed to join in resistance to the primate. Boniface on this showed considerable good sense in retiring from a position which had become untenable. He suspended his visitation, and set out for the papal court, whither he invited the discontented bishops to send their proctors (1250). He admitted that he had been hasty, and practically withdrew his claims to visit outside his diocese contrary to previous custom. When his fit of passion was over, and he had time for reflection, Boniface showed a conciliatory spirit.

He did not return to England till the end of 1252, when he heard that his official had been imprisoned by the order of the bishop-elect of Winchester, Aymer of Lusignan [q.v.], the king's half-brother. He proceeded with dignity to investigate this matter, and pronounced sentence of excommunication against Aymer, who declared it to be null and void. Boniface went to Oxford and laid his case before the university, a step which announced his adherence to the national party, which was growing strong against Henry III's feeble misgovernment. The pressure of this national party forced Henry III to make some pretence of amendment, and on 13 May 1253 he swore with unusual solemnity, in Westminster Hall, to observe the provisions of the great charter. Archbishop Boniface pronounced excommunication against all who should violate the liberties of England. Henry III showed some sense of humour by suggesting that his own amendment must be followed by that of others. He urged Boniface and some other prelates to prove their repentance by resigning the preferment which they had obtained contrary to the laws of the church. Boniface answered that they had agreed to bury the past and provide for the future.

At this time Boniface seems to have wished to do his duty. He was conscious of his own unfitness for the post of archbishop, and listened to the counsels of Grosseteste and the learned Franciscan, Adam de Marisco. But his good resolutions did not last long. In 1255 he went to the help of his brother Thomas, who was imprisoned for his tyranny by the people of Turin. Boniface brought money and troops for the siege of Turin, and succeeded in procuring his brother's release. During his absence he summoned a newly elected bishop of Ely to Belley for consecration—an unheard-of proceeding which led to a protest from the suffragans of the province of Canterbury. In 1256 Boniface returned to England, and again behaved as though the air of England inspired him with a fictitious patriotism. He made common cause with the English bishops in withstanding the exactions of the pope and king. During 1257 and 1258 several meetings were held under his presidency to devise measures for opposing the claims of the papal nuncio. When the parliament of Oxford devised its 'Provisions' for the purpose of controlling the king, Archbishop Boniface seems to have been one of the twenty-four commissioners, and, if so, was nominated by the king, and not by the barons. He certainly was one of the council of fifteen which was entrusted by the commissioners with the supervision of government. He was not, however, a politician capable of influencing English affairs, and his name is scarcely mentioned in the period during which the hostility between the king and the barons became more pronounced. He seems gradually to have drifted more and more to the king's side, until he became a scheming partisan, and found it safe to retire to France at the end of 1262. He was at Boulogne in 1263, and joined the papal legate in excommunicating the rebellious barons.

He summoned his suffragans to Boulogne, and gave them the excommunication to be published. The bishops obeyed the primate so far as to meet him at Boulogne, but took care that their papers were confiscated at Dover. In the beginning of 1264 Boniface was at Amiens, pleading the king's cause in the arbitration which had been referred to Louis IX. When war broke out, Boniface was one of the foremost members of the party of exiles who raised forces in France and intrigued against the barons. On the triumph of the royalists in 1265 Boniface returned to England. It would seem that he was not considered strong enough to conduct the reactionary policy by which Henry III proposed to reduce the rebellious party in the church. His reputation suffered through the activity of the papal legate, Cardinal Ottobone, who left his mark on the history of the English church by the constitutions enacted under his guidance in the council of London in 1268. In this legislative work Boniface was incapable of taking any share. When Edward set out for a crusade in 1269, Boniface offered to accompany him. He does not, however, seem to have gone further than Savoy, where he died, at the castle of St. Helena, on 18 July 1270, and was buried in the burying-place of the Savoy house at Hautecombe.

Archbishop Boniface did nothing that was important either for church or state in England. He was a man of small ability, even in practical matters, with which alone he was competent to deal. He is praised for three things only: he freed the see of Canterbury from debt; he built an almshouse at Maidstone; and he finished the erection of the great hall at Lambeth which Hubert Walter had begun.

[The life of Boniface has to be gleaned from scattered notices in Matthew Paris, Matthew of Westminster, the annals contained in Luard's Annales Monastici, the letters of Bishop Grosseteste, Shirley's Royal Letters of the Reign of Henry III, the letters of Adam de Marisco in Brewer's Monumenta Franciscana, and the documents in Rymer's Fœdera, vol. i. A connected account is given by Godwin, De Præsulibus Angliæ, and from the foreign side by Guichenon, Histoire de la Maison royale de Savoie, i. 259; in greater detail by Hook, Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury, vol. iii.] M. C.

**BONINGTON, RICHARD PARKES** (1801–1828), painter in oil and water colours, was born at the village of Arnold, near Nottingham, on 25 Oct. 1801. His grandfather was governor of Nottingham gaol, to which post his father succeeded, but the latter lost it through irregularities. His mother's name was Parkes, and she kept a ladies' school at Arnold, which was afterwards moved to Nottingham; but it was broken up by the imprudent conduct of her husband, and the family went to Calais. The father had previously taken to painting, and he exhibited a landscape at the Royal Academy in 1797, and a portrait in 1808, and published a few coloured prints. At Calais he set up a bobbin net lace factory with Clarke and Webster, and was one of the first to promote in this locality an industry which has since become very prosperous there. His partnership was, however, broken up in 1818, and he subsequently kept a lace shop with Webster in Paris. When very young Richard showed a great love for art and acting. He is said to have sketched 'everything' at three years old, and to have drawn with accuracy, and even taste, when seven or eight. At Calais he gained instruction from Louis Francia, the water-colourist. At Paris, when only fifteen, he studied at the Louvre. It was there, in 1816 or 1817, that Eugène Delacroix, then himself a student, was first struck with Bonington's skill, as he watched him silently copying old pictures, generally Flemish landscapes, in water-colours, and a friendship soon sprang up between them. 'Je l'ai beaucoup connu et je l'aimais beaucoup,' he writes in a letter published in Bürger's study of Bonington in C. Blanc's 'Histoire des Peintres.' At this time painting in water-colour was almost unknown in France, and his drawings, whether originals or copies, sold rapidly when exhibited in the shop windows of M. Schroth and Madame Halin. He became a pupil at the Institute, and for a while (in 1820 certainly) drew in the *atelier* of Baron Gros. His progress was very rapid, but he is said to have disregarded academic precepts, and also to have displeased Gros by his laxity, till one day, after seeing one of his water-colours in a shop, Gros embraced him before all the pupils, and told him to leave his *atelier* and *marcher seul*. He also studied and sketched much in the open air, taking excursions down the Seine. In 1822 he for the first time exhibited at the Salon, and obtained a premium of 430 francs from the Société des Amis des Arts for his two drawings—Views at Lillebonne and Havre.

In 1824 the same society purchased his 'Vue d'Abbeville' at the Salon, where Bonington also exhibited a coast scene with fishermen selling their fish, and a 'Plage sablonneuse.' He as well as two other Englishmen, Constable and Copley Fielding, received a medal. The work of English artists in this year's Salon is acknowledged to have revolutionised the landscape art of France, and Bonington had certainly no small share

in founding that illustrious modern school which, commencing with Paul Huet, has produced the genius of Rousseau, and Corot, and Diaz. It must have been about this time that he was engaged to make drawings for Baron Taylor's great work, 'Voyages Pittoresques dans l'ancienne France.' The second volume of the section devoted to Normandy was published in 1825, and contained several fine lithographs after Bonington, of which the view of the 'Rue du Gros-Horloge' is generally considered his masterpiece of the kind. He also contributed to the section on Franche-Comté, and published several 'Vues de Paris' et 'Vues prises en Provence,' working for the lithographers much as Turner did in England for the steel engravers. When in towns he is said to have sketched from a cab, in order to free himself from the curiosity of the vulgar, an expedient adopted also by Turner. A work called 'Restes et fragments du moyen âge,' called 'La petite Normandie' to distinguish it from the larger work of Baron Taylor, contains ten lithographs by Bonington, and he sometimes drew on stone the designs of others, as in Rugendas' 'Voyage au Brésil' and Pernot's 'Vues pittoresques d'Ecosse.'

It was not till 1824 or 1825 that Bonington began to paint in oil colours. In the latter year he went to England with Delacroix, where they studied the Meyrick collection of armour, and on their return to Paris they worked together for a time in Delacroix's studio. It was probably after this, and not in 1822 as has been stated, that Bonington visited Venice and other places in Italy. In 1826 he exhibited for the first time in England, sending two pictures of French coast scenery to the British Institution; but his name was so little known in his own country, that the 'Literary Gazette' declared that there was no such person as Bonington, and that the pictures were by Collins. The next year he exhibited at the Salon the first-fruits of his visit to Italy—two grand views of Venice, the Ducal Palace and the Grand Canal, and besides these the celebrated pictures of 'Francis I and the Queen of Navarre' and 'Henry III receiving the Spanish Ambassador,' a 'View of the Cathedral at Rouen,' and 'The Tomb of St. Omer.' The last, a water-colour, was highly praised in an article in 'Le Globe' after the artist's death, and was destroyed at the sack of the Palais Royal in 1848. To the Royal Academy he sent a French coast scene only, but in 1828 he sent over the most important of his Salon pictures of 1827—the 'Henry III' and the 'Grand Canal'—to the Royal Academy (as well as a coast scene), and to the British Institution the 'Ducal Palace,' together with the 'Piazzetta, St. Mark's,' which was purchased by Mr. Vernon and is now in the National Gallery.

In 1827 he took a studio in the Rue St. Lazare, where he lived in good style and enjoyed the intimacy of several rich amateurs. In this year he paid a visit to England, bearing a letter of introduction to Sir Thomas Lawrence from Mrs. Forster, the daughter of Banks the sculptor, which from diffidence he failed to deliver. In the spring of the next year he brought another from the same lady, and was received as a friend by the president. It was at this time that he painted his 'Deux femmes au milieu d'un paysage,' which was engraved for the 'Anniversary' of 1828. Next year his last sketch of 'The Lute' was engraved for the same annual, and his picture of 'A Turk' was exhibited at the British Institution. But meanwhile he had died. He had returned to Paris with his fame fully secured, and commissions flowed in upon him; but over-pressure and overwork, combined, it is said, with the effect of imprudent sketching in the sun, brought on brain fever, from which he recovered only to fall into a rapid decline. He came again to London, to consult the celebrated Mr. St. John Long, but lived only a few days after his arrival. He died at the house of Messrs. Dixon & Barnett, 29 Tottenham Street, on 23 Sept. 1828, and was buried at St. James's Church, Pentonville. Sir Thomas Lawrence, Howard the academician, Robson the water-colour painter, Pugin the architect, and the Rev. J. T. Judkin attended the funeral. The sale of his drawings at Sotheby's after his death realised 1,200*l.* His works exhibited in England were nine in number, four at the Royal Academy, and five (one posthumously) at the British Institution.

In person Bonington was tall and striking, his eyes were dark and penetrating, his eyebrows thick, his forehead square and lofty. His air was thoughtful and inclined to melancholy, and he stooped a little. His disposition was mild, generous, and affectionate.

Notwithstanding his early death Bonington achieved a position among the first artists of his time in France and England, and he is claimed by the schools of both countries. His fame has increased since his death, and whether he is regarded as a painter of coast and street scenes, or of historical *genre*, he is entitled to high rank both for power and originality. His French coast scenes are remarkable for their fine atmosphere, his views in Venice are bathed in warm and liquid air. He was a refined draughtsman; his touch was light and beautiful, and his

colour was brilliant and true with a gemlike quality of its own. He was distinguished by his technical skill in oil and water-colour and with the point. He was in short a man of rare and genuine artistic faculties, cultivated with great assiduity, and combined constant observation of nature with careful study of the methods of the old masters. In principle he was eclectic, desiring to unite the merits of all previous schools, and his pictures vary greatly in style and method. His earlier work in oils is marked by its impasto, especially in pictures where costumes form a striking feature, but he modified this greatly in his later work. His main faults as an artist are a want of firmness and solidity, especially in his figures, and his imagination was delicate and graceful rather than grand or passionate. In some of his designs he did not scruple to borrow figures bodily from well-known pictures, but he made them his own while preserving their life, so that this practice did not impair the value of his works or give them the quality of *pastiches*.

The principal purchasers of his pictures in England were the Duke of Bedford, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Mr. Thomas Baring, and Mr. Carpenter. The latter published some twenty engravings after pictures by Bonington in his own and other collections. In France the greatest collector was Mr. W. Brown of Bordeaux. At his sale, in May 1837, were fifty-two oil pictures and six drawings and water-colours which sold for what were then considered large prices. Several of his pictures are in the Hertford collection, now belonging to Sir Richard Wallace. At Lord Seymour's sale in Paris the late Lord Hertford bought 'Henry III receiving the Spanish Ambassador' for 49,000 francs, and at the 'Novar' sale at Christie's in 1878 'The Fish Market, Boulogne,' and 'The Grand Canal, Venice,' brought 3,150*l.* apiece. The Louvre contains a number of his studies and one famous picture—'Francis I, Charles V, and the Duchesse d'Etampes.' In the National Gallery are the 'Piazzetta, St. Mark's, Venice' (Vernon), a sketch in oil, 'Sunset' (Sheepshanks), and three water-colours. The British Museum possesses one water-colour and a sketch-book of Bonington, as well as a fine collection of lithographs by him and after him.

Bonington etched a plate of Bologna, which was published by Colnaghi, but this is his only known etching except six trials in soft-ground etching. He also made illustrations for many books, and of these the most curious are seven outline drawings in imitation of mediæval illuminations, which were published in a little work by J. A. F. Langlé called 'Les contes du gay sçavoir: Ballades, Fabliaux et Traditions du moyen âge,' Paris, 1828. A catalogue, by Aglaüs Bouvenne, of lithographs, &c., by Bonington was published in Paris in 1873; it mentions sixty-seven known works. A celebrated collection of his lithographs was made by M. Parguez. M. Burty compiled the catalogue of its sale.

[Cunningham's Lives of British Painters (Heaton); Annual Reg. (1828); Gent. Mag. (1828); Redgraves' Century of Painters; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists (1878); Blanc's Histoire des Peintres; Library of Fine Arts; L'Art, Feb. 1879; Portfolio, April 1881; Nouvelle Biographie Universelle; Catalogue de l'œuvre gravée et lithographiée de R. P. Bonington, par Aglaüs Bouvenne; Catalogues of Royal Academy and British Institution, &c.] C. M.

BONNAR, GEORGE WILLIAM (1796–1836), wood-engraver, was born at Devizes on 24 May 1796. After having been educated at Bath, he was apprenticed to a wood-engraver in London, and acquired much skill both as a draughtsman and an engraver, distinguishing himself by his revival of the art of producing a gradation of tints by means of a combination of blocks. Together with John Byfield he engraved for 'The Dance of Death,' edited by Francis Douce in 1833, Holbein's 'Imagines Mortis,' from the Lyons edition of 1547. Some of his woodcuts appeared in the 'British Cyclopædia.' He died on 3 Jan. 1836.

[Redgrave's Dictionary of Artists, 1878.] R. E. G.

BONNAR, WILLIAM (1800–1853), painter, was a native of Edinburgh, and son of a respectable house-painter. After the usual precocious evidences of talent he was apprenticed to one of the leading decorative painters of his time, and ultimately became foreman of the establishment. On the occasion of George IV's visit to Edinburgh in 1822 Bonnar helped Mr. D. Roberts to decorate the assembly rooms for a state ball. A little while after some sign-boards which he had painted caught the attention of Captain Basil Hall, who sought out and encouraged the young painter. A picture called 'The Tinkers,' exhibited in 1824 at Waterloo Place, was received with much favour by the public. Shortly after the foundation of the Royal Scottish Academy Bonnar was made a member, and remained until his death 'one of its most consistent, independent, and useful members.'

Bonnar painted many pictures, of which a large number became popular when engraved. Among these may be mentioned 'The Strayed Children,' 'Peden at the Grave of Cameron,'

'The Benefactress; or, the Duchess of Buccleugh visiting the Widow and the Orphan,' 'The First Sermon of John Knox, in the Castle of St. Andrews,' and 'Robert Bruce watching the efforts of the Spider.' In rural scenes and pictures of child life, as well as in humorous pieces, Bonnar was thought to be particularly successful. As examples in these styles may be mentioned 'The Orphans,' 'The School-door,' 'The New Dress,' 'The Evening Prayer,' 'The Blessing,' 'The Gentle Shepherd,' 'The Cottar's Saturday Night,' 'Barney Kilmeny,' 'The Forsaken,' 'Dugald Dalgetty and the Duke of Argyle,' and 'Caleb Balderstone burnishing the Pewter Flagon.' The last two evince 'a strong sense of the ludicrous, and attest the versatility of his powers.' In his latter years Bonnar was engaged chiefly in painting portraits, many of which were engraved by his sons. 'In private life Mr. Bonnar was amiable and kind, in manner he was singularly modest and unobtrusive, and these qualities, together with his straightforward honesty and fearless independence, rendered him a useful and favourite member of the Scottish Academy.' He died in London Street, Edinburgh, on 27 Jan. 1853.

[Art Journal, March 1853; Scotsman, 2 Feb. 1853; Redgrave, Dictionary of Artists of the English School.] E. R.

**BONNEAU, JACOB** (*d.* 1786), painter, is supposed to have been the son of a French engraver who worked in London for the booksellers about the middle of the last century. In 1765–1778 he exhibited landscapes at the rooms of the Society of British Artists, of which body he was a member. In 1770 he exhibited at the Royal Academy 'St. John,' a water-colour drawing, and from that year until 1781 he was occasionally represented there by drawings, generally landscapes with figures, of poetical character. His principal occupation was that of a teacher of drawing and perspective. He died at Kentish Town 18 March 1786.

[European Magazine; Exhibition Catalogues of the Society of British Artists and of the Royal Academy of Arts; Redgrave's Dictionary of Artists of the English School.] W. H-H.

**BONNELL, JAMES** (1653–1699), accountant-general of Ireland, a man eminent for his saintly life, was descended from one of the many families of protestant refugees who fled to England from the Low Countries in the reign of Elizabeth to escape from the cruel persecution of the Spaniards under the Duke of Alva. The family settled at Norwich, and Bonnell's mother was a Norwich lady, the daughter of T. Sayer, esq. But Samuel Bonnell went into Italy, and lived for many years at Leghorn, and for a few at Genoa; at the latter place James was born. Samuel Bonnell, being a wealthy man and a stout royalist, rendered considerable pecuniary assistance to King Charles in his exile. Upon the Restoration the king did not repay his benefactor, but conferred upon him the accountant-generalship of Ireland, worth 800*l.* a year, his son's life being included in the patent with his own. James Bonnell's course was thus marked out for him. But from his earliest years he had shown a deep sense of religion, taking especial pleasure in devotional books. He lost his father when he was only eleven years of age, but he had the advantage of being trained by an excellent mother, who educated him with his sister in Dublin until he was old enough to be sent to Trim school, then under the direction of Dr. Tenison, afterwards bishop of Meath. He always retained a grateful remembrance of Dr. Tenison's religious care. From Trim he was removed to 'a private philosophy school' at Nettlebed in Oxfordshire, his friends fearing lest his piety should be corrupted in a university. The schoolmaster was a Mr. Cole, who had been principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, but had been ejected for nonconformity. Samuel Wesley the elder accuses Cole of encouraging immorality in his house, but Bonnell distinctly exonerates him, by anticipation, from this charge. Cole's religious training seems to have consisted simply in preaching twice every Sunday to the family, and he exercised no efficient moral supervision over his pupils, who, according to Bonnell, were a vicious set. Bonnell also complains that there was 'no practice of receiving the sacrament in the place.' But his pure and well-trained nature was proof against temptation. After two years and a half he was removed to St. Catharine's Hall, Cambridge, being entered by his friend and kinsman, Mr. Strype, 'then of that house.' At Cambridge he passed a blameless course, pursuing his methods of devotion more strictly, and making many friends of a kindred spirit with his own, among others, Offspring Blackhall, afterwards bishop of Exeter, and James Calamy, brother of Dr. Calamy, his college tutor, to whom he was deeply attached. From Cambridge he removed into the family of Ralph Freeman, esq., of Aspeden Hall, Hertfordshire, as governor to his eldest son, for whose use he composed many of his 'Pious Meditations.' Bonnell continued in the family until 1678, when he accompanied his pupil into Holland, and spent nearly a year in the household of Sir Leoline Jenkins at Nimeguen. Sir Leoline was so impressed

with his character that he offered to use his powerful interest in his behalf. He went in the ambassador's company through Flanders and Holland, and so back to England. There he remained with his pupil until 1683, when young Mr. Freeman was sent into Italy and France. Bonnell joined him the next year at Lyons, and the two travelled together through several parts of France. On his return he undertook personally the official duties which, since his father's death, he had performed by deputy. The office of accountant-general of the Irish revenues was one of great trust, requiring a thorough knowledge of business. But he was quite equal to the post, and managed his work so well that he soon gained the esteem of the government and the love of all concerned with him. One thing alone troubled him—had he not a call to the sacred ministry? So he strove to find a man to whom he could entrust his responsible office while he himself became a christian clergyman. The man he sought was found, but the revolution of 1688 put a stop to the scheme. His substitute could not submit to the new *régime*, and Bonnell, not being able to find another to his mind, was forced to remain at his post. Mr. Freeman offered, in case he should take holy orders, to buy him a living; but this was quite contrary to Bonnell's principles. 'I will desire,' he writes, 'no place to please myself, especially in the church, but, indeed, nowhere else, but to serve God.' Bonnell anticipated the dangers which occurred during the reign of James II, and wrote to his friend and kinsman, Mr. Strype, about them. He resolved not to attempt to leave Dublin during the war. Whatever he received from his employment he gave to needy protestants. He was bitterly disappointed when he found there was so little reformation of manners after the troubles ceased, and, that he might assist more directly in the good work, he again determined to seek ordination; for which purpose he again arranged with a substitute to take his duties as accountant-general, but again the negotiation fell through, this time owing to his own failing health. In 1693 he married Jane, daughter of Sir Albert Convngham, who had been a noted royalist, and after six years of happy union, in which he was blessed with two sons and one daughter, he passed to his rest. He was buried in St. John's Church, Dublin, and his funeral sermon was preached by the Bishop of Killaloe (Edward Wetenhall), who uses these remarkable words in his preface to the sermon: 'I am truly of opinion that in the best age of the church, had he lived therein, he would have passed for a saint.' His life was written by the Archdeacon of Armagh (William Hamilton), who fully bears out this encomium. Archdeacon Hamilton has wisely fortified himself by attaching to his 'Life' letters from several bishops who fully endorse all that he has written, and there does not appear to be a hint from any other source which would lead us to doubt the truthfulness of the account. Bonnell's piety was of the strictly church of England type, though he was tolerant of those who differed from him. During the greater part of his life he attended church twice every day, and made a point of communicating every Lord's day. He was a careful observer of all the festivals and fasts of the church, and made it a rule to repeat on his knees every Friday the fifty-first Psalm. He took a deep interest both in the 'religious societies' and the 'societies for the reformation of manners,' which form so interesting a feature in the church history of his day. Of the former, which flourished greatly at Dublin, we are told that 'he pleaded their cause, wrote in their defence, and was one of their most diligent and prudent directors;' of the latter 'he was a zealous promoter, was always present at their meetings, and contributed liberally to their expenses.' He gave one-eighth of his income to the poor, and his probity was so highly esteemed that the fortunes of many orphans were committed to his care. Bonnell was a man of great and varied accomplishments. 'He understood French perfectly, and had made great progress in Hebrew, while in philosophy and oratory he exceeded most of his contemporaries in the university, and he applied himself with success to mathematics and music.' Divinity was, however, of course his favourite study. He was a great reader of the early fathers, and translated some parts of Synesius into English. He also reformed and improved for his own use a harmony of the Gospels. His favourite writers were Richard Hooker and Thomas à Kempis. Many of his 'Meditations' (a vast number of which, on a great variety of subjects, are still extant) remind one slightly of the latter author.

[Hamilton's Exemplary Life and Character of James Bonnell, &c.; Christian Biography, published by Religious Tract Society.] J. H. O.

**BONNER** or **BONER, EDMUND** (1500?–1569), bishop of London, is said to have been the natural son of George Savage, rector of Davenham, Cheshire, by Elizabeth Frodsham, who was afterwards married to Edmund Bonner, a sawyer at Hanley in Worcestershire. This, however, was doubted by Strype, who tells us that his contempo-

rary, Nicholas Lechmore, one of the barons of the exchequer, had found evidences among his family papers that Bonner was born in lawful wedlock. About the year 1512 he studied at Pembroke College, Oxford, then called Broadgate Hall. In 1519 he took on two successive days (12 and 13 June) the degrees of bachelor of canon and of civil law, and was ordained about the same time. On 12 July 1525 he was admitted doctor of civil law. In 1529 we find him in Cardinal Wolsey's service as his chaplain, conveying important messages to the king and to the king's secretary, Gardiner, sometimes with formal instructions drawn up in writing. After the cardinal's fall he still remained in his service, and was sometimes, it appears, employed to communicate with Cromwell, of whose good offices the once great minister stood then so much in need. In 1530 he went with Wolsey to the north, and was with him at Cawood when he was arrested. Not long before, while with the cardinal at Scrooby, he wrote to Cromwell for some Italian books which Cromwell had promised to lend him to improve his knowledge of the language (Ellis's *Letters*, 3rd series, ii. 177).

In January 1532 he was sent to Rome by Henry VIII to protest against the king's being cited thither by the pope in the question of his divorce from Catherine of Arragon, and he remained at the papal court the whole of that year. The imperial ambassador, Chapuys, says in one of his despatches from London that he had been previously one of Queen Catherine's counsel (*Calendar of Henry VIII*, v. No. 762). It is somewhat strange that we have no other evidence of this, but Chapuys is not likely to have been misinformed. At the close of the year Bonner's zeal in the king's service was rewarded with the benefice of Cherry Burton near Beverley (*ib.* No. 1658). He is also stated to have received, but at what precise date does not appear, the rectories of Ripple in Worcestershire, and Bledon, which is probably Blaydon, in Durham. For a brief period in the beginning of 1533 he was in England, having been sent home by the other English agents at Bologna, where Clement VII then was, who had gone thither to meet the emperor; but he was instructed to return in February, and was at Bologna again by 6 March. Just at that moment a faint hope was entertained of some kind of arrangement between Henry and the pope to avert a breach with Rome, but it was soon found impracticable. Henry VIII, who had already secretly married Anne Boleyn, announced her publicly at Easter as his queen, and crowned her at Whitsuntide. For this he naturally incurred excommunication by the pope, who pronounced sentence accordingly on 11 July. Against this sentence Henry determined to appeal to a general council, and Bonner, who followed the pope towards the close of the year into France to his meeting with Francis I at Marseilles, intimated the appeal to Clement in person. The despatch in which he reported to the king how he had done so is printed in Burnet, and gives a very vivid account of the scene, for Bonner was a sharp observer of things. The proceeding was in every way vexatious and irregular, for Henry had no real desire for a council, which, indeed, he all along tried to avert; and the pope showed his internal irritation by folding and unfolding his pocket-handkerchief—'which,' wrote Bonner, 'he never doth but when he is tickled to the very heart with great choler'—while the datary was reading the appeal.

A very preposterous statement is made by Burnet, on no apparent authority whatever, that the pope was so enraged at Bonner's intimation of the appeal, that he talked of throwing him into a cauldron of melted lead, or burning him alive. One might just as easily imagine an English prime minister threatening to hang a foreign ambassador after a disagreeable interview. Bonner quietly discharged his commission and returned to England, where, in the spring of 1534, he was rewarded first with the living of East Dereham in Norfolk (*Calendar*, vii. No. 545). In 1535 he was made archdeacon of Leicester, and was installed on 17 Oct. At this time all the dignitaries of the church were required by sermons and writings to enforce the doctrine of the royal supremacy, and Bonner wrote a preface to a second edition, published in 1536, of Gardiner's treatise 'De verâ Obedientiâ.' About the same time he was sent to Hamburg to cultivate a good understanding between the king and the protestants of Denmark and northern Germany. In the spring of 1538 he was sent, along with Dr. Haynes, to the emperor to dissuade him from attending the general council summoned by the pope at Vicenza; but they were not admitted to his presence. Later in the year he was sent to supersede Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, as ambassador at the French court, who was not overwell pleased with his treatment or with the manners of his successor; for Bonner certainly was not the man to make a disagreeable message more palatable to a rival or even to a superior. His language even to Francis I, on this embassy, was on one occasion singularly overbearing, and provoked that most courteous of kings to tell him in reply that, if it were not for the love of his

master, he would have had a hundred strokes of a halberd.

At the beginning of this embassy he was appointed bishop of Hereford. He seems to have had a promise of the bishopric before he went out, but his election took place on 27 Nov. 1538, while he was in France. He could not, however, return to be consecrated, and next year, without having obtained possession of his see, he was translated to London. Meanwhile he showed himself very zealous in promoting the printing of the great English Bible for the king at Paris. He was still in France when, on 20 Oct. 1539, he was elected bishop of London. He was confirmed on 11 Nov., and took out a commission from the king for the exercise of his episcopal functions on the 12th. On 4 April 1540 he was consecrated at St. Paul's, and on the 16th of the same month he was enthroned.

His name was naturally placed on the commission to treat of doctrine in 1540 after those of the two archbishops. Next year, under a commission to try heretics, he opened a session at the Guildhall. The cruel act of the Six Articles was to be put in force, and the prisons of London could not contain all the accused, so that in the end, apparently of sheer necessity, they were discharged. But one Richard Mekins, a poor lad of fifteen, who had spoken against the sacrament, and expressed his opinion that Dr. Barnes had died holy, was condemned to death and burned in Smithfield. His fate excited naturally much compassion, and hard things were spoken of the bishop in consequence; but it may be doubted, notwithstanding Foxe's coloured narrative, whether Bonner's action in the matter was more than official. The unhappy boy died repenting his heresies, and expressed at the stake—or, according to the puritan version, 'was taught to speak—much good of the bishop of London, and of the great charity that he showed him' (Hall's *Chronicle*, 841). As the poor lad gained nothing by the declaration, it is not clear how he could have been 'taught' to say anything but the truth.

So with other persecutions of which Bonner is accused, of which two occurred during the reign of Henry VIII. John Porter was committed to prison by him for reading aloud from one of the six bibles that Bonner had caused to be put up in St. Paul's Cathedral, and making comments of his own in direct violation of the episcopal injunctions. Foxe tells us that he was placed in irons and fastened with a collar of iron to the wall of his dungeon, of which cruel treatment he died within six or eight days. But it is clear that Bonner was only answerable for the sentence, not for the severity with which it was carried out. And as to the more memorable case of Anne Askew [q. v.], it is still more apparent that Bonner, so far from being cruelly inclined towards her, really tried his best to save her.

During the years 1542 and 1543, Bonner was ambassador to the emperor, whom he followed in the latter year from Spain into Germany. He returned from this embassy, and was in England during the last three years of Henry's reign, and it was during this period that Anne Askew was brought before him. The theory of his conduct first put forward by Foxe, and accepted with very little question even to this day, is that he was all along at heart what Foxe called an enemy of the Gospel—that is to say, of the Reformation—though he had favoured it in the first instance from motives of self-interest, and that immediately after the death of Henry VIII he showed himself in his true colours. It is not explained on this theory why a man whose principles were so very plastic under Henry became so very resolute under Edward, and suffered deprivation and imprisonment rather than submit to the new state of things. A more critical examination of the principles at issue in the different stages of the Reformation would make Bonner's conduct sufficiently intelligible. The main point established in the reign of Henry VIII was simply the principle of royal supremacy—that the church of England, like the state, was under the constitutional government of the king. To this principle minds like those of Bonner and Gardiner saw —at the time, at least—no reasonable objection. But the point which Somerset and others sought to establish under Edward VI was that church and state alike were under the uncontrolled authority of the privy council during a minority, and that it was in vain to plead constitutional principles against the pleasure of the ruling powers.

To this neither Bonner nor Gardiner could submit without protest. One of the first things instituted in the new reign was a general visitation, by which the power of the bishops was superseded for the time. The king's injunctions and the Book of Homilies were everywhere imposed. Bonner desired to see the commission of the visitors, which they declined to show, and accepted the injunctions and homilies with the qualification 'if they be not contrary to God's law and the statutes and ordinances of the church.' Unfortunately he repented his rashness, applied to the king for pardon, and renounced his protestation. Yet, in spite of this submission, he was sent to the Fleet, where he

remained, indeed, only a short time, while the commissioners introduced a new order of things in his diocese. Two years later, in 1549, he incurred a reprimand from the council for neglecting to enforce the use of the new prayer-book, and was ordered to preach at Paul's Cross on Sunday, 1 Sept., with express instructions as to the substance of what he was to say. He obeyed on all points but one. He was instructed to set forth among other things that the king's authority was as great during the minority as if he were thirty or forty years old; but this topic he passed over in silence. An information was laid against him on this account by Hooper and Latimer, and he was examined at great length on seven different days before Cranmer. In the end he was deprived of his bishopric on 1 Oct. and committed to the Marshalsea prison. This sentence was confirmed by the council 'which sat in the Star-chamber at Westminster' on 7 Feb. following, when he was fetched out of prison merely to have his disobedience more fully proved against him, and he was further adjudged 'to remain in perpetual prison at the king's pleasure, and to lose all his spiritual promotions and dignities for ever' (Wriothesley's *Chronicle*, ii. 34).

He accordingly remained in the Marshalsea prison till the accession of Queen Mary in 1553, when most of the acts done by the council during Edward VI's minority were at once reversed as being, in fact, unconstitutional. He was liberated on 5 Aug. in that year, and took possession of his see again, Ridley, who had been made bishop of London in his place, being regarded as an intruder. Ridley, indeed, who was implicated in a charge of treason by his advocacy of the pretensions of Lady Jane Grey, had already been taken prisoner before Bonner's liberation. Foxe, in his extreme desire to make out charges of cruelty against Bonner, says that, although Ridley had been kind to Bonner's mother, and allowed her to remain at Fulham during his imprisonment, Bonner declined to allow Ridley's sister and some other persons the benefit of certain leases granted to them by Ridley as bishop of London. Of course he could not recognise the validity of such leases without admitting that Ridley had been the lawful bishop of London; but whether he was ungrateful to Ridley or not we have no means of judging. That he was unpopular in London—at least with a considerable part of the population—even before the great persecution, is very probable. London was the great centre of what was afterwards called puritanism, and disrespect towards bishops was the cardinal principle of the new religion. In 1554, on a Sunday morning in April, a dead cat with a shaven crown, and with a piece of paper, 'like a singing-cake' or sacramental wafer, tied between its fore-paws, was found at daybreak hanging on the post of the gallows in Cheap. It was taken down and carried to Bonner, who caused it to be exhibited that day during the sermon at Paul's Cross. The lord mayor and corporation offered a reward for the discovery of the author of the outrage, and various persons were imprisoned on suspicion, but the true offender could not be detected.

In September 1554 Bonner visited his diocese, revived processions, restored crucifixes, images, and the like, and caused the texts of scripture painted on church walls during the preceding reign to be erased. He also drew up a book of 'profitable and necessary doctrine,' and a set of homilies, on which Bale, after the accession of Queen Elizabeth, published a weak and spiteful comment. Next year, after the reconciliation of the kingdom to Rome, began the great persecution, in which Bonner's agency, together with the highly coloured statements of Foxe, have brought his name into peculiar obloquy. And so strongly has the character clung to him of a fierce, inhuman persecutor, that even biographers who tell us, almost in one breath, from Foxe, that he undertook the burning of heretics cheerfully, and, from the surer testimony of documents, that he was admonished by letter from the king and queen not to dismiss the heretics brought before him so lightly as he and his brother bishops had done, seem unconscious that the two statements require to be brought into harmony. The truth is, that Mary's ill-starred marriage, against which her best friends in England remonstrated, and others broke out into rebellion, really handed over the government of England to Philip of Spain, and a severity towards heretics like that of the Spanish inquisition was the natural result.

The first of these martyrs, John Rogers, a priest, was examined and sentenced by the council. Bonner only degraded him from the priesthood before his execution. Nor does he appear to have meddled much with heretics, even when sent up to him by the sheriffs and justices, till he received the admonition above referred to from the king and queen, which was dated 24 May. Next day he and the lord mayor sat together in consistory in St. Paul's, and pronounced sentence on some men for their opinions on the sacrament. During the remainder of that year and nearly the whole of the three years following, condemnations and burnings of heretics were of appalling frequency all over England, and most frequent, as might have

been expected, in the diocese of London. In February 1556 Bonner was sent to Oxford with Thirlby, bishop of Ely, to degrade Archbishop Cranmer; but this is the only instance in which we read of his being so employed out of his diocese. The catalogue of burnings there is horrible enough. At Smithfield as many as seven were sometimes burned together; at Colchester, one day, five men and five women suffered; while at Chelmsford, Braintree, Maldon, and other towns in Essex, individual cases occurred from time to time.

That Bonner condemned these men is certain; that he took a pleasure in it, as Foxe insinuates, is by no means so clear. It may be that he did not protest as he might have done against the severity of an inhuman law. A victim himself to the injustice of puritanism in the days of King Edward, he saw tendencies destructive of the commonwealth in the opinions which he condemned, and rough remedies were but the fashion of the times. Still, though his functions were merely judicial, the revulsion of feeling created by these repeated severities extended to their agents, and there is no doubt at all that Bonner was unpopular. Even Queen Elizabeth, it is said, looked coldly on him, and refused him her hand to kiss when he, with the other bishops, went out to meet her at Highgate; but for some months he retained his bishopric, and in 1559 he sat both in parliament and in convocation. He was compelled, however, to make some arrangement with Bishop Ridley's executors, and was for some time confined to his house. In the course of the summer he and the whole of the bishops then in England, except Kitchin of Llandaff, refused to take the oath of supremacy, and were accordingly deprived of their bishoprics and committed to prison. Bonner refused the oath on 30 May, and was imprisoned in the Marshalsea. There a few years later the oath of supremacy was again tendered to him by Dr. Horne, the new bishop of Winchester, as his diocesan, under the statute 5 Eliz. c. 1. On his refusal to take it he was indicted of a *præmunire*; but by his legal astuteness he raised the question whether Horne had been rightly consecrated as bishop even by statute law, and the objection was found so important that an act of parliament had to be passed to free the titles of the Elizabethan bishops from ambiguity. The charge was then withdrawn, and the oath was not again tendered to him. He died in the Marshalsea prison on 5 Sept. 1569, and was buried three days later at midnight in St. George's churchyard, Southwark, the hour being selected in order to avoid disturbances.

Sir John Harington, who was quite a boy when Bonner died, says that he was so hated that men would say of any ill-favoured fat fellow in the street, that was Bonner. This, however, tells us little of the real character of the man. The special merit by which he rose was that of being an able canonist, quick-witted and ready in argument. From some recorded anecdotes, it would appear that he had a quick temper also, and was given to language that nowadays would certainly be called unclerical. A number of his sharp repartees are preserved by Harington, which show that he was a man of lively and caustic humour, rather than the cold-blooded monster he is commonly supposed to have been.

[State Papers of Henry VIII; Calendar of Henry VIII; Foxe's Acts and Monuments; Burnet's Reformation; Strype; Wood's Athenæ (Bliss); Wriothesley's Chronicle (Camden Soc.); Machyn's Diary (Camden Soc.); Chronicle of Queen Jane and Queen Mary (Camden Soc.); Sir John Harington's Brief View of the State of the Church of England, p. 16. The Life and Defence of the Conduct and Principles of the venerable and calumniated Edmund Bonner, by a Tractarian British Critic, Lond. 1842 (this book is a very bad sarcasm, its aim not being biographical so much as polemical. It is attributed to the late prebendary Townsend of Durham, who had previously edited Foxe's Book of Martyrs).] J. G.

**BONNER**, RICHARD (*fl.* 1548), was the author of a black-letter treatise on 'The Right Worshipping of Christ in the Sacrament of Bread and Wine,' published in 1548. In the preface, addressed to Thomas (Cranmer), archbishop of Canterbury, the author styles himself 'your obedyent diocesan and dayly orator.'

[Maunsell's Cat. of English Bookes, 1595, p. 22; Ames's Typographical Antiqq., ed. Herbert, 1790, ii. 752; Strype's Eccles. Memorials, 1822, ii. i. 229.] A. R. B.

**BONNEY**, HENRY KAYE, D.D. (1780–1862), divine, was son of Henry Kaye Bonney, rector of King's Cliffe and prebendary of Lincoln, and was born 22 May 1780 at Tansor, Northamptonshire, of which parish his father was at that time rector. His father's family friend, Lord Westmorland, procured for him a foundation scholarship at the Charterhouse, where he obtained an exhibition, and went to Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Having been elected to one of the Tancred divinity studentships, he migrated to Christ's College. He became B.A. in 1802, M.A. 1805, D.D. 1824. He was ordained deacon in 1803 and priest in 1804, with a charge at Thirlby, in Lincolnshire. After a few months he went to live with his parents at King's Cliffe, and undertook

the parishes of Ketton and Tixover with Duddington. He was collated by Bishop Tomline, 8 Jan. 1807, to the prebend of Nassington in Lincoln Cathedral. Bonney was presented by the Earl of Westmorland to the rectory of King's Cliffe, in succession to his father, who died of paralysis 20 March 1810; and published in 1815, with a dedication to the Earl of Westmorland, the 'Life of the Right Reverend Father in God, Jeremy Taylor, D.D., Chaplain in Ordinary to King Charles the First, and Lord Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore,' 8vo, London, 1815. In 1821 Bonney dedicated to Lady Cicely Georgiana Fane his 'Historic Notices in reference to Fotheringay. Illustrated by Engravings,' 8vo, Oundle, &c. In 1820 he was appointed examining chaplain to Dr. Pelham, the new bishop of Lincoln, and was collated by the same prelate, 10 Dec. 1821, to the archdeaconry of Bedford. An order in council, 19 April 1837, transferred it from the diocese of Lincoln to the diocese of Ely. Bonney published the 'Sermons and Charges by the Right Reverend Father in God, Thomas Fanshaw Middleton, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Calcutta. With Memoirs of his Life,' 8vo, London, 1824. On 15 May 1827 he married Charlotte, the fourth daughter of John Perry, who, after a childless union of nearly twenty-four years, died at King's Cliffe 26 Dec. 1850. In the year of his marriage, 1827, Bonney was appointed to the deanery of Stamford by his intimate friend Dr. Kaye, then recently translated from the see of Bristol to that of Lincoln, and was advanced by the same prelate, 22 Feb. 1845, from the archdeaconry of Bedford to that of Lincoln, of which, soon after his appointment, he made a parochial visitation, and committed to writing an accurate account of every church under his supervision. As an archdeacon Bonney was indefatigable. In the early part of 1858 he was seized with paralysis, and never entirely recovered. He died at the rectory-house, King's Cliffe, 24 Dec. 1862, and was buried in his wife's grave in the churchyard of Cliffe, to the restoration of the church of which, then unfinished, he had shortly before contributed 500*l.*

He published his charges to the clergy of the archdeaconry of Bedford for the years 1823, 1843, and 1844, and the several charges delivered to the clergy and churchwardens of the archdeaconry of Lincoln at the visitations of 1850, 1854, and 1856. He also contributed a sermon, 'Sacred Music and Psalmody considered,' which had been first preached in Lincoln Cathedral, to the third volume of 'Practical Sermons by Dignitaries and other Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland,' 8vo, London, 1846.

[Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1860; Le Neve's Fasti; Gent. Mag. December 1862 et passim; Lincoln Gazette, 27 Dec. 1862; Morning Post, 29 Dec. 1862; Stamford Mercury, 26 Dec. 1862 and 2 Jan. 1863; Memoir appended to Kaye's Funeral Sermon.] A. H. G.

**BONNOR, CHARLES** (*fl.* 1777–1829?), actor and dramatist, was the son of a distiller in Bristol. After commencing life as apprentice to a coachmaker, he appeared on the Bath stage on 4 Oct. 1777 as Belcour, in Cumberland's comedy 'The West Indian.' He remained at Bath until the close of the season 1782–3, playing such characters as Charles Surface, Ranger, Touchstone, &c. On 7 July 1783 he appeared for his farewell benefit as Mercutio, and Puff in the 'Critic,' and announced his forthcoming departure for London. On 19 Sept. 1783 he made, as Brazen in the 'Recruiting Officer,' his first appearance at Covent Garden, speaking an address in which he introduced himself and Miss Scrace from Bath, and Mrs. Chalmers from York (Genest), or Norwich (*Biographia Dramatica*), who made their first appearance in the same piece. In London, as in Bath, his reception was favourable. At Covent Garden he produced for his benefit, on 6 May 1785, an interlude, called 'The Manager in Spite of Himself,' in which he played all the characters but one. This was followed at the same theatre, on 20 Dec. 1790, by a pantomime adapted from the French, and entitled 'Picture of Paris.' Neither of these pieces has been printed. Before the production of the first, Bonnor's direct connection as an actor with Covent Garden had been interrupted. In the year 1784 Bonnor was sent over by Harris, of Covent Garden, for the purpose of establishing an English theatre in Paris. So prosperous were at first the negotiations, that the 'superb theatre which constitutes one of the grand divisions of the Thuilleries' was taken. The patronage of the Queen of France, on which he had counted, was withdrawn, and the scheme was abandoned. Meanwhile John Palmer, the owner of the Bath theatre, and the first proprietor of mail-coaches, who had been appointed comptroller-general of the post-office, availed himself of the abilities of Bonnor in the arrangement of his scheme for the establishment of a mail-coach service. This led to the appointment of Bonnor as deputy-comptroller of the post-office, and his consequent retirement from the stage. In the Royal Kalendar for 1788 Charles Bonner (*sic*) first appears as resident surveyor of the general post-office, and also as the deputy-surveyor

and comptroller-general in the same office, with a salary of 500*l.* In the Royal Kalendar of 1793 his name appears for the only time as the resident surveyor and comptroller of the inland department of the general post-office, with a salary of 700*l.* When Palmer vacated his functions (in 1792, according to Rose's 'Biographical Dictionary;' in 1795, according to the 'Biographia Dramatica'), Bonnor succeeded to the comptrollership of the inland department of the post-office. This he held two years. Changes were then made in the post-office, the comptrollership was abolished, and Bonnor retired on a pension. He published: 1. 'Mr. Palmer's Case explained . . . 1797.' 2. 'Letter to Benj. Hobhouse, Esq., M.P., on the subject of Mr. Palmer's Claim . . . 1800.' 3. 'Vindication against certain Calumnies on the subject of Mr. Palmer's Claim,' 4to, 1800. In the 'return of persons now or formerly belonging to the post-office department who receive pensions,' contained in the Parliamentary Papers for 1829, xi. 229, the name of Charles Bonnor appears as receiving a pension of 460*l.*, granted him from 1795 'for office abolished.' This return is dated 26 March 1827, at which date Bonnor was assumably alive. In the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for 1829, i. 651, the death at Gloucester of a Mr. Charles Bonnor is chronicled.

[Genest's Account of the English Stage; Baker, Reed, and Jones's Biographia Dramatica; Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors, 1816; Gent. Mag. 1829; Notes and Queries, 6th ser. xii. passim.] J. K.

BONNOR, THOMAS (*fl.* 1763–1807), topographical draughtsman and engraver, was a native of Gloucestershire. In 1763 he was awarded a premium by the Society of Arts, and he became one of the ablest topographical artists of his time. There are many plates of mansions, churches, and monuments drawn and engraved by him in Nash's 'Collections for the History of Worcestershire,' published in 1781–2; Collinson's 'History and Antiquities of the County of Somerset,' 1791; Bigland's 'Historical, Monumental, and Genealogical Collections relative to the County of Gloucester,' 1791–2; and Polwhele's 'History of Devonshire,' 1793–1806. He also designed some illustrations to the works of Richardson, Smollett, and Fielding, and in 1799 published four numbers of the 'Copperplate Perspective Itinerary,' containing views of Gloucester Cathedral and Goodrich Castle, for which he also wrote the descriptive text. He exhibited some drawings of architectural remains at the Royal Academy in 1807, and died between that date and the year 1812.

[Redgrave's Dictionary of Artists of the English School, 1878.] R. E. G.

BONNYCASTLE, JOHN (1750?–1821), author of several works on elementary mathematics, was born (probably about 1750) at Whitchurch, in Buckinghamshire. At an early age he went to London 'to seek his fortune,' and afterwards 'kept an academy at Hackney.' On the title-pages of the earlier editions of his first work ('The Scholar's Guide to Arithmetic') he is described as 'private teacher of mathematics.' He was at one time private tutor to the sons of the Earl of Pomfret. Between 1782 and 1785 he became professor of mathematics at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He died on 15 May 1821. His chief works are: 1. 'The Scholar's Guide to Arithmetic.' The first edition of this book appeared in 1780. In 1851 appeared an eighteenth edition, 'edited by J. Rowbotham, corrected with additions by S. Maynard.' 2. 'Introduction to Algebra,' 1782. A thirteenth edition appeared in 1824, 'with addenda by Charles Bonnycastle,' the author's son. 3. 'Introduction to Astronomy,' 1786. This book is intended as a popular introduction to astronomy rather than as an elementary treatise. An eighth edition appeared in 1822. 4. An edition of Euclid's 'Elements,' with notes, 1789. 5. 'Introduction to Mensuration and Practical Geometry,' 1782 (thirteenth edition 1823). This book and the last were translated into Turkish. 6. 'A Treatise on Algebra,' 2 vols., 1813. 7. 'A Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry,' 1806. Besides elementary mathematical books, Bonnycastle was in early life a frequent contributor to the 'London Magazine.' He wrote also the introduction to a translation (by T. O. Churchill) of Bossut's 'Histoire des Mathématiques,' and a 'chronological table of the most eminent mathematicians from the earliest times' at the end of the book (1803). He seems to have been a man of considerable classical and general literary culture. Leigh Hunt, who used to meet him in company with Fuseli, of whom Bonnycastle was a great friend, has left a description of him in his book on 'Lord Byron and his Contemporaries.' He describes him as 'a good fellow,' and as 'passionately fond of quoting Shakespeare and of telling stories.' In conclusion, he suggests that, in common with scientific men in general, Bonnycastle 'thought a little more highly of his talents than the amount of them strictly warranted;' but, he adds, 'the delusion was not only pardonable but desirable in a man so zealous in the performance of his duties, and so much

of a human being to all about him, as Mr. Bonnycastle was.'

[Gent. Mag. 1821, i. 472, 482; Leigh Hunt's Lord Byron and his Contemporaries, ii. 32–6; Brit. Mus. Cat.; De Morgan's Arithmetical Books, p. 76; Dict. of Living Authors, 1816.]

T. W–R.

**BONNYCASTLE**, Sir RICHARD HENRY (1791–1848), lieutenant-colonel royal engineers, was the son of Professor John Bonnycastle [q. v.], and was born in 1791. He studied at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, as a cadet, and passed out as a second lieutenant of the royal engineers 28 Sept. 1808, becoming a first lieutenant in the following year. He served at the siege of Flushing in 1809, and in the American campaigns of 1812–14, during which he was present at the capture of Fort Castine, and the occupation of the part of the state of Maine east of the Penobscot, and was commanding engineer at the construction of the extensive works thrown up by the British on the Castine peninsula. He attained the rank of captain in 1814, in which year he married the daughter of Captain W. Johnston. Subsequently he served with the army of occupation in France. As commanding royal engineer in Upper Canada, he rendered very important services during the Canadian rebellion in 1837–9, particularly in February 1838, when, at the head of a force of militia and volunteers, in the absence of regular troops, he defeated the designs of the insurgents at Naparree, and the brigands at Hickory Island, for an attack on the city of Kingston. For these services he was knighted. He was afterwards commanding engineer in Newfoundland. He became a brevet-major in 1837, a regimental lieutenant-colonel in 1840, and retired from the service in 1847. He died in 1848. Sir Richard, who was an excellent and painstaking officer and much esteemed, was author of: 1. 'Spanish America, a Descriptive and Historical Account,' &c., 2 vols. 8vo, with maps (London, 1818), a work which appears to have been compiled by the author, who was a good Spanish scholar, when at Woolwich after his return from France. 2. 'The Canadas in 1842,' 2 vols. 12mo (London, 1842). 3. 'Newfoundland in 1842,' 2 vols. 8vo (London, 1842), in which the author sought to call attention to the resources of that oldest and, at the time, least known of British colonies. 4. 'Canada and the Canadians in 1846,' 12mo (London, 1846). At his death he left a mass of interesting writings relating to Canada, which were afterwards published under the editorship of Lieutenant-colonel (since General) Sir J. E. Alexander, C.B., with the title 'Canada as it was and as it may be,' 2 vols. 8vo (London, 1852).

[Hart's Army Lists; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Canada as it was and as it may be (London, 1832).]

H. M. C.

**BONOMI**, JOSEPH, the elder (1739–1808), architect, was born of Italian parents at Rome 19 Jan. 1739. In 1767, on the invitation of the brothers R. and J. Adam, he came to England. He had an excellent knowledge of perspective, which conduced much towards his professional success. In 1775 he married a cousin of Angelica Kauffman. In 1783 he went with his wife and family to Italy. During that visit he received the diploma of Associate of the Clementine Academy at Bologna. In the following year, his return being hastened by the death of a son, he came back to England, and finally settled in practice in London. In his native country he stood in high repute. Already in 1776 he had made a design for a sacristy, which Pope Pius VI proposed to erect at St. Peter's at Rome, and in 1804 he received from the congregation of cardinals entrusted with the care of the metropolitan cathedral an honorary diploma, constituting him architect to the building. His knowledge of perspective, while it extended his fame and gave beauty to his designs, made him the innocent cause of that rupture which led to the retirement of Sir Joshua Reynolds from the presidency of the Royal Academy. A sufficient account of the quarrel, and of Bonomi's merely passive share in it, will be found in Leslie's and other lives of Sir Joshua. In 1789, by the casting vote of the president, he was elected an associate of the Academy. It was Sir Joshua's wish to have him made a full member, in order that the vacant chair of the professor of perspective might be suitably filled. The body of the Academy resisted the election, and Bonomi accordingly did not attain the dignity of full membership. He sent drawings to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy at various times between the years 1783 and 1806. He died in London on 9 March 1808, in his sixty-ninth year, and was buried in Marylebone Cemetery. His meritorious life and timely death are briefly epitomised in a Latin inscription, which will be found in the supplement to Lysons's 'Environs of London,' p. 227. A good list of his works is given in the 'Dictionary of the Architectural Publication Society,' 1853. He was a leader in the revival of Grecian architecture, and his buildings are chiefly in that style. Amongst them may be mentioned Dale Park, Sussex, built 1784–8 for John Smith, Esq., M.P., illustrated in Neale's

'Seats, &c.,' v. ser. 2; the gallery at Towneley Hall, Lancashire, built in 1789 for a collection since transferred to the British Museum; a gallery and small church at Packington, Warwickshire, for the Earl of Aylesford (NEALE, *Seats*, &c. iv.) For Langley Hall, Kent, the seat of Sir Peter Burrell, bart., he designed considerable additions. In 1792 he built the chapel in Spanish Place, Manchester Square, London. Langford Hall, Shropshire, designed by Bonomi, shows perhaps the earliest instance of a portico projecting sufficiently to admit carriages. His last and most celebrated work was an Italian villa at Roseneath, Dumbartonshire, for the Duke of Argyll. A ground-plan and perspective view of this building are given, amongst other places, in Gwilt's 'Encyclopædia,' pp. 228–9. The name of Bonomi occurs often in the novels of his time as that of an architect who should be consulted on all occasions in matters of architecture. Ignatius, the elder of his surviving sons, practised as an architect at Durham. Joseph, the younger [q. v.], became a celebrated artist and orientalist.

[Dictionary of the Architectural Publication Society, 1853; Gwilt's Encyclopædia of Architecture, p. 227; Leslie's Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds, ii. ch. 10; Redgrave's Dict. of Artists of Eng. School.] E. R.

**BONOMI, JOSEPH**, the younger (1796–1878), sculptor and draughtsman, was born at Rome on 9 Oct. 1796. His father was Joseph Bonomi the elder [q. v.], and Angelica Kauffman and Maria Cosway were sponsors at his baptism. The elder Bonomi, who had first come to England in 1767, settled here permanently soon after his son's birth, and Joseph became at an early age a student at the Royal Academy, where he won the silver medal for the best drawing from the antique, and also distinguished himself in sculpture, the study of which he afterwards pursued under Nollekens. In 1823 he revisited Rome, and in the following year accompanied Robert Hay to Egypt, the land with which his name was to be most enduringly linked. He there remained eight years, studying and drawing the monuments, in the company of Hay, Burton, Lane, and Wilkinson. His cheerful, indomitable spirit and easy *bonhomie* made him a general favourite, and during this period he acquired that remarkable skill in hieroglyphic draughtsmanship which has been excelled by Wilkinson alone. In 1833 he joined Arundale and Catherwood in their journey in Sinai and the Holy Land, where they were the first to visit the Mosque of Omar, so called, and made the detailed drawings upon which Fergusson founded his famous theory. On his return to England, his true eye and delicate pencil were immediately secured for the illustration of the Egyptological works of Wilkinson and Birch: but in 1842 his services were again in demand for the expedition which the Prussian government were sending to Egypt under Lepsius, and his duties in connection with this exploration kept Bonomi two years in the country. On his return from this second visit to Egypt, he made a series of drawings from which Warren and Fahey painted their panorama of the Nile, which enjoyed a considerable measure of success in London and some of the large towns. In 1853 Bonomi lent his valuable assistance to Owen Jones in the arrangement of the Egyptian Court at the Crystal Palace, and in 1861 he was appropriately appointed curator of Sir John Soane's Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Here he remained until his death, 3 March 1878. Bonomi was no scholar, but as a hieroglyphic draughtsman he was admirable. His work may be found scattered through all the principal Egyptologists' publications of his time. He furnished the Egyptian illustrations for numerous papers in the 'Transactions of the Syro-Egyptian Society,' Birch's 'Gallery of Antiquities selected from the British Museum,' Hay's collection, the Hartwell House Museum, and many other works of importance. With Samuel Sharpe, especially, Bonomi constantly collaborated, illustrating most of that writer's books; in many cases it would be more correct to say that Sharpe supplied the text that explained Bonomi's drawings. The large work on 'Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia' is illustrated by Bonomi, and he also published a popular work on 'Nineveh,' regarded chiefly from the artistic and the scriptural points of view, which ran through several editions, and was reprinted in 1869. He invented a machine for measuring the proportions of the human body, and brought out an edition of Vitruvius Pollio, with a treatise on the proportions of the human figure. He was a useful contributor to the 'Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature' and other learned periodicals. His papers on obelisks and on other Egyptian monuments were especially valuable.

[Times, 5 March 1878; Athenæum, No. 2628 (March 1878); information from E. W. Lane, R. S. Poole, and others.] S. L.-P.

**BONVILLE, ANTHONY** (1621–1676), otherwise called TERRILL, a jesuit father, son of Humphrey Bonville of Canford, Dorsetshire, by Maria, his wife, was born at Canford in 1621. His mother, being strongly attached

to the Roman creeds and ritual, seems to have early given a bias to her son's religious sentiments; and though his father was a protestant, Anthony was allowed to fall under the influence of Father Thomas Bennet (alias Blackfan), who had been an active missioner in the Hampshire district since 1634. He was soon persuaded by the practised disputant, and left England to be educated at St. Omer when in his fifteenth year. Thence he set out for Rome in 1640, and entered at the English college on 4 Dec. He was ordained priest in March 1647, and in the following June was received into the Society of Jesus at Rome. He was successively penitentiary at Loreto, professor of philosophy at Florence and Parma, and professor of theology and mathematics at Liège, where he died on 11 Oct. 1676. Father John Greaves, who died professor of Hebrew at Liège in 1652, was connected with Bonville on his mother's side. His published works were: 1. 'Conclusiones Philosophicæ,' Parma, 12mo, 1657. 2. 'Problema Mathematico-philosophicum tripartitum, de termino magnitudinis ac virium in animalibus,' Parma, 12mo, 1660. 3. 'Fundamentum totius Theologiæ Moralis, seu Tractatus de Conscientia probabili . . . auctore R. P. Antonio Terillo, Anglo, Soc. Jesu Sacerd. . . . In hoc tractatu . . . errores Jansenii circa ignorantiam invincibilem refutantur' . . . Liège, 4to, 1668. 4. 'Regula Morum sive tractatus bipartitus de sufficienti ad conscientiam rite formandam regula . . . Auctore R. P. Antonio Terillo . . . Opus posthumum,' Liège, fol. 1678.

[Foley's Records of the Society of Jesus, iii. (i.e. ser. v.–viii.), pp. 410, 420; Diary and Pilgrim Book, p. 353; De Backer's Bibliothèque des Ecrivains de la Comp. de Jésus (fol. Louvain, 1876) sub voc. Terill.] A. J.

**BONVISI, ANTONIO** (*d.* 1558), merchant, belonged to an ancient family of Lucca, which was descended from a councillor of Otho III in the tenth century, and members of which had held the post of gonfaloniere in their native town. The coat borne by them was on a field azure, an estoile of eight points, surmounted by an inescutcheon, parti per saltire argent and gules; crest an angel affronté. His family was settled in England before his time, and he perhaps was born here, as his denisation does not appear to be on the patent rolls. In 1513 he was already a thriving merchant, and laying the foundation of the great wealth for which he was famous. In that year he received from the king (Henry VIII) a remission of customs for five years in repayment of a loan to the crown. He dealt largely in wool, and also imported jewels and other foreign articles, for which Cardinal Wolsey was one of his principal customers. He acted also as banker for the government, transmitting money and letters to ambassadors in France, Italy, and elsewhere, and sometimes through his correspondents succeeded in obtaining earlier news of foreign events than the government did. He was a patron and friend of learned men, more especially of those who had visited and studied in Italy. Thomas Starkey, Thomas Winter, Florence Volusenus, and others express their obligations to him. Sir Thomas More, in one of his last letters from the Tower, speaks of himself as having been for nearly forty years 'not a guest, but a continual nursling of the house of Bonvisi,' and styles Antonio the most faithful of his friends. He sympathised with More from principle, as well as for friendship's sake, and was courageous enough to help Friar Peto, who had fled to the Low Countries after preaching a violent sermon against King Henry VIII. Cardinal Pole speaks of him in much the same terms as More does, as 'a special benefactor of all catholic and good persons, whom I will not leave unnamed, for worthy is he of name, and I doubt not but his name is in the Book of Life. It is Anthony Bonvyse, whom I think you all know, dwelling from his youth up among you (i.e. in London), being now a very old man.'

He resided at London, in Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate Street (Crosbyes Place it was then called), which he at first leased from the priory of St. Helen's, and after the dissolution of that monastery purchased from the king, together with a house in St. Mary Axe and the site of the friary at Moulsham, near Chelmsford. This was in 1542. The house in St. Mary Axe he sold in 1546 to Balthazar Guercy, a distinguished fellow of the College of Physicians, and formerly medical attendant to Queen Catherine of Arragon, who had already resided there for some time. His well-known aversion to the principles of the Reformation ('a rank papist' Wriothesley calls him) gave him a sense of insecurity in England, and in the beginning of the reign of Edward VI he obtained license to convey Crosby Hall to Ric. Heywood, in trust for himself and others after his death, and about the same time he procured a release and quittance for all sums of money paid to him by officers of the crown since 1544. Having thus settled his affairs, he fled to the continent. His house, with those of Drs. Clement and Guercy, was seized by the sheriffs of London on 7 Feb. 1550, and in the general pardon which concluded the acts of the parliament of 7 Edward VI (1553) he was specially excepted, together with Cardinal Pole, the two

doctors above mentioned, Dr. Story, who was executed for treason in the reign of Elizabeth, and a few others. Story, who made his will while in exile, appointed Bonvisi as his executor. He died on 7 Dec. 1558, and was buried at Louvain, leaving Benedict Bonvisi, son of his brother Martin, to inherit his English property, which he had recovered during the reign of Queen Mary. Among the state papers at the Public Record Office there are several letters signed 'Antonio Bonvisi,' but probably only two are by him; these are dated 1533. In the others written in 1536 the signature does not appear to be by the same writer.

[Tettoni e Saladini, Teatro Araldico, vi.; Cal. of State Papers of Hen. VIII, vols. i.–vii.; Venetian Calendar, vols. ii. iii.; State Papers of Hen. VIII, vols. i. vii. viii. ix.; Sir Thos. More's English Works, 1455; Strype's Mem. II. ii. 67, III. ii. 491–3; Annals, II. ii. 453; Wriothesley's Chronicle (Camd. Soc.), ii. 34; Patent Rolls Hen. VIII (besides those referred to in the Calendar); 34 Hen. VIII, pt. 1, m. 13; 35 Hen. VIII, p. 13; 36 Hen. VIII, p. 28; 38 Hen. VIII, p. 7, m. 6; 1 Edw. VI, p. 7, m. 28, p. 9, m. 3; Inq. p. m. 1 Eliz. pt. 2, No. 117.] C. T. M.

**BONWICKE**, AMBROSE, the elder (1652–1722), schoolmaster and nonjuror, son of the Rev. John Bonwicke, B.D., rector of East Horsley, Surrey, was born on 29 April 1652, and entered the Merchant Taylors' School, London, at the age of eleven. The head-master at that time was John Goad, who had a high reputation for scholarship, but was suspected of being too favourably disposed towards the Romish communion, which he joined at a later period of life. Bonwicke passed creditably through the school, and on 11 June 1669, being then head monitor, was elected to St. John's College, Oxford. Of his career at the university we have a somewhat curious picture drawn by his own hand in letters to his father. These are filled with complaints of his poverty, due chiefly, it would seem, to the embarrassed condition of the college revenues. 'Vestes nostræ,' he writes in 1670, 'undique fatentur vetustatem et subter togam gestiunt latere ne suam indicarent raritatem, nec diutius multo dominum tegent, cum ipsæ dudum nudæ fuerunt.' A little later he complains 'non tam librorum inopia laboro, quam indusiorum.' In 1672 his entreaties for help become more urgent: 'pecuniolam aliquam emendico . . . mittas igitur, obsecro, viginti saltem, utinam triginta, ne diutius sim in ullo ære præterquam tuo.' Through the favour of Peter Mews, bishop of Bath and Wells, he was made tutor to Lord Stawell. Still retaining his fellowship, he proceeded to the degree of B.A. in 1673, M.A. in 1675, and to that of B.D. in 1682; but though ordained deacon in 1676, he did not take priest's orders until 1680. In 1686 Dr. Hartcliffe was elected to the head-mastership of Merchant Taylors' School, and King James, in pursuance of his settled policy, recommended 'in the most effectual manner . . . not doubting of ready compliance' (*Minutes of the Court of the M. T. Co.*), a Mr. Lee for the vacant post. The Merchant Taylors' Company, however, were not disposed to surrender their rights of patronage, and ultimately the king gave way, and Bonwicke was appointed. He entered upon his duties on 9 June 1686, and immediately obtained a license from the Bishop of London on signing the Articles and taking the oath of allegiance. His mastership promised well. Among his pupils were several who rose to distinction, the most noteworthy being Hugh Boulter, archbishop of Armagh, and Sir William Dawes, archbishop of York. Unfortunately, with the change of dynasty there came also a change in the relations between himself and the company which had control of the school. It was required of him to take the oath of allegiance to the new sovereign, or show cause for his refusal. Time was given him for deliberation, and 'to provide for himselfe' (*ib.*), and several of his old school and college friends tried to overcome his scruples. In this they wholly failed, and accordingly his notice of dismissal took effect at Michaelmas, 1691. He then opened a private school at Headley, Surrey, where William Bowyer was among his pupils, and from his evidence (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* i. 65–6) we gather that Bonwicke inspired both affection and respect in those with whom he had to do. His grateful pupil transcribed many of his letters, which were published by John Nichols in 1785 under the title of 'Miscellaneous Tracts,' and to his care as executor was consigned the manuscript life of Ambrose Bonwicke the younger, which presented 'A Pattern for Young Students in the University,' first published by Bowyer in 1729, and carefully edited by Professor J. E. B. Mayor in 1870. Bonwicke died on 20 Oct. 1722, having had twelve children by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Stubbs of St. Peter's, Cornhill, and sister of his old schoolfellow, Archdeacon Stubbs, whom Steele has eulogised in the 'Spectator.'

[Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodl. Libr.; Wilson's Hist. of Merchant Taylors' School; Robinson's Registers of the same; Nichols's Literary Anecdotes; Professor Mayor's Life of Bonwicke, Camb. 1870.] C. J. R.

**BONWICKE**, AMBROSE, the younger (1692–1714), nonjuror, eldest son of Ambrose

Bonwicke the elder [q. v.], was born 30 Sept. 1692 (*Register of Merchant Taylors' School*), and entered the school, of which his father had been head-master, in 1703 (*ib.*). He spent more than seven years there, and, having reached the head form, was eligible for election to St. John's College, Oxford. But his refusal at school to read the prayer for the queen and the house of Hanover deprived him of this advantage, and compelled him to seek admission at the sister university. Entering St. John's College, Cambridge, in August 1710, his exemplary conduct and acquirements quickly procured him a scholarship, the enjoyment of which was somewhat marred by the scruples of an over-sensitive conscience. The statutes, to his mind, not only enjoined personal obedience, but implied some control over others. 'Am I,' he asks his father, 'by the words "faciam ab aliis observari," which are part of the oath, obliged to tell lads continually their duty as far as I know it, and also to inform against transgressors?' Happily his mind was set at ease on this point, and he was able to continue in college, devoting himself to study and to religious exercises with an ardour which could not but burn itself out. His health gave way beneath the severity of his self-discipline and the closeness of his application, and on 5 May 1714, alone, with his books of devotion beside him, he died in his college study. His father, at the suggestion of William Bowyer, drew up an account of his son's life, but desired that its authorship should be concealed. Bowyer, however, who undertook to edit the book, disclosed the secret, and in 1729 published the memoir under the title, 'A Pattern for Young Students in the University, set forth in the Life of Mr. Ambrose Bonwicke, sometime Scholar of St. John's College in Cambridge.' It is interesting, not merely as a picture of college life a century and a half ago, but as showing the nature and development of the scrupulous conscience which made both father and son nonjurors.

[The Pattern, &c., by Bowyer, 1729, and ed. by J. E. B. Mayor, 1870; Nichols's Literary Anecd.; Wilson's Hist. of Merchant Taylors' School; Robinson's Reg. of same.] C. J. R.

**BONYTHON**, CHARLES (*d.* 1705), lawyer, was the son and heir of John Bonython of Bonython, Cornwall, who married Ann, daughter of Hugh Trevanion of Trelegan. He was admitted as a student at Gray's Inn on 26 Oct. 1671, and was called to the bar on 12 June 1678. In some of the popish plot cases he appeared for the crown, notably in that against Lord Castlemaine (Willis Bund's *Cases from the State Trials*, ii. 1073). From April 1683 to 1705 he held the lucrative appointment of steward of the courts at Westminster, an office which no doubt paved the way to his election as one of the members of parliament for Westminster (1685–87). On two subsequent occasions (October 1691 and July 1698) he threatened to contest that city again in the 'pure tory interest,' but in neither instance was he returned (*Letters of Rachel, Lady Russell*, ii. 92, and *James Vernon's Correspondence*, ii. 126). He was appointed a serjeant-at-law in 1692. On 30 April 1705, in a fit of madness, he 'shot himself through the body with a pistoll' in his London house. His two sons were also of Gray's Inn. Richard, the elder, 'a very engenious gentleman,' having sold the family estates, 'set fire to his chambers in Lincoln's Inn [should be Gray's Inn], burnt all his papers, bonds, &c., and then stabbed himself with his sword, but not effectually; he then threw himself out of the window, and died on the spot.' This occurred in 1720.

[Parochial Hist. of Cornwall, i. 287; Cummings's Cury and Gunwalloe, 80–9; Luttrell's Hist. Relation, i. 255, v. 545; Woolrych's Serjeants, ii. 464–5.] W. P. C.

**BONYTHON**, RICHARD (1580–1650?), an early American settler, was the second son of John Bonython of Bonython, and was baptised at St. Columb Major on 3 April 1580. His title of 'captain,' and a passage in the 'Winthrop Papers' (Massachusetts Historical Society, 4th ser. vii.), seem to prove that he served in the French wars with Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who like himself was a west-country man. In 1630 he received a grant of a large tract of land on the east side of the Saco river, in Maine, or, as it was then called, New Somersetshire, and settled on his property in 1631. He was a commissioner under Gorges for the government of Maine in 1636; and when Gorges obtained a royal charter of the province Bonython was named in 1640 one of his council, and acted in that capacity to 1647. His uprightness as a magistrate is the theme of constant praise, and it is added that he even entered a complaint against his own son, the turbulent John Bonython, who was outlawed for contempt of court, and bore an evil reputation throughout his life. Bonython died about 1650, leaving this son and two daughters. The name is now extinct in America; but the descendants of his daughters are numerous, the poet Longfellow tracing his ancestry back to Bonython's third daughter. The reckless John Bonython is introduced by Whittier as a character in 'Mogg Megone.'

[Bibl. Cornub. iii. 1083; Folsom's Saco, passim; Willis's Portland, 28, 57–78, 159; Proceedings of Maine Hist. Soc. 25 May 1883; Western Antiquary, i. 200–16.] W. P. C.

**BOOKER, JOHN** (1603–1667), astrologer, was born at Manchester 23 March 1602–3, as appears by his nativity among the Ashmolean MSS. He was originally apprenticed to a haberdasher in London, and was subsequently a writing-master at Hadley and clerk to two city magistrates. He must, however, have soon commenced the professional practice of astrology, to which he had been addicted 'from the time he had any understanding,' as the first number of his almanack, the 'Telescopium Uranium,' was published in 1631. He almost immediately obtained great reputation from a prediction of the deaths of Gustavus Adolphus and the elector palatine, founded upon a solar eclipse, and was soon afterwards appointed licenser of mathematical, by which is probably to be understood astrological, books. In 1640 Lilly thought him 'the greatest and most compleat astrologer in the world,' but revised his opinion when Booker, in his capacity of licenser, 'made many impertinent obliterations' in his 'Merlinus Anglicus Junior,' and 'at last licensed it according to his own fancy.' After the publication of Lilly's 'Introduction,' nevertheless, Booker 'amended beyond measure,' and Lilly allows that he always had 'a curious fancy in judging of thefts.' About the time of his differences with Lilly he had a violent controversy with Sir George Wharton, which occasioned several pamphlets, now of no value. His 'Bloody Irish Almanack,' however, contains some important particulars respecting the Irish rebellion, and he is the author of 'Tractatus Paschalis, or a Discourse concerning the Holy Feast of Easter' (1664). Upon the Restoration we find him petitioning for leave to continue the publication of his almanack, which seems to imply that he had lost his post as licenser. He died on 8 April 1667, after three years' indisposition from dysentery, leaving, says Lilly, the character of 'a very honest man, who abhorred any deceit in the art he practised.' This favourable judgment is confirmed by the internal evidence of his extensive correspondence preserved in the Ashmolean collection. Ashmole bought his books and papers for 140*l.*, and bestowed a gravestone and epitaph upon him, but where he does not say. The 'Dutch Fortune Teller' and 'The History of Dreams,' published under Booker's name after his death, are probably spurious.

[Lilly's History of his Life and Times; Life of Elias Ashmole; Black's Catalogue of the Ashmolean MSS.] R. G.

**BOOKER, LUKE, LL.D.** (1762–1835), divine and poet, was born at Nottingham on 20 Oct. 1762. His father, a schoolmaster, had four wives and thirteen children; to four sons he gave the names of the evangelists. Probably Booker was educated at home; W. T. (see below) says 'he never was at college.' He was ordained in 1785, without a title, and became lecturer at the collegiate church, Wolverhampton, and soon afterwards incumbent of St. Edmund's chapel of ease, Dudley. In 1806 he was presented by his brother-in-law, Richard Blakemore, to the rectory of Tedstone-de-la-Mere, Herefordshire. In 1812, on the death of the Rev. Dr. Cartwright, he became, in addition, vicar of Dudley, on the presentation of the third viscount. He was in great request as a preacher of charity sermons, of which he is said to have delivered 173, and to have collected in this way nearly 9,000*l.* He was not equally successful, though little less industrious, as a poet. Better remembered than any production of his own muse is a clever satirical poem, professing to be by W. T. of Wantage, printed in 'The Procession and the Bells; or the Rival Poets' (London, 1817, 12mo; reprinted, Dudley, 1833, 12mo), in which his person and manner, 'just like a moving steeple,' are delineated with irreverent freedom in Hudibrastic measure. The origin of this satire was the demolition of the old historic church of St. Thomas, Dudley, in opposition to the wishes of many parishioners. On the laying of the foundation-stone of the new edifice, 25 Oct. 1816, a motley public procession excited much ridicule. Booker died on 1 Oct. 1835, at Bower Ashton, near Bristol. He was four times married. He had lost his eldest son, a youth of thirteen, in 1810. Perhaps Booker's best title to literary note is his—1. 'Description and Historical Account of Dudley Castle,' Dudley and London, 1825, 8vo (a good piece of work, superseded as to the historical part by Twamley's 'History,' 1867). His publications were very numerous. The earliest seems to have been—2. 'Poems, on subjects Sacred, Moral, and Entertaining,' Wolverhampton, 1785, 2 vols. 8vo; 2nd edition, 1788, 3 vols. 18mo. This was followed by—3. 'The Highlanders, a Poem,' Stourbridge [1787?], 4to. 4. 'Miscellaneous Poems,' Stourbridge, 1789, 8vo. 5. 'Malvern, a Descriptive and Historical Poem,' Dudley, 1798, 4to. 6. 'The Hop-Garden, a didactic Poem,' Newport [1799?], 8vo. 7. 'Poems, inscribed to Viscount Dudley, having reference to his seat at Himley,' 1802, 4to. 8. 'Calista, or a Picture of Modern Life, a Poem,' 1803, 4to. 9. 'Tobias, a Poem,' 3 parts, 1805, 8vo. 10. 'Euthanasia, or the State of Man after Death,' 1822, 12mo.

11. 'Tributes to the Dead, more than 200 Epitaphs, many of them original,' 1830, 12mo. 12. 'The Springs of Plynlimmon, a Poem.' Wolverhampton, 1834, 12mo. The 'Gentleman's Magazine' mentions, without date: 13. 'The Mitre Oak,' and 14. 'Mandane, a Drama.' He published numerous single sermons and addresses. He wrote a 'Moral Review of the Conduct and Case of Mary Ashford, violated and murdered by Abraham Thornton,' Dudley, 1818, 8vo. (This poor girl was murdered, at the age of twenty, on 27 May 1817; Booker wrote her epitaph, partly in verse signed L. B., in Sutton churchyard.) He is sometimes quoted as the author of another piece suggested by the occurrence, 'The Mysterious Murder, or What's o'clock: a Melodrama in 3 acts; by G. L.,' Birmingham [1817?], 12mo. This was by George Ludlam, prompter at the Theatre Royal, Birmingham. Booker's pamphlet was much discussed, inasmuch as he assumed the guilt of the acquitted man. He also wrote: 'Suggestions for a candid Revisal of the Book of Common Prayer,' 'A Plain Form of Christian Worship for use of Workhouses and Infirmaries,' 'Select Psalms and Hymns for use of Churches,' and 'Illustrations of the Liturgy.'

[Annual Register, 1835, p. 237; Gent. Mag. 1836, pt. i. p. 93; Bates, in Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. xi. 431; Clark's Curiosities of Dudley and the Black Country, 1881; authorities cited above; advertisements in various periodicals.]

A. G.

**BOOLDE, WILLIAM** (*fl.* 1455), topographer and historian, is said by Tanner (on the authority of a manuscript at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge) to have entered the monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury, on Lady Day, 1443, and to have been elected 'notarius' of the same monastery in 1455. The works ascribed to him by Tanner are 'Catalogus monasteriorum et castellorum in singulis Angliæ comitatibus, uti etiam in Scotia,' and 'Chronicon breve Regum Angliæ ab Arturo ad Henricum VI.'

[Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 112.] H. B.

**BOOLE, GEORGE** (1815–1864), mathematician and logician, was born on 2 Nov. 1815. His father was a small tradesman in Lincoln, and besides his own direct help—which must have been of some value, for he was an ingenious man with a decided turn for mechanics and elementary mathematics—was only able to give his son such instruction as a national school in Lincoln, and subsequently a small commercial school, afforded. From the age of sixteen Boole was himself employed in teaching, first at a school in Lincoln and then at one in the neighbouring village of Waddington. He was only in his twentieth year when he opened a school on his own account. During these earlier years every moment of spare time was devoted to his private study, and he thus acquired an extensive knowledge not only of Greek and Latin, but also of the modern languages, such as French, German, and Italian. His devotion to mathematics was of somewhat later growth than is usual in cases of such remarkable subsequent eminence.

In the year 1849 he was appointed to the mathematical chair in the newly formed Queen's College at Cork, where the rest of his life was spent in the active prosecution of his professorial duties. He afterwards held the office of public examiner for degrees in the Queen's University, with great success. The principal recognitions of his eminence by other public bodies during the next few years were the bestowal of a Royal Society medal in 1844, of the Keith medal by the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1857, and the degrees of LL.D. and D.C.L. by the universities of Dublin and Oxford respectively. In 1855 he married Miss Everest, daughter of the Rev. T. R. Everest, a niece of the distinguished Indian surveyor, Colonel Everest, with whom he lived in perfect domestic happiness, and by whom he had a family of five daughters.

His constitution, which had never been very strong, was probably somewhat weakened by his strenuous studies. His death was rather sudden, the result of a feverish cold and congestion of the lungs following on exposure to the rain when going to the college. He died on 8 Dec. 1864. By the unanimous testimony of those who knew him he was a man of much sweetness and reverence of temper, of wide culture and sympathy, and of remarkable modesty.

His principal productions were in the province of pure mathematics. Besides two text-books, of very high merit and including much original research, on 'Differential Equations' and on 'Finite Differences,' he published a number of papers in various mathematical and other journals. Of these the most remarkable are his 'Researches on the Theory of Analytical Transformations,' contributed to the 'Cambridge Mathematical Journal' in 1841, the 'General Method in Analysis' (1844), 'The Comparison of Transcendents' (1857); also several papers on 'Differential Equations' (1862, 1864), these being published in the 'Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society.' He also con-

tributed several papers on 'Probability' to the 'Philosophical Magazine' and to the 'Philosophical Transactions.'

It is, however, to his 'Laws of Thought' (1854), the leading principles of which had been published in the form of a pamphlet in 1847, under the title of 'The Mathematical Analysis of Logic,' that his most durable fame will attach. It is a work of astonishing originality and power, and one which has only recently come to be properly appreciated and to exercise its full influence on the course of logical speculation. Here Boole built almost entirely on his own foundations, for no previous attempts in this direction seem to have been known to him, nor indeed were there any in existence, with the exception of some remarkable but forgotten speculations of Lambert, and a few pregnant hints by Leibnitz and others. Boole's work is not so much an attempt (as used to be commonly said) to 'reduce logic to mathematics,' as the employment of symbolic language and notation in a wide generalisation of purely logical processes. His fundamental process is really that of continued dichotomy, or subdivision, in respect of all the class terms which enter into the system of propositions in question. This process in itself is essentially the same as that which Jevons has so largely employed in his various logical treatises, but in Boole's system it is exhibited in a highly abstract and mathematical form, and called Development. This process in its *à priori* form furnishes us with a complete set of possibilities, which, however, the conditions involved in the statement of the assigned propositions necessary reduce to a more limited number of actualities: Boole's system being essentially one for displaying the solution of the problem in the form of a complete enumeration of these actualities. As subsidiary to this, he has given a definite solution of the problem of logical elimination, viz. the statement of the relation of any one term to such a selection of the remaining terms as we may happen to seek. By these devices problems of a degree of complexity such as no previous logician had ever thought of approaching admit of solution. Theoretically indeed he has given a complete answer to the most general logical demand:—Given any number of propositions, involving any number of terms, find a full logical definition of any function of any of these terms, in respect of any selection of the remaining terms. These remarks apply to the first part of the 'Laws of Thought;' the second part deals with the application of these logical principles to the theory of probability.

Later speculators have made a few modifications, some of these being of real importance, in Boole's main theorems; but their principal work has been to introduce a number of practical simplifications into his methods, for his actual procedure was too cumbrous to be employed in any but comparatively simple examples. Amongst these writers may be mentioned: in England, Jevons, who was certainly the first to popularise the new conceptions of symbolic logic, and W. Macoll; in America, C. H. Pierce, E. H. Mitchell, and Miss Ladd; and in Germany, H. Grassmann and Professor Schröder.

[Personal information from Mrs. Boole; obituary notice in Proc. of Royal Society.]

J. V.

BOONE, JAMES SHERGOLD (1799–1859), miscellaneous writer, was born on 30 June 1799. In 1812 he was sent to Charterhouse, where he distinguished himself, winning composition prizes in 1814 and 1816 (see *Charterhouse*, 1816). In 1816 he became a student of Christ Church, Oxford. In 1817 he obtained a Craven scholarship, won the chancellor's prize for Latin verse on 'The Foundation of the Persian Empire,' and the Newdigate for English verse (*The Christ Church Newdigate Prize Poems*, 1810–21 (1823), pp. 23–26). Whilst an undergraduate he wrote 'The Oxford Spy in Verse,' the first four 'dialogues' of which appeared in 1818, the fifth and last in 1819. This anonymous satire on Oxford University life created a great sensation at the time of its publication. In 1820 he received the chancellor's prize for the Latin essay, and contenting himself with an ordinary degree took his B.A. 24 May 1820. Soon after he left Oxford he was offered a seat in the House of Commons by an owner of a pocket borough who was struck with his great abilities. Boone declined this offer, and occupied his time in lecturing in London on the union and mutual relation of art and science. In June 1822 the first number of 'The Council of Ten' was published. Of this monthly periodical he was the editor and almost the sole contributor. Its life, however, was a short one, and it expired with its twelfth number. Boone took his degree of M.A. 4 March 1823, and about this time published 'Men and Things in 1823: a Poem in three Epistles with Notes,' in which he showed his great admiration for Canning. For some years he was a master at the Charterhouse; but having taken orders he accepted in June 1832 the appointment of incumbent of St. John's Church, Paddington. Here he remained until his death on 26 March 1859. A brass was erected to his memory in the

chancel of St. John's. He was a successful preacher. In 1859 he was appointed 'select preacher' at Oxford, but was prevented by his illness from ever fulfilling the duties of that office. At one time he was editor of the 'British Critic and Theological Review.' He was twice married. There were no children by either marriage.

He was the author of the following works: 1. 'An Essay on the Study of Modern History,' 1821, 8vo. 2. 'National Education: a Sermon,' &c., 1833, 8vo. 3. 'The Educational Economy of England.' Part i. on the External Economy of Education; or the Means of providing Instruction for the People, 1838, 8vo. 4. 'The Need of Christianity to Cities: a Sermon,' &c., 1844, 8vo. 5. 'One Manifold, or a System; Introductory Argument in a Letter addressed to Raikes Currie, Esq., M.P.,' 1848, 8vo. 6. 'Sermons on Various Subjects and Occasions, with a Brief Appendix on the Modern Philosophy of Unbelief,' 1853, 8vo. 7. 'Two Sermons on the Prospect of a General War,' 1854, 8vo. 8. 'The Position and Functions of Bishops in our Colonies; a Sermon,' &c., 1856, 8vo. 9. 'Sermons chiefly on the Theory of Belief,' 1860, 8vo.

[Mozley's Reminiscences (1882), ii. 200–4; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. iii. 510, iv. 35, 98, 138, 153, 299; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. F. R. B.

**BOORDE** or **BORDE**, ANDREW (1490?–1549), traveller and physician, 'Andreas Parforatus' as he jocosely calls himself, was born at 'Boords Hill in Holms dayle,' near Cuckfield, Sussex, some time before or about 1490, as by 1521 he was appointed suffragan bishop of Chichester, and must have therefore then been thirty years old. He was brought up at Oxford, and was received under age—and consequently against their rules—into the strictest order of monks, the Carthusians, evidently at the London Charterhouse. Andrew Boorde is therefore not to be identified with his namesake (the son of John Borde), the bondman or villein regardant—attached to the soil, and sellable with it—of the manor of Ditchling, Sussex, whom Lord Abergavenny manumitted on 27 June 1510 (Madox, *Form. Ang.* 1702, p. 420), for, if not a free man by birth, his monkhood had made him one. About 1517 he was falsely accused of being 'conversant with women;' and in or about 1521 was 'dyspensyd with the relygyon by the byshopp of Romes bulles, to be suffrygan off Chycester; the whych I neuer dyd execute the auctore' or authority. About 1528, after some twenty years of vegetarianism and fasting with the Carthusians, Boorde writes to the prior of the Hinton Charterhouse in Somerset, 'I am nott able to byd the rugorosite off your relygyon;' and he accordingly gets a dispensation from this religious or monkish vow from Prior Batmanson [q. v.], and goes over sea to school to study medicine. There he 'travelled for to have the notycyon and practes of Physycke in diuers regyons and countres, and returned into Englande' in 1530. He stayed with Sir Robert Drewry, attended and cured the Duke of Norfolk, and was by him 'conuocated to wayte on his prepotent Mageste,' Henry VIII. Then, desiring 'to haue a trewe cognyscyon of the practis of Physycke,' he passed 'ouer the seas agayne, and dyd go to all the vnyuersities and scoles approbated and beynge within the precinct of Chrystendome.' Of these he names Orleans, Poictiers, Toulouse, and Montpelier in France, and Wittenberg in Germany, and he quotes the practice of surgeons in Rome, and Compostella in Navarre, whither he went on pilgrimage with nine English and Scotchmen. By 29 May 1534 Boorde was back at the London Charterhouse, and took the oath of conformity (Rymer, xiv. 491–2). He was then 'keppt in thrawldom' there, and freed by Cromwell, whom he visited in Hampshire. Cromwell appears to have sent him abroad (on his third tour) to report on the state of feeling about Henry VIII; and to Cromwell he writes from Bordeaux on 20 June 1535: 'Sens my departyng from yow, I have perlustratyd Normandy, Frawnce, Gascony, and Byon [Bayonne]: the regyons also of Castyle, Byscay, Spayne, paarte of Portyngale, and returnyd thorow Arogon, Nauerne, and now am att Burdyose. . . and few frendys Ynglond hath in theys partes of Europe, as Jesus your louer knowth.' The pope, emperor, and all other christian kings (save the French) were, with their people, set against Henry. Boorde then fell ill; but he sent to Cromwell, doubtless from Spain, and with directions for their culture, 'the seedes off reuberbe, the whiche come owtt off Barbary. In thes partes ytt ys had for a grett tresure.' This was nearly two hundred years before the plant was cultivated in England (1742). On his recovery, Boorde returned to England, and went to Scotland, whence he wrote to Cromwell on 1 April 1536: 'I am now in Skotland, in a lytle vnyuersyte or study named Glasco, wher I study and practyce physyk . . . for the sustentacyon off my lyuyng.' He disliked the Scotch: 'trust yow no Skott, for they wyll yowse flatteryng wordes; and all ys falshode.' 'Also, it is naturelly geuen, or els it is of a deuellyshe dysposicion of a Scottysh man, not to loue nor fauour an Englishe man.' After a year's stay in Scot-

and, Boorde came back to London, attending a parson in Yorkshire on his road, and saw Cromwell. In London two horses were stolen from him, and in 1537–38 Aug. from Cambridge—he appealed to Cromwell to get them back from their owners, and also recover 5*l.* owed to him by Londoners, who called him 'monachus,' and 'all-to-nought' good-for-nothing, and otherwise slandered him. Late in 1537, or after the dissolution of the religious houses in 1538, Boorde must have started on his longest tour abroad, and gone through Paris, Grenoble, Antwerp, Cologne, Toulouse, Worms, Venice, thence by ship to Rhodes and Joppa, and on to Jerusalem to see the Holy Sepulchre. He probably came back through Naples and Rome, crossed the Alps, and settled down for a time at his favourite university, Montpellier, 'the most noble university of the world for physicians and surgions,' 'the best university in Europe for the practice of physycke.' There, by 1542, he had written his 'First Boke of the Introduction of Knowledge' (publ. 1547)—the first printed 'Handbook of Europe'—his 'Dyetary' (publ. 1542?), his 'Breuyary of Helth' (publ. 1547), and his lost 'Boke of Berdes' (beards). In his 'Dyetary' he embodied a little anonymous poem: 'The boke for to lerne a man to be wyse, in buyldyng of his howse for the helth of body to have wholsome ayrynges for the helth of his soule and body. The boke for a good housholde to lerne.' Robert Wyer 'London, 1540?', which he had either written previously himself, or which he then stole. His 'Boke of Berdes' (condemning them) we know only from the imperfect copy of an answer to it by one Barnes—'Barnes in the defence of the Berde' or 'The treatise answering the boke of Berdes,' London, 1543?, in which he accuses Boorde of getting drunk at a Dutchman's house, and vomiting over his long beard, which stank so next morning that he had to shave it off.

Boorde was no doubt in England when his 'Dyetary' was published in 1542, though its dedication to the Duke of Norfolk is dated from Montpellier, 5 May, for Barnes says that on Boorde's return, evidently to London, where many patients resorted to him, he 'caused fresh iij bokes to be prynted in Fleet Strete.' He probably settled at Winchester, and in 1546 published a 'Pronostication,' as he most likely did in earlier and later years. In 1547 he may have been for a time in London—a 'Doctor Borde' was then the last tenant of the house appropriated to the master of the hospital of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields—to see to the publication of his books, which had been five years in the press: the 'Breuyary' (a medical treatise), its companion 'Astronamye' ('I dyd wrett and make this boke in iiii dayes, and wretten with one old pen with out mendyng'), and his 'Introduction of Knowledge,' besides a second edition of his 'Dyetary.' Soon after this, 'within this eight yere,' says the Bishop of Winchester, Dr. John Poynet, in 1556, Boorde was proved before the justices to have kept three loose women 'in his chamber at Winchester,' 'and the harlots openly in the stretes and great churche of Winchester [were] punished.' Whether for this, or some other and later offence, Boorde was put into the Fleet prison in London, and there, on 9 April 1549, made his will, leaving two houses in Lynn (which Recorder Conysby had given him), tenements in Pevensey, Sussex (which he got on the death of his brother), and houses and chattels in and about Winchester. He died soon after, probably near sixty years old, and his will was proved on 25 April 1549.

Besides the books above named, Boorde's 'Itinerary of England,' or 'Peregrination of Doctor Boorde,' was printed by Hearne in 1735 (*Ab. Pet. de Hen. III et Ric. II*, ii. 764–804); his 'Itinerary of Europe' (*Introduction*, p. 145), and his 'Boke of Sermons' (*Extravagantes*, fol. vi.) are not known to exist; two bits of 'Almanacs' or 'Prognostications' in the British Museum for 1537 and 1540 (?) may or may not be his. The books &c. assigned to him without any evidence are: 'The Merie Tales of the Mad Men of Gotam,' 'Scogins Jests' ('an idle thing unjustly fathered upon Dr. Boorde,' says Anthony à Wood), 'The Mylner of Abynton,' and a jocose poem on friars, 'Nos Vagabunduli.' He is also absurdly supposed to have been the original Merryandrew. The 'Promptuarium Physices' and 'De iudicijs urinarium,' which Bale assigns to Boorde, may be his 'Breuyary,' and its second part, 'The Extrauagantes.' Besides the first Handbook of Europe, we owe to Boorde the first printed specimen of the Gypsy language, given in his description of Egypt in his 'Introduction.' His anticipation of Shakspere in the close of the passage following is well known: 'Englishmen be bold, strong, and mighty; the women be ful of bewty, and they be decked gaily. They fare sumptiously; God is serued in their churches deuoutly; but treson and deceyt among them is vsed craftyly, the more pitie; for yf they were true wythin themselfs, thei nede not to fere although al nacions were set against them' (*Introd.* ch. i. p. 119). For his treatment of another of Shakspere's topics, Englishmen's fantasticality in dress, Boorde made himself famous by his woodcut of an Englishman standing

naked, with a pair of shears in one hand and a piece of cloth over the other arm, above the lines—

I am an English man, and naked I stand here,
Musyng in my mynd what rayment I shal were;
For now I wyll were this, and now I wyl were that;
Now I wyl were I cannot tel what.

In spite of Boorde's sad slip at the end of his life, no one can read his racy writings without admiring and liking the cheery, frank, bright, helpful, and sensible fellow who penned them.

[Dr. F. J. Furnivall's edition of Boorde's Introduction and Dyetary for the Early English Text Society (extra series), 1870.] F. J. F.

BOOT, ARNOLD. [See BOATE.]

**BOOTH**, ABRAHAM (1734–1806), dissenting minister and author, was born at Blackwell, near Alfreton, Derbyshire, on 20 May 1734. While an infant he was removed to Annesley Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire, where his father had taken a small farm under the Duke of Portland, and as the eldest of a large family he assisted them until his sixteenth year, up to which time he was never more than six months at school; but on then leaving farm labour for the stocking-frame he was able to support himself and get some further elementary education. On reaching his twenty-fourth year he married Elizabeth Bowmar, a farmer's daughter, and soon afterwards opened a school at Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire.

Early in life the preaching of some baptists drew him over to a sense of religion, and in 1755 he was baptised by immersion, and commenced to preach in the midland counties. In 1760, when the baptists were first collected into churches, Booth became superintendent of the Kirby-Woodhouse congregation, but declined to be their pastor. Up to this time he had been a strenuous advocate of the Arminian doctrines, and, when twenty years old, had written a poem on 'Absolute Predestination,' but he now changed his views for the Calvinistic doctrines held by the Particular baptists, and seceded accordingly. Soon after he began to preach on Sundays as one of the latter sect at Sutton-in-Ashfield, Chesterfield, and other midland towns and villages, keeping school through the weekdays as his only source of income. At this period he composed his work 'The Reign of Grace,' 1768. Henry Venn, author of the 'Complete Duty of Man,' in consequence of reading Booth's work in manuscript, journeyed into Nottinghamshire to see him, and a lifelong friendship was the result. The preface to the first edition and also to the second edition, 1771, was by Venn. Of this work there have been nine English, one Edinburgh, and three American editions. Soon after its appearance the Particular baptist church of Little Prescot Street, Goodman's Fields, invited Booth to be their pastor. He accepted the call, and was ordained on 16 Feb. 1769. In 1770 he published 'The Death of Legal Hope, the Life of Evangelical Obedience,' London, 8vo, as a supplement to 'The Reign of Grace,' directed against the extremes of Arminianism and Antinomianism. Other editions followed in 1778 and 1794. These two works were translated and printed abroad. He published a new edition of Dr. Abbadie's work on 'The Deity of Jesus Christ,' 1777. In 1778 he published 'An Apology for the Baptists,' &c., a work written to oppose the principle of mixed communion. In 1784 he published 'Pædobaptism Examined,' an answer to the posthumous work of the celebrated Matthew Henry. This book grew to two thick volumes, 2nd edition, 1787; and was followed by 'A Defence of Pædobaptism Examined,' &c., 1792. In 1796 he published 'Glad Tidings to Perishing Sinners,' of which four other editions appeared successively, and in 1805 'Pastoral Cautions.'

Other works were: 'Essay on the Kingdom of Christ,' 1788 (of this two later English editions and one Boston (U.S.) have appeared; it was also translated into Welsh, and published at Aberystwith, 1810). 'Commerce in the Human Species,' published by the Abolition Society, 1792. 'The Amen to Social Prayer,' 1801, 2nd edition, 1813. 'Divine Justice essential to the Divine Character,' 1803. 'Elegy on Mr. James Hervey;' and numerous funeral sermons and addresses published separately. Booth also edited several editions of Wilson's 'Manual on Baptism,' and several articles of his are to be found in the 'Baptist Magazine,' 1809, 1810. Shortly before his death, when precluded from preaching, he wrote two essays, and two days before his death one on 'The Origin of Moral Evil,' which were afterwards published as 'Posthumous Essays,' 1808.

He died on 27 Jan. 1806, in the seventy-second year of his age, having been a minister fifty years. A neat marble tablet was erected to his memory in the Prescot Street chapel, of which he had been pastor thirty-five years. He was a man of strong muscular frame, and of sound constitution. His private life was distinguished by unsullied purity and kindliness. A lady member of his church once

left him a handsome legacy, but on finding there were poor relations of hers existing, he quietly went to the Bank of England and transferred the whole amount to them. His wife died four years before him, and he left several children.

This author's works, being considered by the baptists as a complete and unanswerable vindication of their doctrines, were collected and published in three volumes, London, 1813, 8vo, as 'The Works of Abraham Booth,' &c., but without comprising his writings on pædobaptism. In 1829 his 'Pædobaptism Examined,' &c., was republished in four volumes, 8vo, by the committee of the Particular Baptist Fund. Booth's portrait, engraved by Mackenzie, appears in William Jones's 'Essay on Booth,' Liverpool, 1808, and one engraved by Ridley and Hall is in the 'Baptist Ann. Reg.' 1800.

[Booth's Works; Jones's Essay, 1800; Dr. Rippon's Short Memoir (which is full of errors); allusions in the Works of R. Elliott, Wm. Miller, Dr. Williams of Oswestry, Dr. Gibbons, Rylands, and Bickersteth; Bapt. Mag. 1809–10; Brit. Mus. Catalogue.] J. W.-G.

**BOOTH**, BARTON (1681–1733), actor, was the youngest son of John Booth, a Lancashire squire, nearly related to the Earl of Warrington. Three years after his birth his father, whose estate was impaired, came to London and settled in Westminster. At nine years of age Booth was sent to Westminster School, then under the management of Dr. Busby. A taste for poetry soon developed itself. For Horace, according to a statement of Maittaire, who was at that time an usher in the school, he had 'a particular good taste,' and he delighted much 'in repeating parts of plays and poems, especially from Shakespear and Milton.' 'In his latter days,' continues Maittaire, as quoted by Theophilus Cibber in his 'Life of Booth' (p. 2), 'I have heard him repeat many passages from the "Paradise Lost" and "Samson Agonistes," &c., with such feeling, force, and natural harmony as might have waked the lethargic and made even the giddy attentive.' A performance of Pamphilus in a customary representation of the 'Andria' of Terence attracted much attention to Booth, secured him the consideration of Dr. Busby and his successor Dr. Knipe, and filled him with stage fancies. When, accordingly, it was proposed to remove him to Trinity College, Cambridge, preparatory to his entering the church, he took action on his own behalf with a view to adopting the stage as a profession. An application to Betterton was unsuccessful, the great actor not caring, it is supposed, to encourage a youth of family to take a step distasteful to his friends. Booth accordingly proceeded in June 1698 to Dublin and offered his services to Ashbury, the lessee of Smock Alley Theatre. An untrustworthy account of Booth, which has been accepted by Galt in his 'Lives of Actors,' represents him as having run away from Trinity College, Cambridge, joined a travelling company, and been the hero of some comic adventures. Ashbury gave the fugitive an engagement, or at least allowed him to appear. This he did in the character of Oroonoko, with sufficient success to obtain from the manager a much-needed douceur of five guineas. Records concerning the Irish stage are more untrustworthy even than those of the English. To this it must be attributed that Hitchcock's 'Historical View of the Irish Stage' mentions Booth, who, however, may possibly, though for many reasons it is improbable, have been another actor of the name, as playing about 1695—when he could only have been fourteen years of age—Colonel Bruce in 'The Comical Revenge, or Love in a Tub,' Freeman in 'She would if she could,' and Medley in 'The Man of Mode,' all by Etherege. After two seasons in Dublin Booth determined to try his fortune in London. He quitted Ireland accordingly, and, furnished with an introduction from Lord Fitzharding, lord of the bedchamber to Prince George of Denmark, made a second application to Betterton. Bowman the actor was also instrumental in bringing him to the notice of Betterton. This time Booth was successful. Before his first appearance at Lincoln's Inn Fields, which took place in 1700 as Maximus in 'Valentinian,' he is supposed to have played in a country company. So complete and immediate was the triumph of Booth, that Rowe, who in the year 1700 brought out his 'Ambitious Stepmother,' confided to him the part of Artaban. At Lincoln's Inn Fields Booth remained playing secondary characters until 1704, in which year he married Frances Barkham, a daughter of Sir William Barkham, bart., of Norfolk. This lady died about 1710 without issue. A free liver at first, Booth took warning by the contempt and distress in which drunkenness had plunged Powell, forswore all excess in drinking, and had resolution enough to keep his vow. On 17 April 1705 Booth accompanied Betterton to the new theatre erected by Sir John Vanbrugh in the Haymarket; on 15 Jan. 1708 he appeared with the associated companies at Drury Lane, playing Ghost to the Hamlet of Wilks. In the year 1713 the star of Booth rose in the ascendant. Although kept in the background by Wilks, who per-

petually subordinated him to Mills, an actor in every way his inferior, Booth had acquired a reputation as a tragedian. Downes, in his 'Roscius Anglicanus,' first published in 1708, speaks of him quaintly as 'a gentleman of liberal education, of form venust; of mellifluent pronunciation, having proper gesticulations, which are graceful attendants of true elocution; of his time a most complete tragedian.' It is difficult to realise in what characters, beyond the Ghost in 'Hamlet,' in which he was supposed to be unrivalled, his tragic reputation had at that time been made. Hippolitus in the 'Phædra and Hippolitus' of Smith is almost the only part of primary importance which had been trusted to him. Not till some years later (17 March 1712) did his performance of Pyrrhus in 'The Distressed Mother,' Philips's contemptible rendering of Racine's 'Phèdre,' win him the highest honours. A year later (14 April 1713) his impersonation of Cato in Addison's tragedy brought him to the front of his profession. With the performance of Cato, Booth's reputation reached a climax. No subsequent performance did anything to raise it, though such characters as Jaffier, Melantius (in the 'Maid's Tragedy'), Bajazet, Timon of Athens, and Lear now came to him. Something like a reaction, indeed, very easy to understand in the case of a success so rapid, set in, and has since been maintained. No player of reputation equal to Booth has obtained from subsequent times more grudging recognition. Cato was the means of bringing Booth fortune as well as honour. He had always received a large amount of aristocratic patronage, and when acting at Windsor found always, as he stated to Chetwood (*General History of the Stage*, pp. 92–3), a carriage and six horses provided by some nobleman to 'whip' him back to London. To the favour with which Booth was regarded by Lord Bolingbroke it is attributed that Colley Cibber, Doggett, and Wilks, the managers of Drury Lane, received the command of Queen Anne to admit him into the management. Of the revolt which this exercise of royal authority occasioned, Cibber, in his 'Apology,' gives a long description. The only title on which Wilks, Doggett, and Cibber held their license was their professional superiority. Cibber, writing long after the event, admits that Booth had likewise 'a manifest merit.' The years which followed Booth's promotion to the post of manager were undistinguished by many events outside the performance of the principal characters in the drama. An intrigue with Susan Mountfort, the daughter of Mrs. Mountfort, brought upon Booth accusations of mercenariness, from which his biographers have triumphantly acquitted him. In 1719 he married Hester Santlow, a dancer of more beauty than reputation, who was said to have lived under the protection of the Duke of Marlborough, and subsequently of Secretary Craggs. Mrs. Santlow had a considerable fortune, and to this was attributed the act of Booth, who, as Dennis states in his 'Letter on the Character and Conduct of Sir John Edgar,' knew of her irregular life. A perusal of Booth's poems to his mistress shows, however, that he was genuinely enamoured. Contrary to expectation, the marriage proved signally happy. Booth in his will speaks in handsome terms of his wife, to whom he left his whole estate, consisting of her own money, diminished by about one-third; and she, forty-five years after his death, in her ninety-third year, erected a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey. As an actress Mrs. Booth was pleasing rather than great. Davies, in his 'Dramatic Miscellanies,' says of her Ophelia that 'figure, voice, and deportment in this part, raised in the minds of the spectators an amiable picture of an innocent, unhappy maid, but she went no farther' (iii. 126–7). Theophilus Cibber speaks of her with enthusiasm, so far as regards her moral qualities: 'she was a beautiful woman, lovely in her countenance, delicate in her form, a pleasing actress, and a most admirable dancer; generally allowed, in the last-mentioned part of her profession, to have been superior to all who had been seen before her, and perhaps she has not been since excelled. But, to do her justice, she was more than all this; she was an excellent good wife;—which he has frequently, in my hearing, talked of in such a manner as nothing but a sincere, heartfelt gratitude could express; and I was often an eye-witness (our families being intimate) of their conjugal felicity' (*Life of Barton Booth*, p. 33). Booth continued his theatrical duties till 1727, when he was seized with a fever which lasted six-and-forty days. He returned to the stage and appeared on 19 Dec. as Julio in 'The Double Falsehood' of Theobald. He played also in the winter and spring in 'Cato,' 'The Double Falsehood,' and 'Henry VIII.' A relapse ensued, his illness settled into jaundice, and he appeared no more upon the stage. In spite of the abstinence from drink, which itself was only comparative, he seems to have been a *gourmand*. He went to Belgium and afterwards lived at Hampstead in the vain pursuit of health, and died on Tuesday, 10 May 1733. In accordance with his own wishes, he was buried at Cowley near Uxbridge.

Highly favourable verdicts have been passed upon Booth by competent judges. Davies preferred his Brutus to that of Quin, but judged his Lear inferior on the whole to that of Garrick, though worthy of a comparison with it. Booth's Henry VIII, in which he succeeded Betterton, Davies greatly admired, as, he states, did Macklin and Quin. Theophilus Cibber says he had all 'the advantages that art or nature could bestow to make an admirable actor,' speaks in warm praise of his voice and perfect articulation, and dwells with enthusiasm upon his deportment, his dignity, and majesty. He praises especially his Hotspur and Lothario. Aaron Hill, in a letter addressed to Victor, one of Booth's biographers, speaks warmly of Booth's 'gestures,' of his 'peculiar grace,' his 'elegant negligence,' and his 'talent of discovering the passions where they lay hid in some celebrated parts.' Colley Cibber sneers at Booth, but his motives in so doing are transparently interested. Booth is the author of 'The Death of Dido, a Masque,' London, 8vo, 1716, said in the 'Biographia Britannica' to have been played in the same year at Drury Lane. He also wrote some poems and a Latin epitaph on Smith the actor. The poems have a certain conventional sprightliness and fancy, but are in no sense remarkable.

[Genest's History of the Stage; Baker, Reed, and Jones's Biographia Dramatica; Colley Cibber's Apology by Bellchambers, 1822; Davies's Dramatic Miscellanies, 1784; Chetwood's General History of the Stage, 1749; Theophilus Cibber's Life and Character of Barton Booth, in Lives and Characters of the most Eminent Actors and Actresses, 1753; Memoirs of the Life of Barton Booth, published by an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Booth (B. Victor), by consent of his wife, 1733.] J. K.

BOOTH, BENJAMIN (*fl.* 1789), writer on bookkeeping, was an American merchant, and wrote 'A Complete System of Bookkeeping . . . by an Improved Mode of Double Entry, . . . [with] . . . A New Method of stating Factorage Accounts, adapted particularly to the Trade of the British Colonies,' 4to, London, 1789. On the title-page Booth describes himself as a merchant of thirty years' standing, formerly of New York, and now of London. He became clerk in a store in New York about 1759; and introducing his system of bookkeeping when he had risen to be principal clerk, he used it in his own countinghouse in the same city during the many years he traded there as a haberdasher. The war of independence and the peace having cut Booth off 'from pursuing the line of business to which' he 'had long been habituated,' he used his leisure in England to make known his system, which he held superior to those in vogue. Booth had humour and reading. In his sample invoices he has large imaginary dealings with Lemuel Gulliver, Peter Pindar, and Tristram Shandy. M'Culloch gives the title of Booth's book in 'Literature of Political Economy,' p. 139, with the erroneous date 1799.

[Booth's Complete System, pp. 5, 12, 24 (*n.*), 79, 185 et seq.] J. H.

BOOTH, DAVID (1766–1846), author of an 'Analytical Dictionary of the English Language,' was born at Kennetles, Forfarshire, on 9 Feb. 1766. He was almost entirely self-taught, the whole amount paid by his father for his instruction being eighteenpence for one quarter at the parish school. In early life he was engaged in business, and for some years was occupant of a brewery at Woodside, near Newburgh, Fifeshire. Although the undertaking was not unsuccessful, his interest in intellectual matters induced him to retire from it to become schoolmaster at Newburgh. Shortly before 1820 he removed to London, where, besides being engaged in general literature, he for several years superintended for the press the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. In 1818 he published 'Tables of Simple Interest on a new Plan of Arrangement,' and in 1821 'The Tradesman, Merchant, and Accountant's Assistant, being Tables for Business in general on a new Plan of Arrangement.' His practical knowledge of brewing he also turned to account by writing for the Useful Knowledge Society 'The Art of Brewing,' 1829, and 'The Art of Wine-making in all its Branches, to which is added an Appendix concerning Cider and Perry,' 1834. The latter volume contains a description of the brewer's saccharometer, of which he was the inventor. In 1806 he had published an 'Introduction to an Analytical Dictionary of the English Language.' Circumstances did not permit him for some years to proceed further with the work, but in 1831 he brought out 'Principles of English Composition,' the second, third, and fourth chapters of which were reprinted from the 'Introduction to the Analytical Dictionary;' and in 1837 he published 'Principles of English Grammar.' The first volume of the dictionary, the only one published, appeared in 1835. Its special characteristics he stated to be that 'the words are explained in the order of their affinity, independent of alphabetical arrangement; and the signification of each is traced from its etymology, the present meaning being accounted for when it

differs from its former acceptation, the whole exhibiting in one connected narrative the origin, history, and modern usages of the existing vocabulary of the English tongue.' An idea of Booth's method of arrangement may be gathered from the following list of the first twelve words in their order of succession: Microcosm, man, wife, woman, male, female, masculine, feminine, human, baron, virility, virtue. While the work displays much ingenuity, and contains some curious information, it is marred in some respects by imperfect knowledge and hasty generalisation. The other works of Booth include 'Observations on the English Jury Laws in Criminal Cases, with respect to the distinction between unanimous verdicts, and verdicts by a majority,' 1833, strongly condemnatory of the 'unanimous verdict' system; 'A Letter to Rev. T. R. Malthus, being an answer to his criticism of Mr. Godwin's work on population;' and 'Eura and Zephyra, a classical Tale, with poetical Pieces.' He died at Balgonie Mills, Fifeshire, on 5 Dec. 1845. He received a grant of 50*l.* from the Royal Bounty Fund, and, it is said, was also relieved by the Literary Fund Society. Booth is thus characterised in 'Memoirs' of Dr. Robert Blakey: 'One of the most extraordinary personages I have met for some time. He is not, I believe, five feet high, of very dark visage, eyes very red and watery, and presenting altogether an impish and fiendish look. He was, however, very kind.'

[Gent. Mag. new series, xxvii. 322–3; Conolly's Dict. of Eminent Men of Fife, p. 70; Memoirs of Dr. Robert Blakey (1879), pp. 75–7.]

T. F. H.

BOOTH, EDWARD. [See BARLOW.]

**BOOTH**, SIR FELIX (1775–1850), promoter of Arctic exploration, born in 1775, was third and youngest son of Philip Booth, of Mangham's Hill, Hertfordshire, of a county family sprung from the Booths of Dunham Massey, Cheshire. After receiving a liberal education, he became a city merchant, and eventually head of the prosperous firm of Booth & Co., distillers, residing in Great Portland Street, London, and Great Catworth, Huntingdonshire. He was a deputy lieutenant of Middlesex, and in 1828 was elected one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Captain Parry's third attempt to reach the Polar Sea, in 1824 and in 1827, had failed. The government had offered (58 Geo. III, cap. 20) a reward of 20,000*l.* for the discovery of a north-west passage in connection with the board of longitude, which took an active interest in geographical science during its existence up to 1828. Captain John Ross [q. v.] was anxiously endeavouring to promote a new expedition. Felix Booth, an intimate friend, would not join him, because the government reward gave it an appearance of commercial speculation, but in 1828, on the repeal of the act of parliament, under which only 5,000*l.* had been paid (viz. to Parry and his crew in 1819), the matter took another form. Although the Duke of Wellington declined Ross's offer, Booth undertook the venture 'for the credit of his country and to serve Captain Ross, thinking he was slighted in his old expedition.' Booth provided 17,000*l.* for the expenses of the expedition, to which Captain Ross had added 3,000*l.*, and the result of this munificence was an immense stride in the progress of geographical science. The grateful commander gave the name of his patron to several of his discoveries on land and sea—Gulf of Boothia, Isthmus of Boothia, Continent of Boothia Felix, Felix Harbour, Cape Felix, and Sheriff's Harbour; the district with the islands, rivers, lakes, &c., extending to 74° N. latitude along the north-eastern portion of America. The discovery most important to science was that of the magnetic pole at 96° 46′ 45″ W. longitude, and 70° 5′ 17″. Booth's connection with the successful expedition was rewarded with a baronetcy 27 March 1835, with remainder to heirs male of his elder brother.

Sir Felix Booth died very suddenly at Brighton on 25 Jan. 1850. Being unmarried he was succeeded in the baronetcy by his nephew, J. Williamson Booth, of Roydon Hall, on whose death, in 1877, his brother, Charles Booth, of Netherfield, succeeded as third baronet.

[Shillinglaw's Arctic Discovery; Ross's Narrative; Edinburgh Review, July 1835, Oct. 1853; Ann. Reg. 1833; Times, 13 May 1835; Roy. Geog. Soc. v. viii. ix.; Brighton Guardian, 1850; Acts of Parliament.]

J. W.-G.

**BOOTH**, GEORGE (1622–1684), first LORD DELAMER OR DELAMERE, was descended from a younger branch of the Booths of Barton, Lancashire, which since 1433 had been settled at Dunham Massey, Cheshire (Pedigree in ORMEROD'S *Cheshire*, ed. Helsby, i. 534). He was the second son of William Booth by Vere, third daughter and coheiress of Sir Thomas Egerton, son of the lord chancellor of England, and was born in August 1622. His father dying in 1636, he became the ward of his grandfather, Sir George Booth of Dunham Massey, who on the outbreak of the civil war was one of

the chief supporters of the parliamentary party in Cheshire. The younger Booth therefore, as was to be expected, took an active part in the struggle on behalf of the parliament. On his grandfather's death in 1652 he succeeded to the baronetcy. In March 1654–5 he was appointed a military commissioner for Cheshire, and treasurer-at-war (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1654, p. 78). He became representative of Cheshire in the Long parliament in May 1645 (list of the Long parliament in CARLYLE'S *Cromwell*), and was also returned to Cromwell's parliaments in 1654 and 1656. In 1659 he was chosen one of the committee of fourteen who were appointed by the excluded members to 'go up and try whether they could find admittance to their places' in the revised Rump parliament after the resignation of Richard Cromwell, but who 'found such a restraint put upon them that they scarce could get into the lobby' (EACHARD, *Hist. England*, 3rd ed. 740). As was therefore to be expected, he became one of the leaders of the party of Cromwellian malcontents, called 'the New Royalists,' who, with the cavaliers, concocted the 'general plot' for the restoration of Charles II. Arrangements were completed for a general rising on 5 Aug. in the various districts of the kingdom, and Booth, who, says Clarendon, 'was a person of the best fortune and interest in Cheshire, and for the memory of his grandfather of absolute power with the presbyterians' (*History* (1849), ii. 127), was constituted commander of the king's forces in Cheshire, Lancashire, and North Wales. Only in the district included in Booth's commission was the plot successful. For a considerable time Thurloe had, through treachery, been fully conversant with its various ramifications, and many suspected persons were put under arrest. Two several messengers were sent to warn Booth that the enterprise had miscarried, but both were suspected and stopped. In some other cases, where the leaders of the plot were neither warned by friends nor interfered with by the authorities, the lukewarmness of the support they obtained or the tempestuous character of the night rendered the intended rendezvous a failure. Totally ignorant of how matters had gone in other parts of the kingdom, Booth, along with the Earl of Derby, Colonel Egerton, and others, at the head of four thousand men, seized on the city of Chester, where they were shortly afterwards joined by Sir Thomas Middleton from Wales. The whole district was at once completely in their grasp. From Chester they issued a proclamation in which the name of the king was not mentioned, but which asserted that 'they had taken arms in vindication of the freedom of parliament, of the known laws, liberty and property, and of the good people of this kingdom, groaning under uncomfortable taxes.' Leaving a sufficient force to hold the town of Chester against the parliamentary general who still resolutely defended himself in the castle, Sir Thomas Middleton proceeded south into Wales, and Booth marched towards York, which it was supposed would inevitably fall into his hands. On the way thither he, however, learned that in other parts of England the whole enterprise had miscarried, and that Lambert, the general of the Rump, was on the march towards Cheshire. He therefore retraced his steps, and took up a position in a meadow near Nantwich bridge, on which he placed a guard. The two armies spent the night on the banks of the river, and in the morning Lambert, attacking with great impetuosity, drove the guard from the bridge and dispersed the royalists. After making his escape from the field of battle, Booth disguised himself in female attire, with the view of proceeding to London and thence to the continent; but his disguise having been penetrated by an innkeeper at Newport Pagnell, he was apprehended and conveyed to the Tower. The conjectures hazarded by different writers as to the manner in which the suspicions of the innkeeper were aroused are discounted by a very detailed and graphic account of the affair published at the time and entitled 'True Narrative of the manner of the Taking of Sir George Booth on Tuesday night last at Newport Pannel, being disguised in Woman's Apparel.' From this pamphlet, of which there is a copy in the British Museum, it appears that the suspicions of the innkeeper received their final confirmation from the fact that the three companions of the 'lady' purchased a razor from the barber whom they had called in to operate on themselves. The inn was surrounded while the process of shaving was going on, and Booth on being apprehended divulged who he was. The headlong flight of the forces of Booth and the ludicrous circumstances attending his capture furnished a tempting theme for contemporary ridicule. A sarcastic pamphleteer heads his broadsheet thus: 'Whether Sir George Booth's valour in the late engagement near Warrington, or his petticoats at Newport Pagnel will make him seem most like a woman in the eyes of the next generation?' and the incident is also the subject of some rather scurrilous verses entitled 'The Last Observations of Sir George

Booth,' appended to an account of 'The Dreadful and most Prodigious Tempest at Markfield in Leicestershire.'

Although the plot in behalf of Charles was thus externally a failure, it had undoubtedly no small effect in hastening the Restoration. Booth, after undergoing examination by Haslerig and Vane, was retained to be dealt with by the council of state, but afterwards was set at liberty on bail. He took his seat in the Convention parliament, and was the first of the twelve members, elected 7 May 1660, to carry to King Charles the reply of the commons to his majesty's declaration. On 13 July following the House of Commons ordered that the sum of 10,000*l.* should be conferred on him as a reward for his great services, the original sum proposed being 20,000*l.*, which was reduced by one half at his own request. On the occasion of the coronation he was, with five others, raised to the dignity of baron, his designation being Lord Delamere. Liberty was also given him to nominate six gentlemen to receive the honour of knighthood. In the same year he was appointed *custos rotulorum* of the county of Cheshire, an office which he retained till 1673, when he was succeeded in it by his son Henry. Retaining throughout life his early love of civil liberty, he latterly found himself in entire opposition to the general policy of Charles. He died at Dunham Massey 8 Aug. 1684, and was buried at Bowdon, in the vault of the family. On a brass let into the flag which covers the Dunham vault there is a eulogistic inscription to George Booth, written by one of his servants. By his first wife, Catherine Clinton, daughter and coheiress of Theophilus, earl of Lincoln, he had one daughter; and by his second wife, Elizabeth Grey, eldest daughter of Henry, earl of Stamford, he had seven sons and five daughters. Under his direction three manuscript volumes were compiled, chiefly containing genealogical documents relating to his own and the neighbouring families (Ormerod's *Cheshire*, ed. Helsby, i. xxxviii). The original volumes are still at Dunham, and important extracts from them made by Randle Holme are preserved in the British Museum (*MS. Harleian*, 2131).

[A Bloudy Fight between the Parliament's Forces and Sir George Booth's, 1659; A Declaration of Sir George Booth at the last Rendezvous, on Tuesday last near the city of Chester, 1659; Sir George Booth's Letter of 2 Aug. 1659, showing the reasons of his present engagement; A Plea for Sir George Booth and the Cheshire Gentlemen, by W. P. (W. Prynne), 1659; An Express from the Knights and Gentlemen engaged with Sir George Booth, 1659; One and Twentie Chester Queries, 1659; A Dialogue between Sir George Booth and Sir John Presbyter at their meeting at Chester, upon the Rendezvous of the Army, 1659; A True Narrative of the manner of the Taking of Sir George Booth on Tuesday last at Newport Pannel, being disguised in Woman's Apparel, likewise the Parliament's resolve touching the said Sir George, also his Examination in the Tower, 1659; Collins's Peerage (ed. 1735), vol. ii. part ii. pp. 477–483; Biog. Brit. (Kippis), ii. 408–9; Cal. State Papers (Dom.); Clarendon's History of the Rebellion; Ludlow's Memoirs; Whitelocke's Memorials; Ormerod's Cheshire.]

T. F. H.

**BOOTH**, GEORGE (1675–1758), second Earl of Warrington, was the second son of Henry, earl of Warrington [q. v.], by Mary, daughter of Sir James Langham, of Cottesbrooke, and was born at Merehall, Cheshire, on 2 May 1675. On the death of his father, in 1694, he succeeded to the title, and also received the appointment of lord-lieutenant of Chester, another nobleman being nominated to discharge the duties during his minority. In 1702 he married Mary, daughter of Sir John Oldbury, a merchant in London. During the lady's lifetime he published anonymously, in 1739, 'Considerations upon the Institution of Marriage, with some thoughts concerning the force and obligation of the marriage contract, wherein is considered how far divorces may or may not be allowed. By a Gentleman. Humbly submitted to the judgment of the impartial.' It is an argument in favour of divorce on the ground of incompatibility of temper. From other sources we learn that he had been convinced of the advisability of admitting this as a sufficient reason by his own unhappy experiences. Luttrell (*Relation of State Affairs*, v. 162) states that the lady had a fortune of 40,000*l.*, and Philip Bliss, in a manuscript note in a copy of Walpole's 'Royal and Noble Authors,' now in the British Museum, adds: 'Some few years after my lady had consign'd up her whole fortune to pay my lord's debts, they quarrelled, and lived in the same house as absolute strangers to each other at bed and board.' Of the earl and his lady there is an amusing and not too flattering description in a letter by Mrs. Bradshaw, printed in 'Letters to and from Henrietta, countess of Suffolk' (1824), i. 97: 'The Earl and Countess of Warrington,' she writes, 'met us, which to me quite spoiled the feast; she is a limber dirty fool, and he the stiffest of all stiff things.' Besides his pamphlet on divorce the earl was the author of a 'Letter to the writer of the "Present State of the Republic of Letters," vindicating his father from the re-

flections against him in Burnet's 'History of his own Time.' He died on 2 Aug. 1758, and was buried in the vault at Bowdon. His wife died in 1740. Their only child, Mary, married, in 1736, Henry Grey, fourth earl of Stamford, who inherited the estates in Cheshire and Lancashire, and in whose son the title of Earl of Warrington was revived in 1796.

[Biog. Brit. (Kippis), ii. 413; Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors (Park), iv. 237–41; Luttrell's Relation of State Affairs.] T. F. H.

BOOTH, GEORGE (1791–1859), Latin verse writer, was born 12 Nov. 1791 at Masborough House, Rotherham, and was the youngest son of William Booth of Masborough, and of Brush House, Ecclesfield, a descendant of an old and considerable family at Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire. After being at Eton he went to Cambridge as pensioner of Trinity College in May 1809. He left Cambridge in consequence of delicate health and removed to Oxford, where he matriculated as commoner of Lincoln College in May 1811. He took his B.A. degree in 1813, that of M.A. in 1816, and in 1823 was created bachelor of divinity. He was ordained deacon as curate of Nether Hoyland, Wath-upon-Dearn, in the diocese of York, in December 1815, and priest in the following month. In 1816 he was elected to a fellowship of Magdalen College, Oxford, which he retained until 1834. Of this college he was made vice-president in 1830, and dean of divinity in 1832. In 1833 he was instituted to the vicarage of Findon, Sussex, which he held until his death, a period of twenty-six years. He died at Findon 21 June 1859, aged 67.

He was author of 'Nugæ Canoræ,' Oxon. 1826, 4to, and 'Sicut Lilium, ad Choristes Coll. S. M. Magd. Oxon. Carmen hortativum,' 1854.

[Information supplied by Rev. J. R. Bloxam, D.D., from his MS. Register of Magdalen Coll.] C. W. S.

BOOTH, HENRY (1652–1694), second Baron Delamere and first Earl of Warrington, lord of the treasury under William III, was the second son of George, Lord Delamere [q. v.] by his second wife, Elizabeth Grey, eldest daughter of Henry, earl of Stamford, and was born on 13 Jan. 1651-2. In 1673 he succeeded his father as *custos rotulorum* of the county of Chester. Like his father, he was warmly attached to the principles of civil liberty, and, as knight of the shire for Cheshire, strenuously opposed the vacillating and intermittent attempts of Charles II to strengthen the royal prerogative. He strongly denounced the fatal expedient of substituting government by favourites for the support of an honest and loyal parliament, asserting that for monarchs to dispense with parliaments was 'to lay aside the staff that supports them to lean upon a broken reed.' He proposed the introduction of a bill disqualifying those members of the 'pension parliament' who had received bribes from the court for serving in parliament in future or for holding under the government any office civil or military, and compelling those who had received money for secret service to the crown to refund it. As was to be expected from the decided character of his religious beliefs and his extreme protestant sentiments, he was also especially active in promoting the Exclusion Bill. While thus zealously defending what he regarded as the constitutional and religious liberties of England, he denounced with great boldness the corruption and tyranny which had crept into the administration of justice. He protested against the prerogative assumed by the privy council of imprisoning suspected persons without trial, and proposed that inquiry should be made into the corruption of the judges, who he asserted had 'perverted the law to the highest degree, turning the law upside down that arbitrary power may come in upon their shoulders.'

This uncompromising course of conduct aroused so much displeasure at court that he was removed from the commission of the peace, and from the office of *custos rotulorum* of Cheshire. In 1683 he was committed to the Tower on suspicion of being concerned in the Rye House plot, but on 28 Nov. he was admitted to bail (*Proceedings upon the Bayling of the Earl of Macclesfield*, &c., 1683). On the death of his father in 1684, he succeeded him as Lord Delamere. Shortly after the accession of James II (1685) he was again committed to the Tower, and although for a short time admitted to bail, he was, on 26 July 1685, committed a third time. On the assembling of parliament in November he stated his case in a petition to the House of Lords, who, having sent a deputation to wait upon the king to know why Lord Delamere was absent from his place, were answered that directions had already been given for his trial for high treason. The special charge against him was that at the time of Monmouth's rebellion he had gone secretly to Cheshire with the view of inciting a rising in the north of England. That Delamere fully sympathised with the designs of Monmouth is placed beyond doubt by the argu-

ments he used in supporting, after the Revolution, a motion for the removal of the sentence of attainder; but his journey to Cheshire he satisfactorily explained by a wish to visit a favourite child who was dangerously ill, and the desire, at that time of suspicion and jealousy, to keep out of the way. As, moreover, Thomas Saxon, the only witness who would positively swear to the correspondence of Delamere and Monmouth, so hopelessly contradicted himself that he was afterwards convicted of perjury, there was absolutely no case against him, and the committee of the lords, contrary to the advice of Jeffreys, who acted as lord high steward, gave a unanimous verdict of acquittal. The verdict was, according to Burnet (*Own Time*, i. 668), received with 'great joy by the whole town, which was now turned to be as much against the court as it had been of late years for it.' The joy did not arise from any special interest in Delamere personally, but from intense satisfaction that the reign of terror had shown such palpable signs of waning influence. The acquittal of Delamere marks in fact the beginning of successful resistance to the arbitrary authority of the court, and the rise of that new tide of political sentiment which was to prove fatal to the Stuart dynasty.

After the verdict Lord Delamere returned to Dunham Massey, taking little or no part in political affairs until the landing of the Prince of Orange, when he called together his tenants, and informing them that they had to choose whether 'they would be slaves and papists or protestants and freemen,' exhorted every one who had a good horse either to take the field or provide a substitute. Appearing at Manchester with fifty men armed and mounted, he speedily gathered a formidable force with which he marched south to join the prince. The statement of Sir John Dalrymple (*Memoirs*, 2nd ed. vol. ii. Appendix, 339) that 'Lord Delamere was not sufficiently expeditious in joining the Prince of Orange,' is therefore as much at variance with fact as are the premises of which it is a corollary that 'this was never forgiven by King William.' In December 1688 Delamere was deputed, along with the Marquis of Halifax and the Earl of Shrewsbury, to intimate to King James the desirability of his removing from the palace at Whitehall to some place outside the metropolis. The ungrateful task he discharged with such delicate consideration for the feelings of the king, that James afterwards stated that he had 'treated him with much more regard than the other two lords to whom he had been kind, and from whom he might better have expected it.' On 31 Jan. 1688-9, Lord Delamere supported in strong terms the motion in the House of Lords for declaring the throne vacant, asserting that 'if King James came again, he was resolved to fight against him, and would die single, with his sword in his hand, rather than pay him any obedience' (Clarendon, *Diary*, ii. 257). The decided character of his political sentiments, coupled with the special service he had rendered the cause of the Prince of Orange in the north of England, marked him out for important promotion under the new dynasty. On 13 Feb. 1688-9 he was chosen a privy councillor, and on 9 April following he received the second place at the board of the treasury with the office of chancellor of the exchequer, Mordaunt, who was created Earl of Monmouth, receiving the first place. On the 12th of the same month he was made lord-lieutenant of the city and county of Chester, and on 19 July was reappointed to his old office of *custos rotulorum* of the county. These appointments are a sufficient indication that King William had not been mortally offended by anything in his conduct at the Revolution. His retirement from the treasury board on 17 April 1690 can moreover be explained with unmistakable clearness on other grounds. The board as originally constituted comprehended elements utterly antagonistic. In their political convictions the Earl of Monmouth and Delamere were in a certain sense at one, but even here it has to be remembered that the opinions of Monmouth were modified by his fickle and pleasure-loving temperament, while the puritanic traditions of Delamere and the precise and logical character of his mind unfitted him for recognising the importance of compromise in practical politics. Apart from politics the two statesmen had nothing in common, and, according to Burnet, 'though most violent whigs they became great enemies' (*Own Time*, ii. 5). While their influence was weakened by their mutual antipathy, the real power passed into the hands of Godolphin, who, though his sympathies were in reality Jacobite, and though he occupied only the third place at the board, secured almost from the beginning, by his pre-eminent administrative talents and his skill in intrigue, the chief confidence of the king. While his colleagues, according to Burnet, were infusing jealousies of the king into the nation, he took care to interpret their conduct so as to infuse jealousies of them into the king. The task of Godolphin, so far as Delamere was concerned, was not a difficult one, for Delamere made no secret of his strong desire for more stringent restrictions of the royal prerogative,

and his attitude towards the Bill of Rights, and the bill for the recognition of William and Mary, was such as to make a breach between him and the court inevitable. But though compelled to retire from the treasury, the greatness of his past services was not forgotten. He was created Earl of Warrington, and in view of the expenses incurred by him at the Revolution he received a pension of 2,000*l.* and 'a grant of all lands discovered in five or six counties belonging to the Jesuits' (Luttrell, *Relation of State Affairs*, ii. 22). In October 1691 he was chosen mayor of Chester. In his place in the House of Lords he continued to manifest his anxiety for the principles which he believed to have been at stake at the Revolution, and in January 1692-3 he signed a petition against the rejection of the Place Bill. He died in London on 3 Jan. 1693-4, and was interred in the family vault in Bowdon church, where, in the south side of the Dunham chancel, there is a monument to his memory. By his marriage to Mary, sole daughter and heiress of Sir James Langham of Cottesbrooke, he had four sons and two daughters.

In a contemporary poem, entitled 'The King of Hearts,' Warrington is styled a 'restless malcontent even when preferred,' and there are undoubted evidences throughout his career of narrowness of temper, and an inability to recognise in any circumstances the value of expediency. Burnet mentions, with seeming acceptance, a rumour that while in office 'he sold everything that was in his power' (*Own Time*, ii. 5); but his son George, second earl of Warrington [q. v.], in the 'Letter' in defence of his father, calls this a *scandalum magnatum*, and asserts that it will not bear the least examination. No one was more outspoken than Warrington in his denunciations of corruption. The minor charge of greed brought against him by Lord Macaulay had its origin in an insufficient knowledge of the facts. Macaulay, after mentioning that on resigning office Warrington received a pension of 2,000*l.* a year, adds that notwithstanding this 'to the end of his life he continued to complain bitterly of the ingratitude with which he and his party had been treated.' In support of this rather sweeping assertion he appends a note to the effect that 'it appears from the Treasury Letter Book of 1690 that Delamere continued to dun the government for money after his retirement' (chap. xv.) This undoubtedly Delamere did, but only for money that was his due, not for additional favours; for it would appear from the list of King William's debts, drawn up at the request of Queen Anne, that Warrington never received more of his pension than the first half-yearly instalment. Whatever faults of temper may be chargeable against him, there is therefore no tangible evidence to support the accusation of sordid selfishness, and indeed he seems to have possessed a sincere and noble patriotism very rare among the leading statesmen of those troubled times. His religious views were strongly tinged with puritanism, and so far as regards the observance of the decencies of private life and attention to the outward duties of religion, he left, in the words of Dunton (*Life and Errors*, ed. 1818, i. 344), 'a correct and almost perfect example.'

The 'Works of Henry, late Lord Delamere,' consisting of several of his principal speeches in parliament, political pamphlets, advice to his children, prayers used by him in his family, &c., appeared in 1694, and in the same year a volume of his speeches delivered on various occasions at Chester. Some of his speeches were published separately. He is also the author of 'The late Lord Russell's Case,' 1689, and the reputed author of a 'Dialogue between a Lord-Lieutenant and one of his Deputies,' published anonymously in 1690.

[Trial of Henry Booth, Earl of Warrington (1686); Collins's Peerage (ed. 1735), vol. ii. pt. ii. pp. 483–7; Biog. Brit. (Kippis), ii. 408–13; Burnet's Hist. of his own Time; Luttrell's Relation of State Affairs; Lord Clarendon's Diary; Granger's Biog. Hist. 2nd ed. iv. 274–5; Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors (Park), iii. 318–24; Ormerod's Cheshire; Macaulay's History of England.] T. F. H.

**BOOTH**, HENRY (1788–1869), railway projector, was the son of Thomas Booth, a Liverpool corn merchant, and was born in Rodney Street, Liverpool, on 4 April 1788. He was privately educated at Gateacre, near Liverpool, and then for some time was engaged in his father's office. He afterwards carried on business on his own account as a corn merchant, but with no great success, till in 1822 he found his proper sphere when the scheme to make a railway between Liverpool and Manchester was brought before the public. Of this scheme he was one of the chief promoters, and acted as honorary secretary to the committee; he also wrote the prospectus of the new line, and a great number of reports, &c., connected with it. In 1825 the bill came before parliament. It was thrown out after a costly struggle. Next year it was carried, and Booth was appointed secretary and treasurer of the company. He was also managing director, and took an active part in the construction of the line, which was begun in June 1826 and finished in 1830. It was mainly due to him that steam

locomotive engines were fixed upon as the working power of the railway, and that his friend George Stephenson was successful in the famous competition which the directors held at Rainshill in October 1829. 'It was,' says Robert Stephenson, 'in conjunction with Mr. Booth that my father constructed the "Rocket" engine which obtained the prize at the celebrated competition which took place a little prior to the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway' (SMILES, *Lives of the Engineers*, 1862, vol. iii. appendix, p. 495). To Booth is due the suggestion of a multitubular boiler, which gave a very large and effective heating surface (see his letter quoted, with remarks, in SMILES's *Life of George and Robert Stephenson*, 1868, p. 320 et seq.) Booth had indeed a remarkable mechanical genius; also to him are due the coupling screws, spring buffers, and lubricating material for carriage axles, all of which are still in use on our railways.

When, in 1846, the London and North-Western Railway Company was formed from a union of various companies, Booth was appointed secretary for the northern section, and in October 1848 he was chosen a director. He retired from office on 18 May 1859, after being presented (9 April 1859) with 5,000 guineas by the company as a token of gratitude for valuable and faithful service. He spent the remainder of his life in his native town, where for some years he acted as a borough magistrate. He died at his residence, Eastbourne, Princes Park, Liverpool, on 28 March 1869. His wife, the eldest daughter of Abraham Crompton, of Chorley Hall, whom he had married on 27 Aug. 1812, three daughters, and one son, survived him.

In religion Booth was a unitarian, and in politics a moderate liberal. His friend Professor W. B. Hodgson, of Edinburgh, describes him as a 'grave, reserved, reticent, somewhat even stern man,' 'above all things just and truthful,' and 'of rare consistency, thoroughness, and trustworthiness.' He was an indefatigable worker, 'never idle and never hurried,' and was the 'main agent' in the organising of the vast railway system that during his active lifetime spread over the United Kingdom.

Booth wrote: 1. 'Rationale of the Currency Question' (1847), in which he defended the principle of Peel's Banking Act of 1844, considering it defective, 'not on account of what it has done, but on account of what it has left undone,' and so was led to suggest additional precautions to avoid or mitigate commercial panics. 2. 'Case of the Railways considered' (1852). 3. 'A Letter to Lord Campbell on the 9th and 10th Vict. cap. 93' (1854), in which he vigorously protested against Lord Campbell's act of 1846 rendering railway companies pecuniarily liable for loss of life caused in accidents on their lines. He declared 'that the great sufferers by the establishment of railways are the railway companies. To the public they have been very nearly universal gain,' and yet they were made subject to the losses occasioned by the operation of this act, which was made still worse by the manner in which juries interpreted it. He specially objected to the principle that those who paid the same fare should have a varying value, according to their position, put upon their lives. 'Bishops,' he remarks, with some humour, '"appointed prior to 1st January 1848," are absolutely dangerous, and must rank in the same category with "lucifer matches," and as for my lords of Canterbury and York, or "C. J. London," they must be regarded altogether as "prohibited articles."' 4. 'Moral Capability' (1814). 5. 'An Account of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway' (Liverpool, 1830). 6. 'Free Trade as it affects the People,' and 'A Reformed Parliament' (Liverpool and London, 1833). 7. 'Letter to His Majesty's Commissioners on Railways in Ireland' (1836, unpublished, but described in Memoir. It urged the advisability of following one great plan in constructing the national railroads). 8. 'Observations on the Force of the Wind and the Resistance of the Air' (Liverpool, 1839). 9. 'Uniformity of Time considered especially in reference to Railways and the Electric Telegraph' (1847). 10. 'Master and Man, a dialogue, in which are discussed some of the important questions affecting the Social Condition of the Industrious Classes' (1853). 11. 'A Letter on the Approaches to St. George's Hall' (Liverpool, 1857). 12. 'Taxation, direct and indirect, in reply to the Report of the Financial Reform Association' (1860), an argument against a system of entirely direct taxation. 13. 'The Struggle for Existence, a Lecture' (London and Liverpool, 1861). 14. 'Considerations on the Licensing Question' (Liverpool, 1862). 15. 'The Question of Comparative Punishments considered in reference to Offences against the Person as compared with Offences against the Pocket, with some observations on Prison Discipline' (Liverpool, 1863). 16. A pamphlet on Atlantic Steam Navigation.

Booth was also the author of fugitive contributions to newspapers. It may be stated that those of his works dealing with special economic subjects are written in accordance with the doctrine of the orthodox *laissez-faire* school.

[Memoir of the late Henry Booth by Robert Smiles, with letter from Professor Hodgson (1869); Supplement to Liverpool Daily Post (30 March 1869).] F. W-T.

**BOOTH**, JAMES (*d.* 1778), conveyancer, was born at St. Germain-en-Laye, where his father, who was a Roman catholic and a Jacobite, resided. Roman catholics being disabled by the statute 7 and 8 William III cap. 24 from practising at the bar, Booth, who adhered to the faith in which he had been educated, took out a license to practise as a conveyancer, and early acquired a considerable amount of business, owing partly to his own skill and ingenuity, and partly to the advantage which, in consequence of the various penal laws then in force, the Roman catholics of that day supposed that they derived from consulting a member of their own sect. On the death of Nathaniel Pigott, the most eminent conveyancer of his day, and also a Roman catholic, Booth succeeded to his position. His conveyances enjoyed the highest possible repute with the profession, and being often copied and used as precedents by inferior practitioners, they set the fashion in conveyancing during a great part of the last century. In one respect, however, they contrasted very unfavourably with those of his predecessor Pigott. Whereas Pigott's deeds had been models of conciseness, Booth's were remarkably prolix. He wrote no treatise on the subject, nor did he publish a collection of precedents. His knowledge of the statute of uses, however, was unique in his time. He is said to have been consulted by the Duke of Cumberland whether he could recover a legacy left him by his father, George II, the new king having torn up the will, and to have advised that 'a king of England has by the common law no power to bequeath personal property;' he is also said to have drafted George III's will. He was for some years an intimate friend of Lord Mansfield. His disposition was genial and his habits convivial. In politics he was a tory. Rather late in life he married the daughter of the titular archbishop Sharp, from whom he was subsequently separated. In his later years he suffered considerably from cataract. He died on 14 Jan. 1778.

[Butler's Hist. Mem. Eng. Ir. and Scot. Cath. (3rd ed.), iv. 360; Reminisc. (4th ed.) ii. 274; Gent. Mag. lv. pt. i. 243, 340; Law and Lawyers, ii. 84.] J. M. R.

**BOOTH**, JAMES, LL.D. (1806 1878), mathematician and educationist, was the son of John Booth, and was born at Lava, co. Leitrim, 25 Aug. 1806. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1825, was elected scholar in 1829, graduated B.A. in 1832, M.A. in 1840, and LL.D. in 1842. In 1834 he was awarded Bishop Berkeley's gold medal for Greek. He did not succeed in obtaining a fellowship of his college, though he had a high place in the contest on several occasions. He left Ireland in 1840, and became principal of Bristol College, where he had Mr. F. W. Newman and Dr. W. B. Carpenter as colleagues. This post he retained until 1843, when he was appointed vice-principal of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution. In 1848 he gave up this office, and migrated to London. He had been ordained at Bristol in 1842, and acted there as curate till he removed to Bristol. In 1854 he was appointed minister of St. Anne's, Wandsworth, and in 1859 was presented to the vicarage of Stone, near Aylesbury, by the Royal Astronomical Society, to which society the advowson had been given in 1844 by Dr. Lee. He was also chaplain to the Marquis of Lansdowne, and justice of the peace for Buckinghamshire. He was elected F.R.S. in 1846, and F.R.A.S. in 1859. He was president of the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society from 1846 to 1849, and delivered an introductory address in 1846. He contributed many mathematical papers to various societies. The titles of twenty-nine of these contributions are given in the 'Royal Society Catalogue of Scientific Papers.' They were republished, with additions, in two volumes, entitled 'A Treatise on Some New Geometrical Methods.' The first volume, relating chiefly to tangential co-ordinates and reciprocal polars, was issued in 1873; the second, containing papers on elliptic integrals and one on conic sections, came out in 1877. His earliest separate publication seems to have been a tract 'On the Application of a New Analytic Method to the Theory of Curves and Curved Surfaces,' published at Dublin in 1840. Dr. Booth was the inventor of the tangential co-ordinates known as the Boothian co-ordinates, which, however, were previously introduced by Plücker in 1830 in a paper in 'Crelle's Journal,' though the fact was unknown to Booth when he published his own discovery. His educational writings undoubtedly exercised considerable influence in the promotion of popular education. In 1846 he published a paper on 'Education and Educational Institutions considered with reference to the Industrial Professions and the Present Aspect of Society' (Liverpool, 8vo, pp. 108), and in the following year another paper entitled 'Examination the Province of the State, or the Outlines of a Practical System for the Extension of National Education' (8vo, pp. 74). In 1852 he became a member of the Society of Arts, and at his suggestion

the weekly 'Journal' of the society was begun. He was treasurer and chairman of the council of the society from 1855 to 1857. Some of the addresses which he delivered about that period were published by the society. Their titles are: 'How to Learn and What to Learn; two lectures advocating the system of examinations established by the Society of Arts' (1856); and 'Systematic Instruction and Periodical Examination' (1857). He was the main instrument in the establishment and organisation of the Society of Arts examinations, a system which was afterwards modified and developed by Mr. Harry Chester. He was also instrumental in preparing the reports on 'Middle Class Education,' issued in 1857 by the society, and in that year he annotated and edited for the same body the volume of 'Speeches and Addresses of His Royal Highness the Prince Albert.' He published also the following, and probably other addresses: 'On the Female Education of the Industrial Classes' (1855); 'On the Self-Improvement of the Working Classes' (1858). Booth was an eloquent preacher, and published: 'The Bible and its Interpreters, three sermons' (1861); 'A Sermon on the Death of Admiral W. H. Smyth, D.C.L., F.R.S.' (1865); 'The Lord's Supper, a Feast after Sacrifice' (1870). He died at the vicarage at Stone, Buckinghamshire, 15 April 1878, aged 71 years. His wife, daughter of Mr. Daniel Watney of Wandsworth, died in 1874.

[J. W. L. Glaisher in Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Soc. xxxix. 219–25; Journal of the Society of Arts, xxvi. 483; the Guardian (copied from the Times), 1878, p. 576; Clergy List, 1842, p. 78.] C. W. S.

**BOOTH**, JAMES (1796–1880), secretary to the board of trade, fourth son of Thomas Booth of Toxteth Lodge, near Liverpool, was born about the year 1796, and after passing some time at St. John's College, Cambridge, was admitted to the Society of Lincoln's Inn on 7 Nov. 1818, when he was stated to be twenty-one years of age. He was called to the bar there on 10 Feb. 1824, and practised with some success in the chancery courts. He was a member of the royal commission for inquiring into the municipal corporations of England and Wales in 1833. In 1838 he was applied to by the speaker to prepare for the use of the House of Commons what were called breviates of the private bills. Booth's engagement was at first temporary, but at the end of the session of 1839 he was appointed counsel to the speaker, and examiner of recognisances. During the recess he undertook the preparation of skeleton bills in an improved form for all the more important classes of bills. These became familiarly known as the 'model bills,' and reference was constantly made to them by the select committees when bills falling within any of the classes came before them. In the preparation of these bills Booth had the co-operation of Mr. Robert John Palk, counsel to the chairman of the committees of the House of Lords. Booth's great work, however, was the preparation of the Clauses Consolidation Acts. Booth accepted the office of secretary to the board of trade on 10 Oct. 1850, which he held until 1865. Subsequently to the passing of the Clauses Consolidation Acts he gave great assistance to Sir John Romilly in the preparation of various legislative measures for the government, the principal of these being the act to regulate the proceedings of the high court of chancery in Ireland, passed in 1850. For his services he received an extra pension. After his retirement he acted on the commission for inquiring into trades unions and other associations, 12 Feb. 1867, and prepared the draft report which appeared in the eleventh and last report of the commissioners 9 March 1869. His literary productions were chiefly confined to the various law magazines. In 1871 a work was published under the title of 'The Problem of the World and the Church reconsidered, in three letters to a friend by A Septuagenarian.' Of this book Booth edited and brought out a second and revised edition in 1873, and six years later edited a third edition, with an introduction written by himself. He was created a C.B. on 6 July 1866. He died at 2 Princes Gardens, Kensington, on 11 May 1880, in his eighty-fourth year. He married in 1827 Miss Jane Noble, but was left a widower in 1872.

[Times, 15 May 1880, p. 8; Law Times, lxix. 71 (1880).] G. C. B.

**BOOTH**, JOHN (1584–1659), of Twemlowe, genealogist of Cheshire, was descended from an old family in that county, his father being John Booth of Twemlowe, and his mother, Isabella, daughter of Richard Lowndes of Smallwood. He was born in July 1584. Succeeding to the property on the death of his father, he occupied his leisure in genealogical researches into Cheshire pedigrees, those in the later generations being compiled from the visitations of 1568, 1580, and 1613, and the earlier ones from charters and similar documents. As a genealogist he was supposed to be inferior only to Sir Peter Leycester, who frequently acknowledges indebtedness to his labours. The original copy of his pedigrees is still preserved at Twemlowe Hall, and besides several copies in the pos-

session of private persons, there is one in the Heralds' College. He died unmarried, and was buried at Goosetrey, 25 Nov. 1659.

[Ormerod's Cheshire (ed. Helsby), i. lxxxix, iii. 137.] T. F. H.

**BOOTH**, JUNIUS BRUTUS (1796–1852), actor, was born on 1 May 1796 in the parish of St. Pancras, London. Through his grandmother, Elizabeth Wilkes, he claimed to be related to the famous John Wilkes, after whom one of his sons was named, and to whose influence was possibly owing his own baptismal name and that of his brother, Algernon Sidney Booth. Richard Booth, his father, the son of a silversmith, left England while a youth for the purpose of fighting against his country in the war of American independence, was captured, escaped apparently all punishment, and settled peacefully in Queen Street, Bloomsbury, as a lawyer. After learning printing, studying law in his father's office, accepting a commission as midshipman on board the Boxer (Captain Blyth or Bligh), and fortunately for himself not joining the ship, which soon after went down with all hands except one, Booth made in 1813 his first appearance as an amateur in a wretched little theatre in Pancras Street, Tottenham Court Road, in which he played Frank Rochdale in 'John Bull.' His first essay as a regular actor was made on 13 Dec. of the same year, under the management of Mr. Penley, as Campillo, a servant, in the 'Honeymoon,' at a theatre in Peckham. He was then transferred to the theatre in Deptford, and, after an incapacitating attack of illness, he joined (1814) his manager at Ostend, and played with him there and at various towns in Belgium and Holland. After undergoing many hardships, and, according to one biographical sketch, forming in Brussels a matrimonial or quasi-matrimonial connection, he returned to England and obtained an engagement for the winter season of 1815 at Covent Garden. During the summer he played at Worthing. On 18 Oct. he made, as Sylvius in 'As you like it,' his first regular appearance in London, the occasion being the début as Rosalind of Mrs. Alsop, a daughter of Mrs. Jordan. He was kept steadily in the background, and at the close of the season he retired to Worthing, at the theatre of which town he became acting manager. Here and at Brighton he played Sir Giles Overreach and other leading characters with sufficient ability to lead the management of Covent Garden to engage him as a rival to Kean. On Wednesday, 12 Feb. 1817, he appeared as Richard III, and, in spite of some opposition attributed to the partisans of Kean, obtained a success. After repeating the performance the following evening, he broke with Mr. Harris, the manager, on a question of payment. Kean, who heard the news of this dispute, visited Booth and brought him to Drury Lane, where liberal terms were offered and accepted. On Thursday, 20 Feb. 1817, accordingly, Booth appeared at Drury Lane as Iago to the Othello of Kean. The performance was not repeated. Finding that the management did not intend to allow him equal chances with Kean, and suspecting, probably not without cause, that the engagement was made for the purpose of shelving him, he again changed front, and concluded with the Covent Garden management an engagement on the same terms that were given him at Drury Lane. When, accordingly, on 22 Feb. an immense audience assembled to greet his reappearance at Drury Lane, Booth was not forthcoming, and an apology for his absence had to be made. The result of a proceeding by which in the course of less than a fortnight he had disappointed audiences at the two leading houses was to raise a great pother and to assign Booth a prominence he was unable subsequently to maintain. His resemblance to Kean in appearance, stature, and voice, and his close adherence to the style of his great predecessor, had attracted much attention to him, and his acting had met with general approval. Upon the reappearance of Booth at Covent Garden on 25 April a storm of opposition was encountered. 'Richard III' was acted in dumb show, and the attempted explanation of Fawcett, the stage manager, and the proffered apologies of Booth were rejected. Booth then printed his apology, and essayed again on 1 March to play Richard. A second tumult ensued. On the 3rd he was more successful, and the playbills for that date contain his thanks to the public which had pardoned him. Proceedings against the Covent Garden management and against Booth were commenced by the Drury Lane management, but were discontinued as Booth sank from the place he had occupied. On 8 March Booth played Sir Giles Overreach, and shortly afterwards appeared as Posthumus in 'Cymbeline,' Fitzharding in the 'Curfew,' and Mortimer in the 'Iron Chest.' From this period his fame declined, until, when for his benefit he appeared as Richard and Jerry Sneak in the 'Mayor of Garratt,' the house was almost empty. After playing during the following years at various country theatres and at the Coburg, he appeared on 7 Aug. 1820 as Iago at Drury Lane, supporting Kean, who was playing a farewell engagement previous to his departure for

America. Booth's Drury Lane engagement terminated on 13 Jan. 1821. On the 18th of the same month, according to his daughter and latest biographer, he married Mary Ann Holmes. He shortly afterwards took his wife, viâ Madeira, to America, and landed at Norfolk, Va., on 30 June 1821. On 6 July he opened at Richmond as Richard; on 5 Oct. 1821 he played Richard III at the Park Theatre, New York. In 1825 he returned to England and appeared at Drury Lane as Brutus. The following year he played at Rotterdam, Brussels, &c., and returned to America. In 1828 he managed the Camp Theatre, New Orleans, and played in French Oreste in the 'Andromaque' of Racine. In 1836–7 England was again revisited, Drury Lane, the Surrey, and Sadler's Wells being the scenes of his London performances. After his return to New York he started for the south, and attempted to drown himself on the route, but was saved by means of a boat. In this unfortunate voyage, however, he broke his nose, and marred thus his appearance and his voice. During the last ten years of his life he withdrew to some extent from the stage, living on a farm he had purchased near Baltimore, but performing occasionally in Boston and New Orleans. His last appearance was at his benefit on 19 Nov. 1852 at the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans. He then took the parts of Sir Edward Mortimer and of John Lump in 'The Review, or the Wag of Windsor,' a musical farce. While on his way by sea to Cincinnati he died on 30 Nov. 1852. His body was taken to Boston, and, after some change of sepulture, was ultimately placed in Greenmount cemetery, Baltimore. Booth was a good second-rate actor. The most competent judges of the day placed him below Kean, C. Kemble, and Macready, but before Wallack and Conway. His popularity was marred by his habit of disappointing audiences by non-appearance on nights for which he was announced. This was attributable in part to intemperance, in part to insanity. In his occasional fits of moroseness he attempted once, as has been seen, his own life, and more than once, it is said, that of another. Some wild tricks are assigned him, and once he made an effort to obtain the post of light-house keeper at Cape Hatteras lighthouse. Amongst his surviving children were Edwin Booth, still a favourite actor, Junius Brutus Booth, jun., John Wilkes Booth, mournfully celebrated, and Mrs. Asia Booth Clarke, his biographer, the wife of a well-known comedian.

[Genest's History of the Stage; Clarke's The Elder and the Younger Booth, Boston (U.S.A.), 1882; Dramatic Magazine, 1829; Oxberry's Dramatic Biography, vol. iv. 1826; Vanderhoff's Dramatic Reminiscences, London, 1860; London Magazine, 1820.] J. K.

**BOOTH** or **BOTHE, LAWRENCE** (*d.* 1480), bishop of Durham, and afterwards archbishop of York, sprang from a wealthy family of good position. He was the youngest son of John Booth, of Barton in Lancashire, by his second wife, Maud, daughter of Sir John Savage, a Cheshire knight. Two of his half-brothers became bishops—William, archbishop of York; and John, bishop of Exeter. He went to Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, studied the civil and canon laws in which he became a licentiate, and was in 1450 appointed master of his college. During his residence in Cambridge he became chancellor of the university and rector of Cottenham in Cambridgeshire. While chancellor (about 1458), he started a movement for the building of an arts school and a civil law school (Mullinger, *University of Cambridge to* 1535, p. 300). Outside the university preferment was showered thick upon him. In 1449 he became a prebendary of St. Paul's, and, after being thrice transferred to more valuable stalls, he became on 22 Nov. 1456 dean of that cathedral. In 1452 he became archdeacon of Stow in the diocese of Lincoln, but resigned in the same year. In 1453 he was made provost of Beverley. In 1454 he was appointed archdeacon of Richmond. He was also a prebendary of York and of Lichfield.

Booth's main business, however, was legal and political rather than ecclesiastical. He became chancellor to Queen Margaret, and, apparently about 1456, keeper of the privy seal (*Paston Letters*, ed. Gairdner, i. 408). In the same year he became a commissioner to renew the existing truce with Scotland. On 28 Jan. 1457 he was appointed one of the tutors and guardians of the Prince of Wales. On 15 Sept. in the same year he was appointed bishop of Durham, by provision of Calixtus II. Henry VI had already solicited the pope to nominate his physician, John Arundell, to the vacant see, but the more energetic supplication of Queen Margaret for her chancellor, together with the request of many nobles, and the remembrance of an old recommendation of Henry himself, determined Calixtus to appoint Booth, whose position, wisdom, noble birth, northern origin, and local knowledge made him, in the pope's opinion, peculiarly fitted to be bishop of the great palatinate (Rymer, xi. 404–5). Henry did not press his physician's claims, and on 25 Sept. Booth was consecrated by his brother, the archbishop

of York. On 18 Oct. the temporalities were restored to him. He still continued privy seal, and in September 1459 negotiated a truce with the Scots at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. At the end of the same year he attended the Coventry parliament which impeached the partisans of the Duke of York, where he swore allegiance to Henry VI, and acted as a trier of petitions. He seized as the prerogative of his franchise the numerous forfeitures of Warwick within the palatinate. Yet though apparently a decided partisan of the house of Lancaster, he attended the parliament of Edward IV that met after the battle of Towton, served as a trier of petitions, and had his right to forfeitures within the bishopric specially reserved (*Rot. Parl.* 1 E. IV). But he must have given some fresh cause of offence, perhaps have helped Queen Margaret in her northern campaigns, for on 28 Dec. 1462 his temporalities were seized by the crown; officers were appointed in the diocese as in the case of a vacancy; the coals, which even then formed some part of the wealth of the lords of Durham, were ordered to be sold, and he is spoken of in an official document as the late Bishop of Durham (Surtees, app. to vol. i. cxxxiii–iv). The suspension continued until 17 April 1464, when his temporalities were restored, probably in return for submission and repentance. On 15 April he was allowed as a special favour to absent himself for three years from all parliaments and councils, and live wherever he liked within England (Rymer, xi. 518). There is no record of his acts between 1464 and 1471. Within that interval of retirement he had found some means to convince Edward of his fidelity, for in 1471 he got the Warwick forfeitures within his palatinate, and took an oath to maintain the succession of the Prince of Wales. In the same year, and again in 1472 and 1473, his serving as a trier of petitions shows that he was restored to his parliamentary duties. On 21 June 1473 a royal license admitted his right to coin in Durham not only 'monetæ sterlingorum,' as had of old been the custom with his predecessors, but also 'moneta obolorum' (Rymer, xi. 783). During the same year the illness of Bishop Stillington, the chancellor, and the inconvenience of transacting the business of the office during the session of parliament by deputies or keepers, led to the transference of the great seal to Bishop Booth on 27 July. He presided in the parliament of that year, prorogued it, and, shortly after its reassembling, dismissed it, after having exhorted the commons to deal liberally with the king in his approaching war with France (*Parl. Hist.* ii. 344). But the burden of the office seems to have been too great for him, and on 25 May 1474 he was succeeded by Bishop Rotherham, who remained in office for the rest of the reign, and successfully concluded the business begun by Booth (*Cont. Croyland*, Gale, i. 557). There seems no good authority for Lord Campbell's story of Booth's extreme incompetence. That Booth's retirement from the chancery was not caused by want of favour at court is shown by the king putting in his custody the temporalities of the archbishopric of York within ten days of the death of the disgraced Archbishop Neville (28 June 1476. Rymer, xii. 28). This decided step of Edward's secured Booth's translation to the archbishopric. He was installed with great solemnity on 8 Sept. on the throne vacated by his brother twelve years before. He was the first bishop of Durham promoted to York, a translation rather common in later times. Both at York and Durham he succeeded a Neville, a family with which he had established a connection by marrying one of his nieces to the Earl of Westmorland. During his twenty years' tenure of the see of Durham he had rebuilt the gates of Auckland Castle and the neighbouring buildings.

Booth did not long survive his appointment to York. He died on 19 May 1480, and was buried in the collegiate church of Southwell beside his brother, Archbishop William. Both brothers had made Southwell their favourite residence, and were great benefactors to the church there. Lawrence's main benefaction to the see of York was the purchase of the manor of Battersea in Surrey, the building of a house on it, and the transferring of it to the archbishopric. Up to his death he retained the mastership of Pembroke Hall, as the scholars of that society were proud of having as their head a man in such high position, and who also was a liberal benefactor of the college.

[William de Chambre's Hist. Dunelm. in Anglia Sacra, i. 777, with Wharton's note, and in Raine's Hist. Dunelm. Scriptores Tres.; Rolls of Parliament; Rymer's Fœdera; Paston Letters; Hist. Croyland cont.; cont. of T. Stubbs's Hist. Ebor. The Torr MSS., Le Neve's Fasti, Godwin's De Præsulibus, Drake's Eboracum, and Surtees' History of Durham are more modern authorities. Booth's will is printed in Raine's Testamenta Eboracensia (Surtees Soc.), iii. 248–250. The life of Booth in Campbell's Chancellors (i. 389) is thoroughly inaccurate: that in Foss (Judges of England, iv. 420–3, Biographia Juridica, 105) is much better.] T. F. T.

**BOOTH, PENISTON, D.D.** (1681–1765), dean of Windsor, published a single sermon, 'Of Baptism,' 8vo, on Gal. iii. 27, in 1718.

On 9 May 1722 he was appointed canon of Windsor; on 26 April 1729 was installed dean of Windsor: and on 23 July 1733 was collated chancellor of London. By 1749 he had made many improvements in the deanery. Two of the plates in Pote's 'History of Windsor,' concerning St. George's Chapel (pp. 60 and 72), are inscribed to him and his canons. He died on 21 Sept. 1765, aged 84.

[Cooke's The Preacher's Assistant, i. 376, ii. 45; Le Neve's Fasti (Hardy), ii. 361, iii. 376, 407; Pote's Hist. of Windsor, 60, 72, 123, 411, 413; Gent. Mag., 1765, xxxv. 443; private information.] J. H.

**BOOTH**, ROBERT (*d.* 1657), puritan divine, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1606–7. He graduated M.A. in 1610, at which time he was a fellow of Emmanuel College. He was curate of Sowerby-bridge Chapel near Halifax, 1635–46, and in 1650 became minister of Halifax, where he was buried on 28 July 1657.

He was author of: 1. 'Synopsis totius Philosophiæ,' Harl. MS. 5356. This learned book, which is in an elegant handwriting, and illustrated with synoptical tables, is dedicated to Dr. Neville, master of Trinity College. 2. 'Encomivm Herovm, carmine ἀκροστιχῳ tentatvm,' London, 1620, 4to. Dedicated to Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam, lord high chancellor of England.

[Hallifax and its Gibbet-law (1708), 81; Watson's Hist. of Halifax (1775), 370, 443, 461; Cooper's manuscript collections for Athenæ Cantab.; Brook's Lives of the Puritans, iii. 533; Palmer's Nonconformists' Memorial, iii. 436; Green's Cal. of Domestic State Papers, ii. 22; Dugdale's Visitation of the County of Yorke (ed. Davies), 17, 358.] T. C.

**BOOTH**, SIR ROBERT (1626–1681), chief justice of the king's bench in Ireland, the son of Robert Booth of Salford, by his wife, a daughter of Oswald Moseley, esq., of Ancoats, Manchester, was baptised at the Collegiate Church, Manchester, on 2 July 1626. After the death of his father, his mother remarried the Rev. Thomas Case, a staunch parliamentarian, who directed Booth's education. He attended Manchester grammar school, was entered at Gray's Inn on 18 Feb. 1641–2, and proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, as a fellow-commoner, on 20 Sept. 1644. At Cambridge Henry Newcome, the author of the well-known diary, was a fellow-student. Booth was called to the bar on 26 Nov. 1649, and practised in London. Some letters of his, dated February 1659–60, are among the Legh MSS. at Lyme Hall, and prove that he regarded the Restoration with equanimity. On 1 Dec. 1660 he was appointed, on the recommendation of the chancellor of Ireland, Sir Maurice Eustace, and on account of his learning and loyalty, third judge in the Irish court of common pleas. Booth was knighted on 15 May 1668, became chief justice of common pleas in Ireland in 1669, and chief justice of the king's bench in Ireland in 1679. He was buried at Salford on 2 March 1680–1. He married his first wife, a daughter of Spencer Potts, esq., about 1651. The death of a son Benjamin by this marriage, at the age of eleven, is referred to at length in 'Mount Pisgah' (1670), a work of Thomas Case, Booth's stepfather. Booth's second wife was a daughter of Sir Henry Oxendon of Deane, near Wingham, Kent; she died on 27 Oct. 1669, leaving four daughters. Booth's will, dated 2 Aug. 1680, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, proves him to have possessed several Irish estates.

[A detailed notice of Booth by J. E. Bailey, F.S.A., in Notes and Queries, 6th ser., ix. 130–2; see also Moseley Family Memoirs, p. 36; Gastrell's Notitia Cestriensis, ii. 94; Lascelles's Liber Hiberniæ; Newcome's Diary (Chetham Soc.), pp. 137, 305; Booker's Hist. of Blackley, p. 20; Manchester Foundations, ii. 85.] S. L. L.

**BOOTH**, SARAH (1793–1867), actress, was born, according to Oxberry (*Dramatic Biography*), in Birmingham, in the early part of the year 1793. She is first heard of at Manchester, where, about 1804, she and her sister appeared as dancers. She remained there under the management of the elder Macready, who promoted her to the performance of characters such as Prince Arthur in 'King John.' In Doncaster, to which town as a member of Tate Wilkinson's company she subsequently went, a performance of Alexina in Reynolds's 'The Exile,' a character resigned in consequence of illness by Mrs. Stephen Kemble (Miss Satchell), attracted attention. Elliston, then managing the Royal Circus, which he rechristened the Surrey, heard of her. Her first appearance in London was made at this theatre in 1810 as Cherry, in a burletta founded on the 'Beaux' Stratagem,' Elliston himself playing Archer. On November 23 of the same year she played for the first time at Covent Garden, enacting Amanthis in the 'Child of Nature,' an adaptation from the French by Mrs. Inchbald. She remained at Covent Garden playing in the 'Miller and his Men,' the 'Dog of Montargis,' the 'Little Pickle,' &c., and being occasionally allowed to assume a character like Juliet. The rising fame of Miss O'Neil wrested from Sally Booth, as she

was always called, the hope of distinction in tragic parts, and she quitted Covent Garden until the retirement of her rival, when she returned and enacted Cordelia to the Lear of Junius Brutus Booth. She then played at the Olympic 19 Dec. 1821, at Drury Lane 2 Feb. 1822, at the Haymarket and Adelphi theatres, remaining long at none. Her powers were agreeable rather than impressive. She was small in stature, nervous, with hair inclining to red. In parts like Juliet she won favour by prettiness and girlishness. To the last her dancing remained a special attraction. Sally Booth claimed to be a descendant of Barton Booth [q. v.], and on the first appearance of Junius Brutus Booth [q. v.] desired him, it is said, to add a final *e* to his name, so as to prevent the suggestion of any connection between them. She died 30 Dec. 1867, having long quitted the stage.

[Genest's History of the Stage; Raymond's Life and Enterprises of Robert William Elliston, 1857; Oxberry's Dramatic Biography, 1826, vol. iv.; The Drama or Theatrical Magazine; Biography of the British Stage, 1824.] J. K.

**BOOTH**, THOMAS (*fl.* 1611), divine, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1597–8, M.A. in 1601, B.D. in 1609. He published (with his initials only) 'Concio ad Clerum jamdudum Cantabrigiæ habita in Luc. cap. 5, ver. 10,' London, 1611, 4to.

[Cooper's Athenæ Cantab. iii. 57.] T. C.

**BOOTH**, THOMAS (*d.* 1835), cattle breeder and improver, was owner and farmer of the estate of Killerby near Catterick, Yorkshire, where, in 1790, he turned his particular attention to the breeding of shorthorns, selecting his cows from Mr. Broader of Fairholme, and the bulls from the stock of his contemporaries, Messrs. Robert and Charles Colling. His great aim was to raise a useful class of animals, that, besides possessing beauty of form, would milk copiously, fatten readily, and when slaughtered turn out satisfactorily to the butcher. With these views he sought to reduce the bone of the animal, especially the length and coarseness of the legs, the prominency of the hips, the heavy bones of the shoulders, and those unsightly projections called shoulder points, which previously were great defects in the unimproved shorthorns. In these efforts he was most successful, and his cows and bulls for many years carried away the highest prizes at the chief exhibitions of stock. About the period of 1814 he was considered to be the most enterprising and skilful improver of cattle in his district, if not of his day.

He removed to Warlaby in 1819, and gave up the Killerby estate and part of the shorthorn herd to his eldest son, John Booth, taking the remainder with him to Warlaby, where he died in 1835. By his wife, Miss Bower, he had two sons, equally celebrated with their father as cattle breeders. John Booth, the eldest, had his own ideas about breeding stock. With infinite judgment he found among the pastures round Richmond fresh crosses for his cattle, and the public had such confidence in his judgment that they felt sure of his success in whatever he did. He found time to run horses at Catterick, and his dog Nips won the Wensleydale Cup in a coursing contest at Leyburn. For three seasons he was master of the Bedale hunt, and a constant attendant at the meets. Much of his time was also occupied in acting as a judge at exhibitions of stock. All his stock were sold off on 21 Sept. 1852, when forty-four lots averaged 48*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* He died at Killerby on 7 July 1857, aged 68, and was buried at Ainderby. Shortly afterwards a window to his memory was erected in Catterick church. In 1819 he married Miss Wright, by whom he left several sons, well known in the county.

Richard Booth, the second son of Thomas Booth, inherited with his father's name his full share of his father's skill as a breeder, with an equal fondness for the pursuit. He removed to Studley farm in 1814, which was speedily stocked with shorthorns. He was a great believer in in-breeding, and when he sold off in 1834 the best cows were fine animals in direct descent from Twin Brother to Ben, a bull bred by his father as far back as 1790. He gave up Studley farm in 1834, and sold off the whole of his herd except Isabella by Pilot, and retired to Sharrow, near Ripon. On the death of his father in the following year he succeeded to the estate and shorthorn herd at Warlaby, and again turned his attention to breeding. The judges of those days had not yet learned to distinguish between flesh and fat, and although the Booth cattle did not always carry away the prizes, the butchers well knew their worth, as they made the best carcass meat. When the royal cattle shows began in 1844, although not approving of such exhibitions, he felt obliged to exhibit; and although at first the quality of his cattle was not understood, it was not very long before his name was often found in the lists of those receiving medals and other rewards. He died at Warlaby on 31 Oct. 1864, aged 76.

[Saddle and Sirloin, by The Druid, i.e. H. H. Dixon (1870), pp. 195–207; Carr's History of the Killerby Herd of Shorthorns, 1867.]

G. C. B.

**BOOTH**, Sir WILLIAM (*fl.* 1673–1689), captain in the royal navy, was promoted to that rank in June 1673. After the peace with the Dutch he was for several years employed in the Mediterranean, and more especially against the Algerine pirates. On 8 April 1681, whilst in command of the Adventure, he engaged one of these corsairs named the Golden Horse, a vessel larger, more heavily armed, and with a more numerous ship's company. The fight was long and bloody; both ships were much shattered, but neither could claim the victory, when a stranger came in sight under Turkish colours. She proved, however, to be the English ship Nonsuch, commanded by Captain (afterwards Sir Francis) Wheler, and to her the Golden Horse at once submitted without further resistance. A somewhat acrimonious dispute afterwards arose between the officers and men of the two ships as to their relative share in the capture [see Benbow, John, vice-admiral], Captain Wheler assuming all the honour to himself, and claiming the whole profit of the prize. The question was referred by Booth to the admiralty, who, without any evidence beyond Booth's partial statement, directed the commander-in-chief to 'cause the colours of the Golden Horse to be delivered to Captain Booth as a mark of honour which we judge he hath well deserved,' and also an appointed share of the value of the prize (Brit. Mus. *Addl. MS.* 19872, f. 67).

In 1683 he commanded the Grafton; in September 1688 he was appointed to the Pendennis of 70 guns; and in the following February, having given in his allegiance to King William, he was knighted and appointed commissioner of the navy. It would appear that his profession of allegiance was but a treacherous blind to enable him the better to act as agent to the exiled James; for on 16 March he went down the river to the Pendennis, then lying at Sheerness, and endeavoured by his personal influence and promises of money to persuade the lieutenants to agree with him in carrying over the ship to France; the plot also involved carrying over the Eagle fireship, commanded by Captain Wilford, who seemed to acquiesce. But Wilford got too drunk to act the part designed for him, and the lieutenants refused to have anything to do with it, or to let the Pendennis go; on which Booth, conceiving that he had gone too far, and that the affair could not be kept secret, fled to France. No account remains of his further life or of his death.

[Charnock's Biog. Nav. i. 387; Minutes of Court-martial on Captain Robert Wilford, 30 July 1689, in Public Record Office.] J. K. L.

**BOOTHBY**, Sir BROOKE (1743–1824), poet, seventh baronet, eldest son of Sir Brooke Boothby, of Ashbourne Hall, Derbyshire, was born in 1743. When a young man he moved in London society, and he is mentioned by one of Mrs. Delany's correspondents as 'one of those who think themselves pretty gentlemen du premier ordre.' He joined the literary circle at Lichfield to which Miss Seward, Dr. Erasmus Darwin, Thomas Day, and the Edgeworths belonged, and was a member of a botanical society which Dr. Darwin started there. One of Miss Seward's odes and several of her printed letters are addressed to him. He resided some time in France, and became intimate with Rousseau. In his 'Observations on the Appeal from the Old Whigs,' &c., he enters into an earnest defence of Rousseau's character and works from the 'wanton butcherly attack' made by Burke. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1789. He married Susannah, daughter and heiress of Mr. Robert Bristoe. The only child of this marriage died in 1791 at the early age of six years, and was interred in Ashbourne Church, where a monument by Thomas Banks, R.A., was erected to her memory.

He published the following: 1. 'A Letter to the Right Honourable Edmund Burke,' 1791 (8vo, pp. 120); a remonstrance with that statesman on the doctrines contained in his 'Reflections on the French Revolution.' 2. 'Observations on the Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs, and on Mr. Paine's Rights of Man,' in two parts, 1792 (8vo, pp. 283); the first part is a further defence of the principles of the French revolution, and the second is directed against Paine's arguments for equality. 3. 'Sorrows Sacred to the Memory of Penelope,' 1796 (fol. pp. 87); a volume of verse illustrated. 4. 'Britannicus, a Tragedy, from the French of Racine,' 1803, 8vo. 5. 'Fables and Satires, with a preface on the Esopean Fable,' Edinburgh, 1809, two volumes, 12mo. Sir Brooke Boothby died at Boulogne 23 Jan. 1824, aged 80, and was interred in the family cemetery at Ashbourne Church.

[Hist. and Topogr. of Ashbourne, 1839, pp. 35–38; Mrs. Delany's Corresp. iv. 262, 423; Seward's Memoirs of Darwin, p. 78; Seward's Letters; Playfair's British Family Antiquity, vi. 464; Baker's Biogr. Dramatica, i. 50, ii. 68.] C. W. S.

**BOOTHBY**, Miss HILL (1708–1756), friend of Dr. Johnson, born on 27 Oct. 1708, was grand-daughter of Sir William Boothby, third baronet, and daughter of Mr. Brook Boothby, of Ashbourne Hall, Derbyshire. Her mother was Elizabeth Fitzherbert, a daughter

of John Fitzherbert, of Somersall-Herbert. Miss Boothby was a woman of considerable ability. Miss Anna Seward calls her 'the sublimated methodistic Hill Boothby who read her bible in Hebrew.' She made the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson about three years before her death, while she was presiding over the household of a distant relation, Mr. Fitzherbert, of Tissington, near Ashbourne, for whose late wife she had entertained an enthusiastic affection. The acquaintance with Johnson soon ripened into a warm friendship. Johnson addresses her as 'sweet angel' and 'dearest dear,' and assures her that he 'has none other on whom his heart reposes.' His letters to her, preserved by Miss Seward, and now usually printed in the editions of Croker's 'Boswell,' are all in a like affectionate strain. In them he discloses the mystery of the orange-peel, which Boswell asked for in vain. According to Mrs. Piozzi, Johnson was annoyed by Miss Boothby's friendship for Lord Lyttelton, and was influenced by this jealousy in writing that nobleman's life. Croker doubted the story, arguing that only passionate love for Miss Boothby could have been a sufficiently strong motive to have thus influenced Johnson; and that a love of that kind between them was incredible. Miss Boothby died on 16 Jan. 1756; and her letters to Johnson, written with some vivacity, and generally in a tone of enthusiastic piety, were collected and published by Richard Wright, of Lichfield, in 1805, a book which also contains the fragment of Johnson's autobiography, and some verses to Miss Boothby's memory by Sir Brooke Boothby, her nephew, and the author of 'The Tears of Penelope.' She is said to have been the original of Miss Sainthill in 'The Spiritual Quixote,' by the Rev. R. Graves (1773).

[See Miss Hill Boothby's letters to Dr. Johnson (London: printed for Richard Phillips, 6 Bridge Street, Blackfriars); Boswell's Johnson (Croker); Piozzi's Johnsoniana, § 73; Hayward's Piozzi, i. 256; Letters from Anna Seward from 1784–1807, some of which are extracted in Johnsoniana, part xxii.] E. S. S.

**BOOTHBY, Lady.** [See Nesbitt.]

**BOOTHROYD, BENJAMIN, D.D.** (1768–1836), independent minister and Hebrew scholar, was born at Warley, in the parish of Halifax, Yorkshire, on 10 Oct. 1768, and was the son of a poor shoemaker there. He was sent to the village school, and left it when six years old, able to read the Old and New Testaments; although an unruly child, he taught himself figures and ciphering. He helped his father to make shoes for a time, but when about fourteen years old he ran away with only a few pence in his pocket. Making westwards for Lancashire, he found work with a methodist, who treated him very kindly. With him he stayed till, hearing things were not well with his parents, he returned to Warley to superintend his father's trade, and was affectionately received and forgiven. About 1785 he vowed to devote himself to religion. He attended prayer meetings and spoke at them; he read Doddridge's works; was admitted a student of the dissenting college, North Howram, and was at once classed as of two years' standing. In 1790 he was chosen minister at Pontefract, and being ordained there, he succeeded in filling his chapel till it would not hold the congregation, and a new one had to be built.

At this time Boothroyd found that all that was left for his income, after paying expenses, was 20*l.* a year, and he opened a shop as a bookseller and printer. In 1801 he married a Miss Hurst of Pontefract. In 1807, having had a few materials for a history of the town presented to him by a Mr. Richard Hepworth, he added much more to these, and brought out, at his own press, his 'History of the Ancient Borough of Pontefract' (Preface, p. xiv). He resolved next to master Hebrew, for the purpose of producing a new Hebrew bible. He printed the work himself, and his wife helped him in correcting the proofs. It was brought out in quarterly parts, the issue beginning in 1810, and finishing in 1813, under the title of 'Biblia Hebraica,' and formed finally two volumes 4to. Seven years were spent over this undertaking. At the same time Boothroyd preached diligently; and published several excellent standard works, besides many sermons of his own. In his 'Sermon occasioned by the Death of Miss B. Shilito,' 1813, Boothroyd states (p. 34) that Miss Shilito attributed her 'conversion' to some talk with a son of Eugene Aram, a reaper of her brother's in Holderness.

In 1818 Boothroyd (who had accepted the degree of LL.D.) became co-pastor at Highfield Chapel, Huddersfield, with the Rev. William Moorhouse. In the same year he completed his 'New Family Bible and Improved Version,' in three vols. 4to, which had been suggested to him on a visit to York by Mr. Henry Tuke, a quaker. He printed many copies of this great book at his own press. It contained notes critical and explanatory, and called forth the highest praise (see Orme, *Bibliotheca Biblica*, p. 54; Cotton, *Editions of the Bible*, p. 116). In recognition of this achievement the university of Glasgow conferred on Boothroyd the degree of D.D. in 1824. In 1832 his wife died (*Evangelical*

*Magazine*, p. 108). By her he had four daughters and four sons (*ib.* 532). In 1835 Boothroyd completed an octavo edition of his 'Family Bible.' On 10 Jan. 1836 he was seized with a violent illness; after many months' suffering he died on 8 Sept. following. He was buried at Huddersfield.

[Evan. Mag. N. S. 1837, xv. 105–10, 374, 532; Gent. Mag. N. S. 1836, vi. 445; Darling's Cyclopædia Bibliographica (Authors), cols. 287, 369.] J. H.

**BOOTT, FRANCIS**, M.D. (1792–1863), physician, son of Kirk Boott, his father being English and his mother Scotch, was born at Boston, United States, on 26 Sept. 1792. After completing his education at Harvard University he was sent to England, where his studious habits and literary tastes soon led him to form intimacies with persons of like pursuits. For several years he journeyed backwards and forwards between England and America, making lifelong friendships in both countries, but especially in England. About 1820, when already married, he determined upon studying medicine, and placed himself under the tutelage of Dr. John Armstrong in London. Thence he removed to Edinburgh, where he took his doctor's degree in 1824. On his return to London in 1825 he commenced practice, and accepted the lectureship on botany in the Webb Street school of medicine; this chair however, though admirably conducted, he did not long hold. At the dying request of his friend Dr. Armstrong he edited his life. This book bears the following title: 'Memorials of the Life and Medical Opinions of John Armstrong, M.D. To which is added an Enquiry into the facts connected with those forms of fever attributed to malaria or marsh effluvium, by Francis Boott, M.D.,' 1833–34, two volumes. For seven years Boott practised very successfully in London, being especially noted for his treatment of fevers, in which he followed the practice of giving abundance of air to the patient, a course which at that time was vehemently objected to by the profession at large. In other respects, too, he was a judicious innovator, being one of the first to discard the black coat, white neckcloth, knee-breeches, and black silk stockings, for the ordinary costume of the day. This was then a blue coat with brass buttons, and yellow waistcoat, which he continued to wear to the last; and thus by outliving the fashion, as he had forestalled it, he came to be as well known in 1860 as he had been in 1830. Boott early retired from practice, and having inherited a competency he devoted himself for the last thirty-five years of his life to the cultivation of his literary, classical, and scientific tastes. As far back as 1819 he had become a fellow of the Linnean Society, and his leisure now permitted him to accept the office of secretary, which he held from 1832 to 1839. He was appointed treasurer in November 1856, which place he resigned in May 1861. His botanical labours were entirely confined to the study of the great genus *Carex*. The results of his labours have seen the light in a large folio work entitled 'Illustrations of the Genus Carex, by F. Boott, M.D. In four parts,' London, 1858–67. It was produced at his own expense, and distributed amongst botanists. His close attention to study tended to enfeeble his never very vigorous frame; but the immediate cause of his death was disease of the right lung, induced by pneumonia. It took place at 24 Gower Street, London, on 25 Dec. 1863. In connection with literature a most characteristic act of his was to erect in All Saints' Church, Cambridge, a tablet to the memory of Henry Kirke White, of whom he knew nothing personally, but whose life and poems he ardently admired. In addition to the works already mentioned Boott also published 'Two Lectures on Materia Medica' in 1837, and he prepared a monograph of 158 species of carex, which was printed in Sir William Jackson Hooker's 'Flora Boreali-Americana.' His wife was a Miss Hardcastle of Derby.

[Proceedings of Linnean Society, 1864, pp. xxiii–xxvii; Medical Times and Gazette, i. 77 (1864).] G. C. B.

**BORDE, ANDREW** (1490?–1549). [See BOORDE.]

**BORDWINE, JOSEPH** (*d.* 1835), professor at Addiscombe, was a native of America, and served for some time under General Whitlock, but was deprived of his commission in consequence of his having issued a pamphlet in which he commented rather severely on that general's conduct. He was made professor of fortification to the East India Company's College at Addiscombe, Surrey. In 1803 he was appointed an assistant in the quartermaster-general's department, and attached to the staff of the western district. A French invasion was expected, and Bordwine drew up a sketch of a new circular system of fortification for the defence of the country. He continued the work at intervals, and at last in 1809 published the 'Sketch,' which apparently attracted very little attention at the time. He was, however, prompted by his friends to take the subject up again in 1830, and the result was the issue in 1834 of a large 'Memoir of a Proposed New System of Permanent Fortification.' He died at Croydon 21 Feb. 1835.

[Gent. Mag. vol. for 1835 ; Introduction to the Memoir of a new System of Fortification.]

B. C. S.

**BOREMAN** or **BOURMAN**, ROBERT, D.D. (*d.* 1675), royalist divine, was a member of a family which came originally from the Isle of Wight, and brother of Sir William Bourman, clerk of the green cloth to King Charles II. He received his education at Westminster School, whence he was elected in 1627 to a scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. in 1631; was admitted a minor fellow of his college on 4 Oct. 1633, and a major fellow on 10 March 1634; and proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1635. Like other royalists, he was deprived of his fellowship, but was restored to it in 1660. He was also created D.D. by virtue of letters mandatory from King Charles II dated 9 Aug. 1660 (Kennett, *Register and Chron.* 226). On 15 Oct. in the same year he was admitted by the Archbishop of Canterbury—the see of Peterborough being then vacant—to the church of Blisworth, in Northamptonshire (*ib.* 281), and it seems that on 31 July 1662 he was formally admitted to that rectory by Dr. Lant, bishop of Peterborough (Wood, *Fasti Oxon.* ii. 55 *n.*) He was admitted on 18 Nov. 1663 to the rectory of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, on the presentation of the king, and on 19 Dec. 1667 he was installed as a prebendary of Westminster. He died a bachelor at Greenwich in the winter of 1675, and was buried at that place.

Boreman bore the character of a pious and learned divine. It is to be regretted, however, that party feeling should have led him to make an utterly unfounded attack on the celebrated Richard Baxter, whom he charged in an anonymous work with being a 'man of blood,' for, addressing him, he wrote: 'I must tell you in your ear what I have heard, and is commonly reported, that in the late wars you slew a man with your own hand in cold blood' (*Αὐτοκατάκριτος: or Hypocrisie unvail'd*, 15). Baxter was highly indignant at this false charge, and began to write an answer to Boreman's pamphlet, though he eventually abandoned this design.

Boreman's works are: 1. 'The Countrymans Catechisme, or the Churches Plea for Tithes. Wherein is plainly discovered the Duty and Dignity of Christs Ministers, and the Peoples Duty to them,' Lond. 1652, 4to. 2. '*Παιδεία θρίαμβος*. The Trivmph of Learning over Ignorance, and of Truth over Falsehood. Being an Answer to foure Quæries. Whether there be any need of Universities? Who is to be accounted an Hæretick? Whether it be lawfull to use Conventicles? Whether a Lay man may preach? Which were lately proposed by a Zelot, in the Parish Church at Swacie [Swavesey] neere Cambridge,' Lond. 1653, 4to. Reprinted in the 'Harleian Miscellany' (1744), vol. i. 3. 'The Triumph of Faith over Death. Or the Just Man's Memoriall; compris'd in a Panegyrick and Sermon, at the Funerall of the Religious, most Learned Dr. Combar, late Master of Trinity Colledge in Cambridge, and Deane of Carlile. Delivered in Trinity Colledge Chappell on 29 March 1653,' London, 1654, 4to. Dedicated to William, earl of Portland. 4. 'A Mirrovr of Mercy and Iudgement. Or an Exact true Narrative of the Life and Death of Freeman Sonds, Esquier, Sonne to Sir George Sonds of Lees Court in Shelwich in Kent. Who being about the age of 19, for Murthering his Elder Brother on Tuesday the 7th of August, was arraigned and condemned at Maidstone. Executed there on Tuesday the 21. of the same Moneth, 1655,' London, 1655, 4to. Reprinted in 'Authentic Memorials of Remarkable Occurrences and Affecting Calamities in the family of Sir George Sondes, Bart.' Evesham [1790?], 12mo; also in the 'Harleian Miscellany,' x. 23 (Lond. 1813). 5. 'An Antidote against Swearing. With an Appendix concerning our Academical Oaths,' Lond. 1662, 8vo. 6. '*Αὐτοκατάκριτος*: or Hypocrisie unvail'd, and Jesuitisme unmaskt. In a Letter to Mr. R. Baxter, by one that is a lover of Unity, Peace, and Concord, and his Well-wisher,' Lond. 1662, 4to. 7. 'The Patern of Christianity: or the Picture of a true Christian. Presented at Northampton in a Sermon at a Visitation, May 12, 1663,' Lond. 1663, 4to. 8. 'A Mirrour of Christianity, and a Miracle of Charity; or a true and exact Narrative of the Life and Death of the most virtuous Lady Alice Dutchess Duddeley,' Lond. 1669, 4to. Dedicated to Lady Katherine Leveson, relict of Sir Richard Leveson, bart., and only surviving daughter of the duchess.

Boreman published and dedicated to Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon, 'The True Catholicks Tenure' (Cambridge, 1662), written by his friend Dr. Edward Hyde. Several specimens of his poetry are met with among the loyal effusions of the university of Cambridge before the troublous times of the civil wars.

[Addit. MS. 5846 f. 121*b*, 133, 231*b*, 5863 f. 19; Kennett's Register and Chron. 226, 251, 281, 611, 724, 734; Lysons's Environs, iv. 477; Newcourt's Repertorium Ecclesiasticum, i. 613, 922; Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed Bliss, ii. 55; Wood's Hist. and Antiq. of the Univ. of Oxford, ed. Gutch, ii. pt. ii. 659; Sylvester's Life of Baxter,

79, 377, 378, 380, pt. iii. 172, 179, Append. No. 7, p. 117; Lloyd's Memoirs (1677), 450; Calamy's Ejected Ministers (1727), ii. 908; Phillimore's Alumni Westmon. 20, 98, 99; Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Anglic. ed. Hardy, iii. 361; Gough's British Topography, i. 483; Widmore's Hist. of Westm. Abbey, 224; Hasted's Kent, ii. 783.] T. C.

**BORGARD, ALBERT** (1659–1751), colonel, came of an ancient Danish family, and was born at Holbech, in Jutland, on 10 Nov. 1659. He joined the Danish army in 1675, during the war between Sweden and Denmark, and was made a gunner in 1676. He served throughout the war, and at its close, in 1679, held the rank of fireworker, and was ordered to make a survey of the island of Zealand. 'In 1680,' he says, 'I, with another fireworker, was ordered to Berlin, in exchange of two Brandenburgher fireworkers, sent to Denmark to learn the difference of each nation's works, relating to all sorts of warlike and pleasant fireworks.' He served at the relief of Vienna, at the battle of Gran, and the siege of Buda. In 1688 he left the Danish service, on account of 'some injustice done him in his promotion,' and went to Poland as a volunteer; but he was offered a commission in the Prussian guards, which he accepted. In the Prussian army he served upon the Rhine, and at the siege of Bonn. In 1692 he left the Prussian army, with a commission to raise a regiment for the emperor; but failing in this design, he went in April to the camp of Louis XIV before Namur. He distinguished himself in the attack on the fortress; and the French king ordered him 1,000 crowns, and offered him a captain's commission. But Borgard, a sturdy protestant, refused the tempting offer, and joined Colonel Gore, whose acquaintance he had made at Bonn, as a volunteer.

Though but thirty-three years of age when he joined the English army, he had been present at eleven battles and twelve sieges, and was one of the most experienced artillery and engineer officers in the world. Gore introduced him to William III, who saw his ability, and made him a firemaster in the English service in 1693, and captain and adjutant of the artillery in Flanders in 1695. He was present at the battles of Steenkirk and Landen and the sieges of Huy and Namur. When at the peace of 1697 all the foreign artillerymen in English pay were dismissed, he, with only one other officer named Schlunt, was taken to England, and in 1698 made an engineer by William III's special command. In 1702 he helped to take Forts Ste.-Catherine, Matagorda, and Durand. On his return to England he married Barbara Bradshaw, by whom he had several children. After serving in Flanders he was gazetted lieutenant-colonel of artillery, and sent to command the artillery in Spain and Portugal in the army of Lord Galway. He took Valencia, d'Alcantara, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Alcantara, and made Galway's advance into Spain justifiable from a purely military point of view. In 1708 he superintended the reduction of the castle of San Felipe in Minorca. He was present with Stanhope at the battles of Almanza, Almanara, Saragossa, where he was wounded in four places, and at Villa Viciosa, where he was wounded, left for dead, and taken prisoner. On being exchanged he returned to England, and was appointed chief firemaster on 9 Aug. 1712. In 1713 he made use of some of his old Berlin lessons in 'pleasant fireworks,' and, to quote his own words, 'made pleasure fireworks which were burnt on the River Thames in the month of August over against Whitehall on the Thanksgiving-day for the peace made at Utrecht.' In 1715 he commanded the train of artillery sent to the Duke of Argyll in Scotland. in 1718 he was made assistant-surveyor of ordnance, and in 1719 commanded the artillery in the expedition to Vigo. This was Colonel Borgard's last piece of active service; but his greatest service of all was the formation of the regiment of royal artillery.

In his own account of his services Borgard says: 'In 1722 his late Majesty was graciously pleased to renew my old commission as colonel, and to give me the command of the regiment of artillery, established for his service, consisting of four companies.' His honourable behaviour as colonel-commandant is noted in a letter of his nephew, Major-general Albert Borgard Michelsen: 'He was strictly honest, and declared often, and shortly before he died, that he could safely affirm it upon oath that he had never made 6 pence out of his regiment above what the king allowed, and gave up the cloathing of the regiment to the Board of Ordnance, that he might not be suspected to have any profit of it. . . . He was in great favour with Prince George of Denmark, and with King George the 1st and 2nd' (Olsen, *General Lieutenant A. Borgard's Levnet og Bedrifter*, Appendix 2). Borgard was promoted major-general in 1735, and lieutenant-general in 1739; and when he died at Woolwich, on 7 Feb. 1751, at the great age of ninety-two, he left to his successor, General Belford, one of the finest corps of artillery in the world.

[For General Borgard's life the only authority is Olsen's General-lieutenant Albert Borgard's Levnet og Bedrifter, Copenhagen, 1839. See also a curious print and description of his 'plea-

sure fireworks' on the Thames on 7 July 1713 in Gent. Mag. for 1749, p. 202.] H. M. S.

**BORGARUCCI**, GIULIO, M.D. (*fl.* 1564–1579), court physician, was one of four sons of Carlo Borgarucci. Of his brothers, the eldest Borgaruccio edited several works of history and science; Prospero became professor of anatomy at Padua in January 1564, and obtained great reputation by his writings; and Giulio his elder brother, who was a physician, came to England as a protestant refugee, and was a member of the Italian branch of the 'Strangers' Church' in London, under the ministry of Girolamo Jerlito. In 1563, when London was visited by the plague, Borgarucci successfully treated the epidemic by bleeding. His brother Bernardino, a jurisconsult, was also then in London. Prospero also came to London during the plague, and learned from Giulio the use of a ball (*pomo*) compounded of balsamic substances, to be held in the hand, that its odour might counteract the effects of foul air. Borgarucci was admitted a member of the College of Physicians, and on 2 July 1572 was incorporated M.D. in the university of Cambridge. He was physician to the Earl of Leicester, who (*Leicester's Commonwealth*) is said to have made evil use of his knowledge of poisons. By patent of 21 Sept. 1573 he was made physician to the royal household for life, with an honorarium of 50*l.* per annum. The last trace of him is his letter of 21 Feb. 1578–9 to Lord Burghley (in whose house the Italian church originally assembled), asking the grant of a lease from the crown of the reversion of the parsonage of Middlewich, Cheshire. He is supposed to have died about 1581, and was succeeded as court physician by Roderigo Lopez. Borgarucci was married, and in October 1573 he wrote to Lord Burghley complaining that Sir William Cordell, master of the rolls, had for five months detained his wife from him in his house, nourishing her in his popish superstitions. The lady was not anxious to return, and a commission of delegates was appointed to inquire whether she was really Borgarucci's wife or the wife of another person. The case lasted several years; ultimately Borgarucci seems to have established his conjugal rights. From the fact that Archbishop Grindal took sides against Borgarucci, it is perhaps not unreasonable to suppose that the court physician was one of those who regarded as 'popish superstitions' some of the positions of anglican orthodoxy. He wrote a short commendatory epistle in Latin, following the 'Proeme' to John Banister's 'The Historie of Man, sucked from the sappe of the most approued Anathomistes,' &c. 1578, fol. (Cooper gives 1572 as the date of the work).

[Dedication (dated 4 Dec. 1564) to Prospero Borgarucci's 'De Peste perbrevis tractatus.' Venice, 1565, 8vo; see also the Italian edition, Trattato di Piste, 1565, 8vo. pp. 59. 105; Rose's Biog. Dict. 1857, art. Borgarucci. Prosper; Cooper's Ath. Cantab. i. 450; Bonet-Maury's Early Sources of Eng. Unit. Christianity (trans. Hall), 1884. p. 134.] A. G.

**BORLAND**, JAMES, M.D. (1774–1863), inspector-general of army hospitals, was born at Ayr, N.B., in April 1774, and entered the army medical department as surgeon's-mate in the 42nd Highlanders in 1792. Having been promoted on the staff next year, he made two campaigns under the Duke of York in Flanders, after which he proceeded to the West Indies as surgeon, 23rd royal Welsh fusiliers. He was then again transferred to the staff, and did duty in St. Domingo from 1796 until the last remnant of the British army was withdrawn from that pestilential shore in 1798. In 1799 he accompanied the expedition to the Helder, and after its failure was sent by the Duke of York to the headquarters of the French general, Brune, with a flag of truce, to arrange for the exchange of the wounded. For this service he was promoted to the then newly constituted rank of deputy-inspector of army hospitals. He was also attached to the Russian troops, which had co-operated with the British in North Holland, and had been ordered to winter in the Channel Islands until the breaking up of the ice in the Baltic should allow of their return home. For this service, rendered more onerous by an outbreak of malignant fever in Guernsey, he received the thanks of the czar, accompanied by an invitation to enter the imperial service in the highest rank, which he declined. Borland was chief medical officer of the army in the southern counties, under command of Sir David Dundas, at the time of the threatened French invasion. Having attained the rank of inspector-general of hospitals in 1807, he was employed at head-quarters in London for some time, at a period when many improvements in army hospital organisation were essayed. During the unfortunate expedition to the Scheldt, he volunteered for the duty of inquiring into the causes of the terrible sickness and mortality then prevalent at Walcheren. In this service he was associated with Dr. Lempriere, one of the physicians to the army, and Sir Gilbert Blane [q. v.], who had then left the navy and was in practice in London. The report of these commissioners, at whose recommendation the troops were

finally withdrawn, was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed among 'Accounts and Papers for 1810.' Its description is 'Papers relating to the Scheldt Expedition,' fol. 2, No. 104. From 1810 to 1816 Borland was principal medical officer in the Mediterranean, during which period he organised the hospitals of the Anglo-Sicilian contingent, the efficiency and unprecedented economy of which formed the subject of a special official minute on the breaking up of the force. His services during the outbreak of plague at Malta received the highest praise from Admiral Lord Exmouth. He also accompanied the force sent to assist the Austrians in expelling Murat from Naples, and the troops under Major-general Sir R. Macfarlane, despatched from Genoa, which held Marseilles and blockaded Toulon at the time of the Waterloo campaign. Borland retired on half-pay in 1816. He was appointed honorary physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, and also received the order of St. Maurice and St. Lazare of Savoy. For many years he was resident at Teddington, Middlesex, where his sterling character and many kindly deeds won for him general esteem. He died at Teddington on 22 Feb. 1863, at the age of eighty-nine years.

[Gent. Mag. new series, xiv. 529, 666; Lancet, 1863, i. 641; Hart's Army Lists; Ayr Advertiser, 19 March 1863.] H. M. C.

**BORLASE** or **BURLACE**, EDMUND (*fl.* 1662), historic writer and physician, was son of Sir John Borlase, who received the appointment of master-general of the ordnance, Ireland, in 1634, and held office as lord justice there from 1640 to 1643. Edmund Borlase is stated by Anthony à Wood to have been educated at Dublin, and to have obtained the degree of doctor in physic at Leyden in 1650. He subsequently settled in Chester, where, according to Wood, he 'practised his faculty with good success to his dying day.' Borlase in 1660 received the degree of doctor of medicine from the university of Oxford. He enjoyed the patronage of Charles Stanley, earl of Derby, to whom he dedicated a treatise, published in 1670, on 'Latham Spa in Lancashire, with some remarkable Cases and Cures affected by it.' In 1675 Borlase published at London an octavo volume of 284 pages, with the following title: 'The Reduction of Ireland to the Crown of England; with the Governours since the Conquest by King Henry II, anno 1172; with some passages in their government. A brief account of the Rebellion, anno Dom. 1641. Also, the original of the Universitie of Dublin, and the Colledge of Physicians.' The work was mainly a compilation from printed books, and terminated at the year 1672. In it the author introduced some medical observations on diseases prevalent in Ireland. Among remedies for dysentery, he mentioned that recently, in cases of extremity, great use had 'been made of swine's dung drank in a convenient vehicle.' The compilation of a history of affairs in Ireland from 1641 to 1662 was undertaken by Borlase chiefly with the object of demonstrating that the administrators of the English government there had not acted adversely to the royal interests nor unjustly towards Irish catholics. For the purposes of his work, Borlase obtained a copy of an unpublished treatise on Irish affairs by Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon. This he unskilfully altered and interpolated, to make it accord with his views. Borlase's work, after expurgation by Sir Roger L'Estrange, was published at London in 1680: 'The History of the execrable Irish Rebellion, trac'd from many preceding acts to the grand eruption, the 23 of October, 1641, and thence pursued to the Act of Settlement, 1662.' The publication attracted little attention, owing to the defective style and absence of the author's name. The appearance of Borlase's work induced James, earl of Castlehaven, to publish in the same year, at London, a small volume of 'Memoirs,' in which he gave an account of his 'engagement and carriage in the wars of Ireland.' Castlehaven's 'Memoirs' elicited a commentary which appeared at London in 1681, under the title of 'A Letter from a Person of Honour in the Country.' Borlase, at the instance of Anglesey, published in the following year 'Brief Reflections on the Earl of Castlehaven's Memoirs of his engagement and carriage in the wars of Ireland,' &c., London, 1682. This publication was anonymous, but the initials 'E. B.' were appended to the address to the king, prefixed to it. Borlase gave Bishop Burnet some materials for the 'History of the Reformation,' among which were papers relative to the English translation of the Bible. The date of Borlase's death has not been mentioned. A copy of Borlase's 'History of the Irish Rebellion' by him, in which he re-inserted the portions excised by the licenser of the press, together with Borlase's collections and correspondence connected with his 'History,' is now in the Stowe collection at the British Museum. Some of these papers were printed at Dublin in 1882, in the 'History of the Irish Confederation and War in Ireland, 1641–1643. Borlase's 'History' was republished at Dublin in 1643, without the author's name. In

this edition the word 'execrable' was omitted from the title, and some documents not previously printed were given in an appendix to the volume.

[Wood's Athenæ (Bliss), iii. 1024, iv. 185, 846; Nalson's Collections of Affairs of State, 1682–3; Additional Manuscript No. 1008, British Museum; Copy of Borlase's History, with his manuscript additions; Ormonde Archives, Kilkenny Castle; Proceedings between James, Duke of Ormonde, and Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, London, 1682; Burnet's Hist. of Reformation of Church in England, Oxford, 1829, vols. ii. iii.] J. T. G.

**BORLASE**, HENRY (1806–1835), separatist clergyman, born at Helstone, Cornwall, on 15 Feb. 1806, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. in 1828. After taking orders, he became curate at St. Keyne, near Liskeard, about December 1830. At the end of 1832 he resigned his curacy and withdrew from the established church. Taking up his residence in Plymouth, he joined a society, formed in 1831–2, which had received the name of Plymouth Brethren, a movement which has since assumed larger proportions, and developed many remarkable peculiarities. He has been spoken of as its founder, but this is incorrect; he was a great friend of Benjamin Newton, one of the originators of the society. Borlase considered that the established church, as a human institution, had fallen into apostasy, and that separation from apostasy was no schism. In 1834 he began the publication at Plymouth of a quarterly organ, the 'Christian Witness,' which continued to exist till 1840. At the beginning of 1834 he broke a blood-vessel, and was subsequently in very precarious health. He died on 13 Nov. 1835, at Plymstock, near Plymouth. He married Caroline Pridham. His contributions to the 'Christian Witness' were included in a small publication, without date, 'Papers by the late Henry Borlase, connected with the Present State of the Church.' Some biographical particulars are added by the anonymous editor.

[Notes and Queries (3rd ser.), v. 203; Cooper's Biog. Dict. 1883, p. 258; Registers of St. Keyne (per Rev. T. L. Symes); information from his sister, Mrs. Charles Grylls, and from R. N. Worth, F.G.S., Plymouth.] A. G.

**BORLASE**, Sir JOHN (*d.* 1649), soldier, was bred a soldier in the wars of the Low Countries, where he served with distinction before the truce in 1608. He also served in Sir Horace Vere's expedition to the Palatinate in 1620 (Rushworth, i. 15), and is mentioned as one of the commanders of the 6,000 English who were serving in the United Provinces in 1626 (Rushworth, i. 421). In 1633 he was appointed master of the ordnance in Ireland, apparently on the recommendation of Strafford, who had a high opinion of him (Strafford's *Correspondence*, i. 113–197, ii. 108–204). Lord Dillon and Sir William Parsons were appointed lords justices in 1640, but Dillon being considered dangerous as the brother-in-law of Strafford, Borlase was appointed in his room, 'by the importunity of the Irish committee then at court' (Nalson, ii. 564). This post he seems to have been unfit to fill, for though a good soldier, he understood nothing else, and had now grown old and indolent. As lord justice he gave himself very little trouble about the exercise of his authority, and left all to his colleague, Sir William Parsons (Carte's *Life of Ormonde*, bk. iii. 66). Sir John Temple, however, gives a much more favourable account of Borlase's government (*History of the Irish Rebellion*, p. 13). In April 1643 Sir Henry Tichborne became Borlase's colleague in place of Parsons, and nine months later (21 Jan. 1644) both were superseded by the appointment of the Marquis of Ormonde as lord-lieutenant. Borlase continued to hold the post of master of the ordnance till his death in the spring of 1649. In the 'Journals' of the House of Commons for 17 March 1649 he is spoken of as lately deceased. His estate had so suffered during the rebellion that Lady Borlase was obliged to apply to parliament for money to defray her husband's funeral and for her own support (*Journals*, 13 June 1649; see also the subsequent petitions of his family in the *Domestic State Papers of the Commonwealth*).

[Carte's Life of Ormonde; Strafford Correspondence; Rushworth's Historical Collections; Borlase's History of the Irish Rebellion. Gilbert's History of the Irish Confederation contains a collection of Borlase's official letters.] C. H. F.

**BORLASE**, WILLIAM (1695–1772), antiquary, descended, it is said, from a Norman family, who settled in the parish of St. Wenn, Cornwall, where they adopted the Cornish name of their place of residence (Borlase's *MSS.*) Pendeen, near St. Just, became their chief abode about the middle of the seventeenth century; and the Borlases took the royalist side in the civil war. William Borlase, the second son of John Borlase, M.P. for St. Ives in Cornwall, and Lydia Harris, his wife, of Hayne, Devonshire, a descendant of the Nevilles and Bouchiers, was born on 2 Feb. 1695 (*Quarterly Review*, cxxxix. 367). First educated at a school in Penzance, he was removed thence to Plymouth in 1709, and placed under a

Rev. Mr. Bedford; going afterwards to Tiverton School. In March 1712–13 he was entered at Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his degrees of B.A. and M.A. in due course. In 1719 he was ordained deacon, and in 1720 priest. In 1722 he was presented to the living of Ludgvan, near Penzance, and he now seems to have first paid particular attention to the natural history of his native county, and to the præhistoric antiquities of the hundred of Penwith. He was an acute observer and a careful draughtsman, and his observations, albeit sometimes of a too fanciful character (especially when he approaches the subject of the Druids), are often interesting and original. In 1724 he married Anne Smith, daughter of the rector of Illogan and Camborne. In 1730, when on a visit to Bath for the benefit of his health, he became acquainted with Pope, Ralph Allen, and other persons of eminence and ability; and his correspondence with them, and other distinguished persons whose acquaintance he afterwards made, continued during Borlase's life, and is preserved, in more than forty volumes, in the library of Castle Horneck, Penzance. A list of them is given in Courtney and Boase (*Bibl. Cornub.* i. 3415). In 1732 his brother, the Rev. Walter Borlase, LL.D., vice-warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall, died; and thereupon Borlase added the vicarage of St. Just, about twelve miles distant, to his other benefice. Notwithstanding his active researches in natural history and antiquities, William Borlase seems to have paid close attention to his clerical duties, which he is said to have performed with 'the most rigid punctuality and exemplary dignity' (Chalmers). In the summers of 1744 and 1745 Borlase came into conflict with John Wesley, whom, in his capacity of magistrate, he summoned before the justices. In 1748 he went to Exeter, to be present at the ordination of his eldest son, and whilst here made the acquaintance of Dean Lyttelton (afterwards bishop of Carlisle). This acquaintanceship seems to have led to the publication of the results of Borlase's labours, for in the following year appeared his essay on 'Spar and Sparry Productions, called Cornish Diamonds,' in the 'Philosophical Transactions.' This at once procured his election in 1750 as a fellow of the Royal Society. His contributions to the 'Philosophical Transactions' (nineteen in all) are catalogued in the 'Biographia Britannica,' ii. 425.

In 1753 he went to Oxford in order to bring out his 'Cornish Antiquities,' which was published in the following year. A second edition followed in 1759. In 1756 his account of the Scilly Islands appeared. It was an enlargement of one of his papers in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' and the work elicited from Dr. Johnson, in the 'Literary Review,' the criticism that 'this is one of the most pleasing and elegant pieces of local inquiry that our country has produced.' In 1757 Borlase revisited Oxford, this time with a view to bringing out his 'Natural History,' which appeared in 1758, illustrated, like the 'Antiquities,' with numerous plates after his own drawings. Some supplemental emendations of this work were printed in the 'Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall' for 1864 et seq. Shortly after 1758 he presented to the Ashmolean Museum the whole of his collections. A manuscript list of them, with some original letters, is in the Museum (W. H. Black's *Catalogue of Ashmolean MSS.*) In acknowledgment of this gift, and in recognition of his distinguished services to literature and archæology, the university conferred upon him by diploma, on 23 March 1766, the degree of doctor of laws. Although Borlase was now seventy years of age, he continued his literary pursuits, writing his 'Sacræ Exercitationes' (chiefly paraphrases of Ecclesiastes, the Canticles, and the Lamentations). He took deep interest in gardening, and in the formation and improvement of the public roads in his neighbourhood. He now also worked at a 'Parochial History of Cornwall,' never published. His latest literary work consisted of some speculations on the 'Creation and the Deluge,' but this, too, was not printed (although actually sent to the press), in consequence of Borlase's last illness. On 31 Aug. 1772 he died at Ludgvan, of which parish he had for fifty-two years been rector, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

He left six sons, only two of whom survived him: the Rev. John Borlase, and the Rev. George Borlase, casuistical professor and registrar of the university of Cambridge.

[Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, iii. 78, 689, v. 291–303; Nichols's Illustrations, iv. 227, 445, 460, 468; Gent. Mag. lxxiii. part ii. 1114–17; Literary Magazine for May 1756; Tregellas's Cornish Worthies.] W. H. T.

**BOROUGH, CHRISTOPHER** (*fl.* 1579–1587), son of Stephen Borough [q. v.], was the chronicler of one of the most interesting journeys into Persia recorded in the pages of Hakluyt. This trading venture of the Muscovy Company left Gravesend on 19 June 1579 in charge of Arthur Edwards and others, with Borough as Russian interpreter. The fleet having arrived at St. Nicholas in the White Sea on 22 July, they

unloaded into smaller barks suitable for the inland navigation and descended the Northern Dwina to Vologda. Proceeding thence overland to the left bank of the Volga, they once more reshipped in three barks at Yaroslaw on 14 Sept., terminating the first portion of their voyage down this great Russian water-way at Astrakhan on 16 Oct., where they wintered. Borough and his party, leaving Edwards, the chief agent, in charge at Astrakhan, embarked on 1 May 1580 on board an English-built bark for Persia. After having cleared the intricate navigation of the mouths of the Volga, but not without damage and loss, they made for Derbend or some convenient port near it. Owing, however, to adverse winds, they were carried as far south as the Apsheron peninsula, where they anchored off Bildh (Biala). Here they were entertained by the captain or governor of Baku, who directed them to make once more for Derbend, the chief emporium for traffic in those parts. Here they traded for silk and other goods from 22 June to 3 Oct. Borough's descriptions of Derbend and the neighbourhood of the ancient city of the fire-worshippers, Baku, are most interesting, as showing, on the one hand, the growth of the Turkish power, and, on the other, the decadence of the Persian power on the then little-known shores of the Caspian Sea. Borough's thorough nautical training, received at the hands of both his father and uncle, is shown in the series of carefully made observations for latitude which are to be found in his narrative, and which are probably the earliest made with any degree of accuracy for these parts. After plying on and off the coast between Derbend and Baku to pick up stragglers, including two Spaniards who had fled from the Goletta near Tunis, Borough's party returned to Astrakhan after many perils at sea on 4 Dec., where they once more wintered. On the return of the open weather in the following April the traders to Persia set out on their homeward journey, and arrived at Rose Island, near St. Nicholas, on 16 July. The ship (William and John), laden with proceeds of the Persian voyage, shortly afterwards sailed for England, and arrived in the Thames on 25 Sept. 1581.

Borough's account of this journey reads as follows: 'Aduertisements and reports of the 6th voyage into the parts of Persia and Media for the Company of Merchants for the discouerie of new trades, in the yeares 1579, 80, and 81, gathered out of sundrie letters written by Christopher Burrough, servant to the saide companie, and sent to his uncle, Master William Burrough' (Hakluyt, i. 419–431). From another series of observations for latitude appended to the advertisements, made between July and November 1581, it would appear that Borough did not return to England with the fleet in that year, but found employment in visiting the English houses between Archangel and Astrakhan, where many of the observations were made.

In November 1587 Borough addressed a letter to the governors of the Muscovy Company upon their affairs in Russia; this document, probably on account of its great length, has not yet received the attention it deserves. Among other things, it seems to expose in the strongest possible way the devious policy of Sir Jerome Horsey and his harsh treatment of J. Peacock and other agents sent out by the company in 1585 to look into these matters (cf. *Russia of the Sixteenth Century*, edit. by Dr. E. W. Bond, Hakluyt Soc., 1858, p. xciii). In Borough Horsey found an uncompromising opponent, who preferred, as Horsey did not, the luxury of fearless truth-telling to making a rapid fortune by private trading at the company's expense. This letter also serves to determine the paternity of Borough, as in it he writes of 'my father's discouerie of the countrie,' which clearly points to Stephen Borough [q. v.] To this letter is appended a statement 'comparyng of the decay and improvement of the Russia trade,' the idea of improvement being the abolition of all the company's houses in Moscow and elsewhere, and the transfer of all business and traffic to the seaside house at St. Nicholas, in order to prevent private trading and political intrigue, in which Horsey was an adept. Of the dates of the birth and decease of Christopher Borough we have no information, but it will be convenient to add here that the earliest mention of the family known to us is that of Stephen de Burgh, as witness to a deed relating to Stocdone, in the manor of Northam, Devonshire, 30 Edw. III, 1302.

[Hakluyt's Navigations, Voyages, &c., 1559, vol. i.; Lansd. MS 52 (37); Hist. MSS. Comm. 4th Report, p. 376*a*.] C. H. C.

**BOROUGH, BURGH,** or **DE BURGO, JOHN** (*d.* 1386), divine, was D.D. of Cambridge and rector of Collingham, Nottinghamshire. In July 1384 he was appointed to fill the post of chancellor of his university (Romilly, *Graduati Cantabr.* p. 362, Cambridge, 1846), after which he returned to his benefice, and died there in 1386 (Pits, *De Angliæ Scriptoribus*, p. 543; Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.* p. 113). His works consist of homilies and of a theological treatise, the 'Oculus Sacerdotis,' which long retained a

great popularity; part of it, the 'Pupilla Oculi de septem Sacramentorum Administratione,' was five times printed at Paris and Strassburg between the years 1510 and 1518.

Borough is to be distinguished from another John de Burgo or Burgensis, of Peterborough, a Benedictine, who flourished in 1340 (BALE, v. 62), and who is claimed by Leland (*Comm. de Script. Brit.* pp. 330 seq., cf. 328) as a chronicler.

[Authorities cited above.] R. L. P.

**BOROUGH**, SIR JOHN (*d.* 1643), Garter king of arms, whose name is often incorrectly written Burroughs, was grandson of William Borough, of Sandwich, Kent, by the daughter of Basil Gosall, of Nieuwkerk, Brabant, and son of John Borough, of Sandwich, by his wife, daughter of Robert Denne, of Dennehill, Kent. It was reported by some of his contemporaries that his father was a Dutchman who carried on business as a gardener or brewer at Sandwich. He received a classical education, and afterwards studied law at Gray's Inn, but he showed more aptitude for the study of records and antiquities than for the practice of the legal profession. In 1622 he was at Venice, and from that city he addressed several letters to Sir Robert Cotton, chiefly about the purchase of manuscripts, subscribing himself 'Your faithful servant and poore kinsman' (*Cotton MS.* Julius, C iii. 33, 34, 36). He was appointed in 1623 keeper of the records in the Tower of London. In June of the same year, by the favour of the earl marshal, to whom he was secretary, he was sworn herald-extraordinary by the title of Mowbray, and on 23 Dec. following he was created Norroy king of arms, at Arundel House in the Strand, in the place of Sir Richard St. George, who was created Clarenceux. On 17 July 1624 he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1634 he was made Garter principal king of arms, in the place of Sir William Segar, deceased.

As keeper of the records, when King Charles I was discussing the propriety of summoning the great council of peers, Borough was called in to enlighten the council by his learning in the records respecting those assemblies. He attended his sovereign when he went to Scotland to be crowned in 1633. On 14 April 1636 he obtained a grant to entitle him to the fees and perquisites of his office of Garter while employed beyond the seas for the king's special service (*State Papers*, Dom. Charles I, vol. cccxviii. art. 72). As principal king of arms he followed the fortunes of his sovereign in the field during the civil war, and had several narrow escapes while in the royal camp. For instance, Edward Norgate, Windsor herald, writing from Berwick to his cousin Thomas Read, on 3 June 1639, says that the king's tent was shot through once, and Sir John Borough's twice (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Charles I [1639], 272).

Borough was an admirable note-taker, and rendered useful service by drawing up accounts of various conferences between the royalists and the parliamentarians. The curious notes of the interview between Charles and the covenanters in the earl marshal's tent near Berwick on 11 June 1639 were in all probability taken by him. When the great council met at York he was appointed its clerk, and in that capacity he took the full and admirable notes of its proceedings which constitute the only record we possess of what took place in that assembly. Again, when the sixteen commissioners went to Ripon, Borough accompanied them as their clerk, and took notes of the treaty there. Finally when the treaty was adjourned to London, Borough resumed his attendance upon the commissioners, and carried on his notes until the treaty was concluded.

While in the service of the court at Oxford that university conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L. on 5 Aug. 1643. He died about two months afterwards, on 21 Oct. 1643, at Oxford, and was buried the next day at the upper end of the divinity chapel adjoining, on the north side, the choir of Christ Church cathedral.

He married the daughter of —— Cassy, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. His eldest son, John, was knighted by Charles II, and had a considerable practice in the court of chancery until the Test Act passed.

He is the author of: 1. 'The Soveraignty of the British Seas. Proved by Records, History, and the Municipall Lawes of this Kingdome.' Written in the yeare 1633,' London, 1651, 12mo [1729], 8vo. There are manuscript copies in the Harleian collection, 1323 ff. 95–137, the Lansdowne collection, 806 f. 40, the Sloane collection, 1696, art. 2, and in the State Papers, Dom. Charles I, vol. ccclxxvi. art. 68. The work is reprinted in Gerard Malynes's 'Consuetudo, vel Lex Mercatoria; or, the Antient Law-Merchant,' London, 1686, folio. 2. 'Journal of Events at the English Camp, extending from the 6th to the 24th of June 1639,' State Papers (Dom.), Charles I, vol. ccccxxiv. art. 63, 64. This journal, which comprises the history of the pacification with the Scottish covenanters, is printed in Rushworth's 'Collections,' iii. 938–946. 3. 'Notes of the Interview between

Charles I and the Covenanters in the Earl Marshal's Tent near Berwick, on 11 June 1639.' In Lord Hardwicke's State Papers, ii. 130. 4. 'Articles of the Treaty between the Commissioners of England and Scotland, 1640–41,' Harl. MS. 455. 5. 'Minutes of what passed in the Great Councell of the Peers at Yorke from 25 Sept. to 27 Oct. 1640,' Harl. MS. 456; printed in Lord Hardwicke's State Papers, ii. 208–298. 6. 'Notes of the Treaty carried on at Ripon, between King Charles I and the Covenanters of Scotland, A.D. 1640,' London, 1869, 4to, edited for the Camden Society by John Bruce, from the original manuscript in the possession of Lieutenant-colonel Carew. 7. 'Minutes of the Treaty between the English and Scots held at London; from 10 Nov. 1640 to 12 Aug. 1641,' Harl. MS. 457. 8. 'Burrhi Impetus Juveniles. Et quædam sedatioris aliquantulùm animi Epistolæ,' Oxford, 1643, 12mo; reprinted at the end of 'A. Gislenii Busbequii Omnia quæ extant,' Oxford, 1660, 16mo. Most of the letters are written to Philip Bacon, Sir Francis Bacon (Lord Verulam), Thomas Farnabie, Thomas Coppin, and Sir Henry Spelman. 9. 'Observations concerning the Nobilitie of England, auntient and moderne,' Harl. MS. 1849. 10. 'Commentary on the Formulary for Combats before the Constable and Marshal,' manuscript in the Inner Temple Library. 11. 'Various interesting letters from the royal camp preserved among the State Papers.'

[Add. MSS. 6297, p. 303, 14293, 29315 f. 15, 32102 f. 194 *b*; Ayscough's Cat. of MSS. 698; Bruce's pref. to Notes of the Treaty carried on at Berwick; Calendars of State Papers; Catalogues of MSS. and Printed Books in Brit. Mus.; Lord Hardwicke's State Papers; Harl. MS. 7011 ff. 47–54; Noble's College of Arms, 209, 219, 233, 239; Wood's Fasti Oxon. (Bliss), ii. 62.]

T. C.

**BOROUGH, STEPHEN** (1525–1584), navigator, was born on an estate of the same name in the parish of Northam, Devonshire, on 25 Sept. 1525. His name is first met with as one of the twelve 'counsellors' appointed in the first voyage of the English to Russia in 1553. On the setting forth of the fleet of three ships Borough was appointed to serve under Richard Chancellor, pilot-general of the fleet, as master in the Edward Bonaventure of 160 tons, the largest ship of the fleet. The tragic end of Sir Hugh Willoughby and his crew of the Bona Esperanza is too well known to repeat here; the only ship that returned in safety was the one navigated by Borough, who in this voyage first observed and named the North Cape. As recorded upon his monument in Chatham Church, it may be fairly claimed for him, as for Chancellor, that 'he in his lifetime discouered Moscouia, by the Northerne sea passage to St. Nicholas, in the yeere 1553.' In Chancellor's second voyage to Russia in the same ship, along with the Phillip and Mary, in 1555, Borough's services were replaced by those of another sailing-master, while he himself found employment at home (Hamel, 117), probably in preparing for the expedition of the following year. Of this he has left us the following record: 'The Navigation and discourie toward the river of Ob (Obi), made by Master Steuen Burrough, Master of the Pinesse called the Serchthrift, with diuers things worth the noting, passed in the yere 1556.' To this is added 'Certaine notes imperfectly written by Richard Johnson, seruant to Master Richard Chancelour, which was in the discouerie of Vaigatz and Nova Zembla, with Steuen Burrowe in the Serchthrift.' The outcome of this most interesting voyage was the discovery of the entrance to the Kara Sea, the strait between Nova Zembla and the island of Waigats leading thereto still bearing the name Burrough. Adverse winds and the lateness of the year preventing Borough from reaching the Obi, he worked his way back to the White Sea and the Northern Dwina, arriving at Kholmogro on 11 Sept., where he wintered. In the following May he set out on 'The voyage of the foresaid M. Stephen Burrough [also in the Searchthrift], Anno 1557, from Cholmogro to Wardhouse, which was sent to seeke the Bona Esperanza, the Bona Confidentia, and the Phillip and Mary, which were not heard of the yeere before' (Hakluyt, i. 290–295). After a careful exploration of the coast of Lapland he reached Wardhouse (Vardhus) on 28 June. Failing to glean any tidings of the missing ships here after a stay of two days, he returned once more towards Kholmogro. On 30 June he arrived off Point Kegor (Kekourski), on what is now known as Ribachi, or Fisher Island, in Russian Finland. Here he anchored in Vaid Bay, where he found four or five Norwegian vessels, either manned or chartered by Dutchmen, whom he found trading, among other things, in strong beer with the Lapps for stock-fish. Of this Borough quaintly writes: 'The Dutchman bring hither mighty strong beere; I am certaine that our English double beere would not be liked of the Kerils and Lappians as long as that would last.' Here he learned the fate of two of the missing ships, hearing nothing of the Bona Esperanza until a later period. He was informed by the son of the burgomaster of Dronton (Throndhjem) that the Bona Confidentia was

lost and that he had purchased her sails, and that the Phillip and Mary had sailed from Dronton waters for England in the previous March, where, as we learn from another source (Hakluyt, i. 285), she arrived in the Thames the following April. After what manner Borough terminated this voyage we have no information beyond the statement that he was unable to make his way back to Kholmogro on account of adverse winds. It is more than probable that after a short stay in Vado Bay for victualling he directed his course for England, where he arrived at the end of the summer of 1557. Borough's yearly voyages to the north were followed by a journey to the south, whether undertaken on his own behalf or that of the Merchant Adventurers we have no means of determining. Hakluyt writes: 'Master Steuen Borrows tolde me that newely after his returne from the discouerie of Moscouie by the North in Queen Maries daies, the Spaniards, having intelligence that he was master in that discouerie' (probably the one of 1553), 'tooke him into the cõtractation house [at Seville] at their admitting of masters and pilots, giuing him great honour, and presented him with a payre of perfumed gloues worth fiue or six Ducates' (*Divers Voyages*, preface). Hakluyt's reference to 'Queen Maries daies' limits our choice to one of two dates for this journey to Spain, either 1555 (see *ante*) or 1558. The most probable opinion seems to be in favour of 1558, as we have no record of Borough resuming his yearly voyages to St. Nicholas until two years later. In May 1560 Borough once more took charge of a fleet of three ships in what is known to students of Hakluyt as the seventh voyage of the Merchant Adventurers to Moscovy. Borough's ship, the Swallow, was freighted with broadcloths, kerseys, salt, sack, raisins, and prunes, which were to be exchanged for foxskins, furs, &c.; we are also informed that 'one of the pipes of secker [i.e. sherry] in the Swallow, which hath two round compasses upon the bung, is to be presented to the emperour (Ivan IV), for it is special good.' Borough also carried instructions to bring home Anthony Jenkinson, whom he must have found at St. Nicholas waiting to return with the fleet, after his famous journey across the Caspian into Central Asia (Hakluyt, i. 309, 335). Although Borough's name is not mentioned, it may be fairly assumed that his last voyage to Russia was once more in command of the Swallow and two other vessels, which conveyed Jenkinson to St. Nicholas in May 1561, on his journey through Russia as ambassador to Persia. Borough's career may be conveniently divided into two portions, the first as servant to the merchant adventurers trading to Russia, the second as servant to the queen. His first had now terminated. The causes which led to his appointment under the crown may be traced in no very indirect way to his visit to Spain; this, as we have already suggested, may reasonably be assumed to have taken place shortly before the death of Queen Mary, which event took place on 17 Nov. 1558. One of the results of Borough's visit to Spain was the translation of the 'Breve compendio de la sphera y de la arte de navegar, por Martin Cortes,' Seville, 1551, undertaken by the scholarly Richard Eden, at the cost and charges of the merchant adventurers, and known in its English dress as 'The Arte of Navigation,' London, 1561, in the preface to which Eden writes: 'Steuen Borough was the fyrst that moued to haue this work translated into the Englyshe tongue.' Another result, and a most important one for Borough, was his appointment on 3 Jan. 1563 as chief pilot and one of the four masters of the queen's ships in the Medway. It hardly admits of doubt that the main factor in assisting the queen's advisers in their decision in making this dual appointment was the able document drawn up by Borough soon after his return from Spain, bearing the following title: 'Three especiall causes and consideracons amongst others whether the office of Pilott maior ys allowed and estemed in Spayne, Portugale, and other places where navigacõn flourisheth.' Drafts of Borough's appointment and the above document are preserved in the British Museum Library (*Lansd. MS.* 116, 10½ pp.) The objects in view in creating the office of chief pilot were the instruction and examination of seamen in the art of navigation; but as no machinery existed for carrying these out efficiently, as in the contractation house in Seville, the former appointment was allowed to lapse, Borough's attention in those stirring times being wholly directed to the surveying of ships in the Medway at Gillingham and Chatham. This employment, varied by sundry services at sea, of which we have no record, extended over a period of twenty years. Borough died in his sixtieth year, and was buried in Chatham Church, where a monumental brass to his memory is preserved in the chancel, bearing the following inscription: 'Here lieth buried the bodie of Steven Borough, who departed this life ye xij day of July in ye yere of our Lord 1584, and was borne at Northam in Devonshire ye xxv$^{th}$ of Septemb. 1525. He in his life time discouered Moscouia, by the Northerne sea passage to St. Nicholas, in the yere 1553. At his setting foorth of England he was accom-

panied with two other shippes, Sir Hugh Willobie being Admirell of the fleete, who, with all the company of ye said two shippes, were frozen to death in Lappia ye same winter. After his discouerie of Roosia, and ye Coastes thereto adioyninge—to wit, Lappia, Nova Zemla, and the Countrie of Samoyeda, etc.: he frequented ye trade to St. Nicholas yearlie, as chief pilot for ye voyage, until he was chosen of one of ye foure principall Masters in ordinarie of ye Queen's Ma^ties^ royall Nauy, where in he continued in charge of sundrie sea services till time of his death.' [For a supposititious expedition by another Stephen Borough, or Burrogh, in 1585, see Borough, William.]

[Devonshire Assoc. Reps. and Trans., Plymouth, 1880–1, xii. 332–60, xiii. 76; Eden's Arte of Navigation, 1561; H[akluyt]'s Diuers Voyages touching America, 1582; ib., Hakluyt Soc., ed. by J. Winter Jones, 1850; ib., Navigations, Voyages, &c., 1599, vol. i.; Hamel's England and Russia, trans. by J. S. Leigh, 1854; Thorpe's Registrum Roffense, 1769, fol. p. 731.]

C. H. C.

**BOROUGH, WILLIAM** (1536–1599), navigator and author, born at Northam, Devonshire, in 1536, was the younger brother of Stephen Borough [q. v.], under whom he served as an ordinary seaman in the first voyage of the English to Russia. In his short autobiography preserved to us he writes: 'I was in the first voyage for discouerie of the partes of Russia, which begun in anno 1553 (being then sixteen yeeres of age), also in the yeere 1556, in the voyage when the coastes of Samoed and Nova Zembla, with the straightes of Vaigatz, were found out; and in the yeere 1557, when the coast of Lappia and the Bay of St. Nicholas were more perfectly discouered' (Hakluyt, i. 417). His employment for the next ten years was that of 'continual practise in the voyages made to St. Nicholas.' In one of these homeward voyages we find him entrusted with a curious present from the traveller Anthony Jenkinson to Sir W. Cecil, afterwards Lord Burghley. The former writes: 'Yt may please you, I have sent by Wm. Aborough (*sic*), Mr of one of the Moscovy Companyes shippes, a strange beast called a Loysche, and bred in the country of Cazan in Tartaria' (*Cal. State Papers*, Foreign Series, 26 June 1566). According to the 'Cat. of Lansd. MSS.,' Brit. Mus. (p. 19), Borough made 'a voyage for discouery of the sea coast beyond Pechora to find an open passage to Cathay' in 1568. This is, however, not quite correct; a comparison of the manuscript referred to (*Lansd.* 1035) with Hakluyt (i. 382) serves to show that a commission was granted by the agent of the company to one James Bassendine, or Bassington, with two other English sailors, to find this passage in a Russian boat, with interpreters, for which 'necessary notes to be observed' in the discovery were drawn up by Borough, with a sketch map, at St. Nicholas in August, probably before his departure for his homeward voyage in that year (cf. *Cal. State Papers*, Foreign Series, 1568, No. 2415). After the first establishment of the trade of the merchant adventurers at Narva, in the Gulf of Finland, in the winter of 1569, it was found that the sea passage to this port was infested by pirates, in consequence of which we find Borough in 1570, as 'captaine generall' of a fleet of thirteen ships, well furnished with all 'necessaries for the warres,' in conflict with a fleet of six Danske freebooters off an island in the gulf, then known as Tuttee. Borough, after a sharp fight, dispersed the fleet, and took one of the captains, named Hans Snarke, prisoner (Hakluyt, i. 401). His yearly voyages for the next four years were either to Narva or St. Nicholas, as the occasion required. In 1574–5 we find Borough employed as agent to the company 'in passing from St. Nicholas to Moscow and from Moscow to Narva, and thence back again to St. Nicholas by land, setting downe alwayes, with great care and diligence, true obseruations and exact notes and descriptions of the wayes, rivers, cities, townes, etc.' These, added to his notes on 'the islands, coastes of the sea, and other things requisite to the artes of nauigation and hydrographie,' acquired in his former voyages by sea, he turned to good account at a later period as an author and a chartographer. Like those of his brother Stephen, his services were destined to be transferred from the merchant adventurers to the queen. In what year this took place with William Borough we have no exact information. In January 1579 we find him residing at Limehouse, involved in a dispute with Michael Lok, master of the mint and treasurer of the Cathay Company, in reference to a ship (the Judith) bought by the latter for Frobisher's third voyage. There are several incidents in this affair which point to Borough being already in the service of the crown, particularly his relations with Walsingham, by whose assistance Borough seems to have thrown the unfortunate Lok into the Fleet Prison, on a suit for 200*l.* in connection with the ship (*Cal. State Papers*, Col. Ser., i. 47, and Fox Bourne, i. 175). The next two years were evidently devoted to literary effort in preparing his well-known work, 'Discourse of the variation of the Compas,' which first saw the light in 1581 (see *infra*). We next

find him in the month of June 1583, as comptroller of the queen's navy, at sea in charge of two barques, 'both manned with 100 men, for apprehending of certaine outragious sea-rovers, who, it was confidently bruited, had vanquished the said two ships: but within few dayes after, beyond all expectation, the said Will. Borough and his company had discomforted and taken to the number of ten sayle (whereof three were prizes), and ten of the chief pirates on the 30th of August were hanged at Wapping-in-the-Wose, besides London; one of whom, named Thomas Walton, as he went towards the gallows, rent his venetian breeches of crimson toffata and distributed the same to such of his old acquaintance as stood about him' (Stow, 696). Perhaps the most noteworthy event in Borough's career was the part he played in the famous expedition to Cadiz in command of the Lion, under Sir Francis Drake, wherein they succeeded, on 19 April 1587, in destroying upwards of a hundred sail lying in the harbour, besides capturing many valuable prizes. Unfortunately for Borough's fame, he felt it his duty to differ with his high-handed chief as to the wisdom of a proposed land attack upon Lagos. Drake's reply to his vice-admiral's ill-guarded and hastily written remonstrance was to place Borough under arrest in his cabin for two days. The plan so nearly failed as to justify all Borough's objections, for the invaders had to retire after considerable injury, which was feebly atoned for by the distant bombardment of the town by the fleet, which did little or no damage (Fox Bourne, ii. 188). Borough's share in the affair terminated in the mutiny of his ship's crew while he was a prisoner and therefore helpless. His ship reached England in charge of another commander on 5 June, whence Borough wrote to Lord-admiral Howard, detailing his version of the affair. This was followed by a long contradiction of the charges brought against him by Drake, which so far succeeded in saving him from further punishment or disgrace (see Barrow, pp. 241–255; also Hakluyt, ii. 121). Borough's latest service at sea of any importance calling for notice was his command of a small ship named the Bonavolia in the Armada fight, 1588 (Lediard, p. 239). In a beautifully written autograph letter of Borough, dated Chatham, 28 Aug. 1589, he informs Mr. T. Randolph, residing at Maidstone, that he is 'letted' from seeing him by 'the great business for the dispatch of Sir Martin Frobisher's shippes to the sea,' that he is 'in comission for the late portugale voyage,' and that another matter that he has in 'handling' is 'getting a good wife' in the person of Lady Wentworth, which 'matter is in effect concluded' (*Harl. MS.* 6994 (104)). The latest notice of him with which we are acquainted is one, dated 31 Oct. 1590, of a person unnamed, who gives notice to Mr. Burrowes, of Limehouse, 'that his life is in danger from one who intends to shoot him' (*Lansd. MS.* 99 (94)). Borough somehow managed to survive another nine years; he died in 1599.

Borough wrote 'A discourse of the Variation of the Compas, or Magneticall Needle, made by W. B., and is to be annexed to the Newe Attraction by R[obert] N[orman],' London, 1581, 4to; other editions 1585, 1596, 1611, 1614. In this work he points out that nearly all the charts of the period were useless for the purposes of navigation from the non-observance of variation; he instances Mercator's famous map of 1569, wherein is to be observed 'Wardhouse' in Norway set down in two places 19 degrees apart; all west of this point being laid down from an earlier map by Olaus Magnus [of 1532, now lost]; all east of it from his own observations embodied in Anthony Jenkinson's map of Russia, 1562. Besides four other short pieces to be found in Hakluyt (i. 414 and 455) may be seen 'A dedicatory Epistle to the Queen annexed unto his exact map of Russia, briefly containing his travails in those N.E. partes,' and also his short autobiography before alluded to (Hakluyt, 417). We learn from his 'Discourse' that the map of Russia was presented to the queen in 1578. It is now lost. He also wrote 'Instructions for discouery of Cathay Eastwards for Pet & Jackman,' 1580 (Hakluyt, 435). The most interesting chart by William Borough known to us is one of Norway, Lapland, and the Bay of St. Nicholas, signed by him, and preserved in the British Museum (*O. R. MS.* 18 D. iii. 123). Three others, preserved at Hatfield, are: 1. 'Polar Seas to Lat. 20,' probably by him. 2. 'Frobisher's Navigation.' 3. 'The Thames to Gravesend, and part of the N. Sea.' The remaining manuscript pieces by Borough calling for notice are: 1. 'Tables of the prices of Masts,' n.d. (*Harl.* 306, 20). 2. 'Necessary notes to be obserued in the voyage for discouery,' 1568 (see *supra*). 3. 'Declaration concerning a proposal of Sir J. Hawkins and Peter Pett, with reference to the Navy,' February 1584 (*Lansd.* 43 (33)). 4. 'Articles objected, with the Answeres to the same, touching the voyage of the Lion,' with two letters giving an account of his misunderstanding with Sir Francis Drake, April–May 1587 (*Lansd.* 52, arts. 39, 41–2); see *supra*. 5. 'Discourse what course were best should be taken for the resistance

of ye Spanish Navy,' 26 Feb. 1589 (*Lansd.* 52 (40)). There are also letters from William Borough to the privy council, &c., preserved at Hatfield, 2 Oct. 1595, Oct. 1596, 9 June 1597, 4 July 1597 (see *Hist. MSS. Comm. 5th Rep.* pp. 277, 285, 287, 291).

It will be observed in the above sketch that there is a lacuna in the movements of William Borough between the years 1583 and 1587. In the 'Leicester Correspondence' (Camden Society, 1844) is printed a journal of the proceedings of the Earl of Leicester in the Low Countries, written by the admiral who conducted the fleet from Harwich to Flushing in December 1585. Down to a recent period it was held that the admiral was no other than the elder Borough, Stephen [q. v.] Mr. R. C. Cotton, however, in his able paper (*Dev. Assoc. Rep.* vol. xii.) shows that it was impossible to have been Stephen Borough, who died in July 1584, as is proved both by his monument and by the parish register in Chatham Church. This writer, however, suggests that there must have been a second Stephen Borough, also a seaman. This theory we are not prepared to accept. A reference to the original manuscript (*Harl.* 8225) serves to show that the original docketing (which we take to be W. Borough, badly written as to the first initial) has been cancelled and re-docketed in error by a later hand and assigned to Stephen. If the original docketing was understood to refer to Stephen, it remains for the objector to show cause why the correction was made at all. The acceptance of the greater probability, that the whole transaction is referable to William, not only goes a great way to settle the question of doubtful authorship, but it possesses the advantage of allowing the command of the fleet in 1585 to fall naturally into its place in a more ample sketch of the life of William Borough, which is yet a desideratum among the lives of our English worthies of the period of the Tudors.

[Barrow's Life, Voyages, &c., of Sir F. Drake, 1843; Fox Bourne's English Seamen under the Tudors, 1868; Camden Society's Leicester Correspondence, 1844; Devonshire Assoc. Reps. and Trans., Plymouth, 1880–1, vols. xii. and xiii.; Hakluyt's Navigations, Voyages, &c., 1599, vol. i.; Hutton's Phil. and Math. Dictionary, 1815; Lediard's Naval History, 1755; Stow's Annales, ed. Howes, 1615; Hist. MSS. Comm. 7th Rep. p. 192.] C. H. C.

**BORRELL**, H. P. (*d.* 1851), numismatist, after learning business in London, established himself as a trader at Smyrna, where he resided for thirty-three years. He devoted much of his attention to the discovery of inedited Greek coins, in which he was remarkably successful. The results of his discoveries were given in papers contributed to the 'Revue Numismatique,' the 'Numismatic Chronicle,' and various German periodicals devoted to numismatic science. In 1836 he published at Paris 'Notice sur quelques médailles grecques des rois de Chypre.' His collection of coins, antiquities, and gems was sold at London in 1851. He died at Smyrna 2 Oct. of the same year.

[Gent. Mag. (new ser.) xxxix. 324; Proceedings of the Numismatic Society for 24 June 1852, in vol. xv. of the Numismatic Chronicle.]

**BORRER**, WILLIAM (1781–1862), botanist, was born at Henfield, Sussex, on 13 June 1781, and died there on 10 Jan. 1862. He received his earlier education in private schools at Hurstpierpoint and Carshalton in Surrey. Although he left school at an early age, he continued his studies under tutors, and obtained a good knowledge of the classics and French. His father wished him to adopt agriculture as a pursuit, though his own proclivities were towards medicine; but, being possessed of an ample fortune, he devoted himself to the study of botany, especially of his own country. He made repeated journeys in all parts of Britain, and endeavoured to cultivate every critical British species and all the hardy exotic plants he could obtain, having at one time as many as 6,660 species. His knowledge of the difficult genera Salix, Rubus, and Rosa was great, and his help was eagerly sought and willingly rendered both by purse and time.

He published but little—a few pages in the 'Phytologist,' some descriptions in the supplement to 'English Botany,' and his share with Dawson Turner in the privately printed 'Lichenographia Britannica,' of which only a few sheets were printed and issued long after, in 1839. He wrote the descriptions of the species of Myosotis, Rosa, and nearly all of Rubus for Sir W. Hooker's 'British Flora' in 1830 and subsequent editions. He was a fellow of the Royal, Linnean, and Wernerian societies, and justice of the peace for Sussex. Several plants were named after him, and the genus Borreria of Acharius amongst lichens, but the genus Borreria of G. W. Meyer is now merged in Spermacoce. The following species were named after him: Rubus Borreri, Poa Borreri, Parmelia Borreri, Hypnum Borrerianum, Callithamnion Borreri. His rich and critical herbarium of British plants is kept at the Royal Gardens, Kew.

[Proc. Linn. Soc. (1862), pp. lxxxv–xc; Seemann's Journ. Bot. (1863), i. 31; Cat. Scientific Papers, i. 499.] B. D. J.

**BORROW**, GEORGE (1803–1881), philologist, was, according to his own account, of a Cornish family on his father's side, and of a Norman stock on the side of his mother, whose name was Parffrement, and who died at Oulton at the age of 87. He was born at East Dereham, Norfolk, in 1803, where only the first years of his life were passed. His father, some time a recruiting officer, was constantly shifting his residence, and his two sons, with the rest of the family, accompanied him from one quarter to another. They made a long stay in Edinburgh, where Borrow received no small share of his education at the high school. No further reminiscences of these days are at hand save those given by the author of 'Lavengro' in the first chapters of that strange romance. After a sojourn in Scotland, Ireland, and many parts of England, the family seems to have again settled near the author's birthplace, for at the age of seventeen Borrow was articled to a solicitor at Norwich. Some insight into his life at this time may be gathered from 'Wild Wales,' in which he describes the solicitor's office, and alludes to those studies in language already so fondly dwelt on in 'Lavengro.' The savant who encouraged and aided him in the pursuit of philology, and to whom he affectionately alludes, was the well-known William Taylor, the friend of Southey. Borrow must have gone far into these studies, for in 1826 a book containing some of the fruits of his industry appeared. It was entitled 'Romantic Ballads,' from the Danish. There can be no doubt that the companionship of William Taylor led Borrow's thoughts in the direction of literature as a profession. At any rate, on the death of his father he quitted Norwich for the metropolis, to seek his fortune among the publishers. Much that happened to him in London at this time is recorded in 'Lavengro,' though the sufferings he endured are never likely to be fully known. The humorous account of his dealings with the publishers is based on his experiences with Sir Richard Phillips, in whose employ he acted as compiler and hack. Whether such a book as the 'Life and Adventures of Joseph Sell' ever emanated from his pen is a question not worth asking; it was a fiction, and Mrs. Borrow used to laugh at the idea that bookworms had set up a search for the work; but it is certain that he had a hand in compiling the 'Newgate Calendar,' and that the work had no small influence in confirming the bent of his mind. But his spirit chafed under the confinement. Worn out and angry at the treatment he received, he set out on a tour through England. What adventures he had and how he managed to live during the year thus employed can best be gathered by a perusal of 'Lavengro' and the 'Romany Rye,' though they are rather an idealisation than a strict record of his doings. He had long yearned after travel and adventure. His excursion through England at an end, he next visited France, Germany, Russia, and the East. While on these travels he seems to have worked hard at the language of each country through which he passed, for in 1835 he published in St. Petersburg 'Targum,' a series of translations from thirty languages and dialects. While on his travels he acted as agent for the British and Foreign Bible Society, and was the first of the 'correspondents.' In the latter capacity he sent letters (1837–9) to the 'Morning Herald,' which are said to have often anticipated the government despatches.

In 1840 Borrow married Mary Clarke, the widow of a naval officer whom he met in Spain. With the proceeds from the sale of his works he completed the purchase of an estate on Oulton Broad, a share in which his wife had already inherited. Here he allowed the gipsies to pitch their tents, mingling with them as friends. Indeed he gave a welcome to all comers, and his hospitable and charitable deeds will long be remembered in the neighbourhood. It was here that he lived and wrote 'Lavengro,' 'The Romany Rye,' 'Wild Wales,' 'Romano Lavo-Lil,' and other works. He afterwards removed to Hereford Square, Brompton, where in 1869 Mrs. Borrow died.

It was by his publication of the 'Gipsies in Spain,' but more especially by the 'Bible in Spain,' that Borrow won a high place in literature. The romantic interest of these two works drew the public towards the man as much as towards the writer, and he was the wonder of a few years. But in the writings which followed he went too far. 'Lavengro,' which followed his first successes in 1850, and which, besides being a personal narrative, was a protest against the 'kid-glove' literature introduced by Bulwer and Disraeli, made him many enemies and lost him not a few friends. The book, which has been called an 'epic of ale,' glorified boxing, spoke up for an open-air life, and assailed the 'gentility nonsense of the time.' Such things were unpardonable, and Borrow, the hero of a season before, was tabooed as the high-priest of vulgar tastes. In the sequel to the book which had caused so much disfavour he chastised those who had dared to ridicule him and his work. But it was of no avail. He was passing into another age, and the critics could now afford to ignore his onslaught. 'Wild Wales,' published in

1862, though a desultory work, contained much of the old vigorous stuff which characterised his previous writings, but it attracted small attention, and 'Romano Lavo-Lil,' when it appeared in 1872, was known only to the specially interested and the curious. Still Borrow remained unchanged. His strong individuality asserted itself in his narrowed circle. His love for the roadside, the heath, the gipsies' dingle, was as true as in other days. He was the same lover of strange books, the same passionate wanderer among strange people, the same champion of English manliness, and the same hater of genteel humbug and philistinism. Few men have put forth so many high qualities and maintained them untarnished throughout so long a career as did this striking figure of the nineteenth century. He died at Oulton in August 1881.

Probably Borrow was not a scientific philologist in the modern sense of the term, but it cannot be disputed that he was a great linguist. His work 'Targum' affords a proof of this, and the assertion is further borne out by the fact that at this time he translated and printed the New Testament, as well as some of the Homilies of the church of England, into Manchu, the court language of China. Among other of his translations were the Gospel of St. Luke into the dialect of the Gitanos, a work which he presented to the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1871; 'The Sleeping Bard' from the Cambrian-British of Ellis Wynn into English, as well as many Russian tales; Ewald's mythological poem, 'The Death of Balder,' from the Danish; and our own 'Blue Beard' into Turkish.

The most authentic account of travel is that which he gives us in his 'Bible in Spain,' a country in which he passed through many notable adventures, and where he was imprisoned for sending home a too faithful account of General Quesada's exploits.

The following is a complete list of Borrow's works: 1. 'Faustus. His Life, Death . . . translated from the German of F. M. von Klinger, by G. B.,' 1825, 8vo. 2. 'Romantic Ballads' (translated from the Danish of A. G. Öhlenslager and from the Kiempé Viser) and Miscellaneous Pieces from the Danish of Ewald and others, Norwich, 1826, 8vo. 3. 'Targum; or Metrical Translations from Thirty Languages and Dialects. With the author's autograph presentation in Danish to S. Magnusson,' St. Petersburg, 1835, 8vo. 4. New Testament (Luke): 'Embéo e Majaró Lucas . . . El Evangelio segun S. Lucas traducido al Romani, by G. B.,' 1837, 16mo. 5. 'The Bible in Spain,' 3 vols. London, 1843, 12mo. 6. 'The Zincali; or an Account of the Gypsies in Spain,' 2 vols. London, 1841, 12mo. 7. 'Lavengro, the Scholar, the Gypsy, the Priest,' London, 1851, 12mo. 8. 'The Romany Rye, a sequel to Lavengro,' 2 vols. 1857, 12mo. 9. 'The Sleeping Bard, translated from the Cambrian-British by G. B.,' 1860, 12mo. 10. 'Wild Wales: its People, Language, and Scenery,' 3 vols. London, 1862, 8vo. 11. 'Romano Lavo-Lil, word-book of the Romany; or English Gipsy Language, &c.,' London, 1874, 8vo. In 1857 was advertised as ready for the press 'Penquite and Pentyre; or the Head of the Forest and the Headland. A book on Cornwall,' 2 vols.

[The information contained in this sketch is derived from personal knowledge of the author himself and of his life, and from information given to the writer by his father, Dr. Gordon Hake, Borrow's old friend, and by Borrow's stepdaughter, Mrs. MacAubrey, who is his sole representative, and is in possession of several valuable manuscripts by him which have not been published.] A. E. H.

**BORSTALE, THOMAS** (*d.* 1290 ?), scholastic theologian, was a native of Norfolk, and belonged to the convent of Augustinian friars (Friars Eremites) at Norwich. He lived for some time abroad, principally at Paris, where he acquired a great reputation as a theologian and disputant, and obtained the degree of doctor of divinity from the Sorbonne. The writings attributed to him are: 1. 'Super Magistrum Sententiarum' (four books). 2. 'Quodlibeta Scholastica' (one book). 3. 'Ordinariæ Disceptationes' (one book). He died at Norwich in or about the year 1290.

[Bale's Script. Ill. Maj. Brit. (Basle edition, 1557), p. 345; Pits, De Angliæ Scriptoribus, 374; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 113.] H. B.

**BORTHWICK, DAVID** (*d.* 1581), of Lochill, lord advocate of Scotland in the reign of James VI, was educated at St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews, where his name occurs among the determinants in 1525. He was called to the bar in 1549. He is mentioned by Knox as at first in favour of the Congregation, but afterwards as one of the many whom the queen dowager 'abusit, and by quham sche corrupted the hartis of the sempill.' In 1552 he served on the commission appointed to treat with the English commission on border affairs (*Register of Privy Council of Scotland*, i. 150). For some time he acted as legal adviser to Bothwell, whose counsel he was both in reference to Queen Mary's abduction to Dunbar, and to the murder of Darnley. Along with Crichton

of Elliock, he was in 1573 appointed king's advocate, and, as was then customary, also took his seat as a lord of session. In 1574 he served on the commission for framing a constitution for the church of Scotland. He died in January 1581–2. According to Scot of Scotstarvet, he acquired 'many lands in Lothian and Fife, as Balnacrieff, Admiston, Balcarras, and others, but having infeft his son Sir James therein in his lifetime, he rested never till he had sold all.' Hearing on his death-bed that his son had just sold another estate, he, according to the same authority, exclaimed, 'What shall I say? I give him to the devil that gets a fool, and makes not a fool of him,' words which afterwards became proverbial as 'David Borthwick's Testament.'

[Sir John Scot's Staggering State of Scottish Statesmen, ed. 1872, p. 108; Works of Knox, ed. Laing, i. 106, 414, ii. 44, vi. 667; Register of Privy Council of Scotland; Haig and Brunton's Senators of the College of Justice, pp. 154–5; Omond's Lord Advocates of Scotland, i. 37.]

T. F. H.

**BORTHWICK, PETER** (1804–1852), editor of the 'Morning Post,' only son of Thomas Borthwick of Edinburgh, was born at Cornbank, in the parish of Borthwick, Midlothian, on 13 Sept. 1804, graduated at the university of Edinburgh, and was the private pupil of James Walker, bishop of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and afterwards primus of the episcopal church of Scotland. Notwithstanding his marriage, in 1827, to Margaret, daughter of John Colville of Ewart, Northumberland, he took up his residence at Jesus College, Cambridge; thence, by removal, he became a fellow-commoner of Downing College, and while there was the author of some theological works, having then an intention to take orders in the church of England.

Happening in 1832 to be present at a meeting called for the purpose of opposing the abolition of negro slavery, he made his first essay in public speaking by an address in which he took the side of the slave-owners. Immediately afterwards he was invited to deliver speeches at meetings convened for the object of upholding the existing state of affairs. These gratuitous labours produced an effect far beyond his expectations. Bath contributed a silver dinner service, Cheltenham a silver breakfast service, Dumfries a costly piece of plate, and the university of Edinburgh a cup bearing a flattering inscription expressive of a sense of the honour reflected by his talents upon the university of which he was a member. Borthwick's slavery meetings were not, however, always of an harmonious nature. In Gloucestershire he was opposed by 'the apostle of temperance and the bondsman's friend,' Samuel Bowley [q. v.], who followed him about from meeting to meeting, and finally beat him off the ground by his statements of facts. His reputation as a speaker being established, he in 1832 contested the representation of the borough of Evesham; but the whig interest was at that time in the ascendency. On 6 Jan. 1835 he was, however, returned in conjunction with Sir Charles Cockerell.

On 2 May 1837 he moved, in the House of Commons, 'that convocation might once more be authorised to exercise the rights of assembly and discussion of which the church had been so long deprived.' This motion was negatived by only a small majority. But the great measure with which his name is identified was the introduction into the poor law of that provision, 'the Borthwick clause.' Under this clause married couples over the age of sixty were not, as heretofore, separated when obliged to enter the doors of the poor-house. He sat for Evesham until the dissolution, 23 July 1847, and then contested St. Ives in Cornwall, but was defeated. On the same occasion he was also a candidate for the representation of Penryn and Falmouth, but had even fewer supporters than at St. Ives. On 28 April 1847 he was called to the bar at Gray's Inn.

In 1850 he became editor of the 'Morning Post,' but symptoms of decaying health soon began to exhibit themselves, and on Friday 17 Dec. 1852 he was suddenly attacked with acute inflammation assuming the form of pleurisy, from the effects of which he died the following evening at his residence, 11 Walton Villas, Brompton. During his long illness his mental capacity was never impaired, and on the very day before his death an article appeared in the 'Morning Post' written by him on the previous evening with clearness and vigour of intellect. Lord George Bentinck said of him: 'Borthwick is a very remarkable man. He can speak, and speak well, upon any subject at a moment's notice.' He was the author of: 1. 'A Brief Statement of Holy Scriptures concerning the Second Advent,' 1830. 2. 'The Substance of a Speech delivered in Manchester in reply to Mr. Bowley's Statements on British Colonial Slavery,' 1832. 3. 'Colonial Slavery: a Lecture delivered at Edinburgh,' 1833. 4. 'A Lecture on Slavery,' 1836.

[Gent. Mag. xxxix. 318–20 (1853); Illustrated London News, with portrait, ii. 8 (1843), xxi. 563 (1852), and xxii. 11 (1853); Times, 14 Oct. 1884, p. 7.]

G. C. B.

**BORTHWICK, WILLIAM** (*d.* 1542), fourth Lord Borthwick, was the eldest son of the third Lord Borthwick and Maryota de Hope Pringle. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father at the battle of Flodden on 9 Sept. 1513. Immediately afterwards the council of the kingdom ordered the castle of Stirling to be victualled and fortified to receive the young king, James V. Lord Borthwick was to be captain and the king's guardian (*Cal. State Papers, Henry VIII*, vol. i. (1509–14) 4556). He set his seal to a treaty with England on 7 Oct. 1517 (*Fœdera*, xiii. 600). After the coronation of James V in 1524 he swore to be true to the king and disavow the Duke of Albany. He died in 1542. By his marriage to Margaret, eldest daughter of John Lord Hay of Yester, he had two sons and two daughters.

[Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, ii. 654; Cal. State Papers, Henry VIII.] T. F. H.

**BORTHWICK, WILLIAM** (1760–1820), general, was the eldest son of Lieutenant-general William Borthwick, R.A., and entered the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich as a gentleman cadet in 1772. He became a second lieutenant R.A. in 1777, lieutenant in 1779, and captain-lieutenant in 1790, with which rank he served in Flanders. As brigadier-general he prepared the siege train with which Wellington bombarded Ciudad Rodrigo in January 1812, and was severely wounded during the siege. He also prepared the siege train for the last siege of Badajoz; but in April 1812 he was promoted major-general, and had to hand over his command to Colonel Framingham, because the number of artillerymen in the Peninsula was supposed not to justify the presence there of a general officer. After his return he received a gold medal for the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, but was not even made a C.B. He died at Margate on 20 July 1820.

[Jones's Siege Operations in the Peninsular War; Duncan's History of the Royal Artillery.] H. M. S.

**BORUWLASKI** or **BORUSLAWSKI, JOSEPH** (1739–1837), dwarf, is chiefly known by the 'Memoirs of Count Boruwlaski, written by himself.' He had no legal right to the title of 'count,' being an untitled member of the Polish nobility. According to his own account, Boruwlaski was born in the environs of Halicz, Polish Galicia, in 1739. His parents had six children, three of whom were exceptionally short in stature, whilst the other three were above the middle height. The eldest brother was forty-one inches in height: the second, who was killed in battle at the age of twenty-six, was six feet four inches; and Joseph, who was the third, did not quite reach thirty-nine inches. His sister Anastasia, who died at the age of twenty, was but two feet four inches high. Joseph was neither delicate nor disproportionate. Brought up at first by a widow, the Starostin de Caorlix, he was, soon after her marriage with the Count de Tarnon, transferred to the Countess Humiecka, and travelled with her in France, Holland, Germany, &c. When at Vienna, Maria Theresa took him on her lap and presented him with a ring, which she took from the finger of the young princess Marie Antoinette. At the court of Stanislaus, the titular king of Poland, he met with Bébé (Nicolas Ferry), who was a little taller, and jealous of his rival, and with the Comte de Tressan, who mentions him in the 'Encyclopédie' as fully developed and healthy. At Paris he met Raynal and Voltaire, and one of the fermier-generals, Bouret, gave an entertainment in his honour, in which everything was proportioned to the size of the tiny guest. On his return to Poland Boruwlaski fell in love with Isalina Barboutan, a young girl whom his patroness had taken into her house. Efforts to break off the match were fruitless, and on his marriage Boruwlaski was discarded by the countess, but the king of Poland gave him a small pension, and, when he decided to travel, provided him with a suitable coach. He now began a wandering career. A comparison of measurements showed that between his visits to Vienna in 1761 and 1781 he had grown ten inches. By the advice of Sir Robert Murray Keith he decided to visit England; but previously he states that he passed through Presburg, Belgrade, Adrianople, and, after traversing the deserts, found himself dangerously ill at Damascus, where he was restored by the aid of a Jewish physician. He describes subsequent journeys to Astrakan, Kazan, Lapland, Finland, and Nova Zembla, and through Croatia, Dalmatia, and Germany. The 'count' lived meanwhile upon the proceeds of concerts and the gifts of his acquaintances. From the margrave of Anspach he obtained a letter of introduction to the dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland. After a stormy passage he reached England, and had an audience of George III, when 'the conversation was often interrupted by the witty sallies of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.' He travelled in England. Occasional concerts were still the only source of his income. At Blenheim he saw the Duke of Marlborough, who added the dwarf's shoes to his cabinet of curiosities. An attempt to provide for the count by a subscription failed. He again

visited France, but at the beginning of the revolution he returned to England. He passed 'through the whole of Ireland, beginning with Cork.' At Ballinasloe his appearance in the street caused so great a commotion that the garrison was turned out. At Athlone his concert was ruined by the news of the landing of Hoche at Bantry Bay. He made a brief stay at Douglas, and passed to Whitehaven, Carlisle, Newcastle, and thence to Durham and Hull. On account of his failing means, he decided to go to America; but this design was abandoned, and about 1800 the prebendaries of Durham gave him a residence, the Bank's Cottage, near Durham, where the contributions of his friends enabled him to pass his latter years in peaceful retirement. He was a good linguist, his conversational powers were considerable, and his company was much courted in the city and neighbourhood. Catharine Hutton, who wrote a sketch of the dwarf, says: 'I never saw a more graceful man, or a more perfect gentleman, than Boruwlaski.' He had several children, who were of the ordinary size, but in his 'Memoirs' is almost silent as to his family affairs. His pride led him to keep up the fiction that he did not exhibit himself for hire—the people merely paid a shilling to his valet to open the door! He was terribly afraid lest George IV, to whom the last edition of his 'Memoirs' was dedicated, should offer him money in a direct fashion. The king, however, gave him a watch and chain, and thus spared his pride. Charles Mathews, who introduced him to George IV, and Patmore, who found him 'domesticated' with Mathews, speak of him as a fascinating companion, playful, accomplished, and sensible. In answer to Catharine Hutton's request for an autograph, he sent a letter with these rhymes:—

> Poland was my cradle,
> England is my nest;
> Durham is my quiet place,
> Where my weary bones shall rest.

He died at the great age of ninety-eight at Bank's Cottage on 5 Sept. 1837. His grave is near that of Stephen Kemble, in the Nine Altars of Durham Cathedral, and is marked only by the initials J. B., but there is a monument to his memory in the church of St. Mary, in the South Bailey, Durham.

The first edition of his 'Autobiography,' in both French and English, appeared at London in 1788, with a portrait by W. Hincks. The French part was the dwarf's own work, the English a translation by M. des Carrières. A German translation by Christian August Wichmann appeared at Leipzig in 1789. A second edition of the 'Memoirs' was printed at Birmingham in 1792. The final edition was printed at Durham in 1820, and has a portrait from a drawing by John Dowman, A.R.A. In Kay's 'Edinburgh Portraits' there is one of Boruwlaski taken from life. At the sale of Fillingham's collection, in 1862, were sold some scarce portraits of Boruwlaski, autograph letters, the handbill for his public breakfast, and the sale catalogue of his effects. One of his shoes, the sole of which is five inches and seven-eighths long, and a glove are now in the Bristol Philosophical Institution. In March 1786 Rowlandson published a caricature representation of Boruwlaski playing on the fiddle before the 'Grand Seigneur' and his wives. A full cast of Boruwlaski was taken by Joseph Bonomi shortly before the death of the dwarf.

[The Memoirs named above; Gent. Mag. October 1837; Wood's Giants and Dwarfs; A Memoir of a Celebrated Dwarf, by Catharine Hutton, in Bentley's Miscellany, 1845, xvii. 240; Memoirs of Charles Mathews, iii. 213; Granger's Wonderful Museum, 1804, ii. 1051; Kirby's Wonderful Museum, 8vo, iii. 411; Annual Register, 1760, iii. 78, 1761, iv. 112; Notes and Queries (2nd ser.) i. 154, 240, 358, ii. 157; Grego's Rowlandson the Caricaturist, i. 186; Encyklopedia Powsrechna Orgelbrand, Warsaw, 1860.] W. E. A. A.

**BOSA** (*d.* 705), bishop of York, was a monk of Hilda's monastery at Streoneshalch (Whitby). When in 678 King Ecgfrith and Archbishop Theodore divided the great northern diocese, presided over by Wilfrid, into three parts, Bosa was made bishop of the Deirans, the people of Yorkshire, and was consecrated by Theodore in the basilica of York. Wilfrid returned to Northumbria in 680, bringing with him a decree from Pope Agatho, commanding that he should be reinstated in his bishopric. Bosa attended the witenagemot that rejected this decree, and he, in common with the other intruding bishops, advised the king to imprison Wilfrid. He was expelled from his diocese in 686, and Wilfrid was reinstated by King Ealdfrith. He seems, however, to have regained his see in 691, when the king and Wilfrid quarrelled. At the council of Ouestrefeld, in 702, Wilfrid's chief enemies were the bishops of the north, and Bosa, we may be sure, was prominent among them. He and Wilfrid were reconciled at the council held on the banks of the Nidd in 705; but, though some of Wilfrid's claims were allowed by the council, he was not reinstated in the bishopric of York. Bosa, however, died about this time, and was succeeded at York by St. John of Beverley.

Bosa then, as became a disciple of the Abbess Hild, was a member of the national party. He was willing to admit the right of the king and witan to order ecclesiastical affairs, and was jealous of papal interference. His character is highly praised by both Bæda and Alcuin. Acca [q. v.], afterwards bishop of Hexham, was brought up in his household. Bosa appears in the calendar as bishop and confessor, his day being 13 Jan.

[Bædæ Hist. Eccl. iv. 12, 23, v. 3, 20; Eddius, Vita Wilfridi, 35, 50, 63, 65, 89, Rolls Ser.; Carmen de Pontiff. &c. Eccl. Ebor. 846; Historians of York, Rolls Ser.; Haddan and Stubbs's Eccl. Documents, iii. 125, 171; Fasti Eboracenses, ed. Raine, 83.] W. H.

**BOSANQUET, CHARLES** (1769–1850), governor of the South Sea Company, was a member of a Huguenot family of successful London merchants, and was the second son of Samuel Bosanquet, of Forest House and Dingestow Court, Monmouthshire. He was born at Forest House on 23 July 1769, was successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits, and held for many years a high position in the city. He married on 1 June 1796 Charlotte Anne, daughter of Peter Holford, master in chancery; she died on 15 Feb. 1839. There were seven children born of this marriage, of whom three survived the father. The London residence of Bosanquet was at the Firs, Hampstead, but his latter years were spent on his estate of Rock, Northumberland, which he obtained from his wife's brother, Robert Holford, who died unmarried in 1839. In 1828 he was high sheriff of Northumberland, and he was also J.P. and D.L. for that county. In 1819 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of light horse volunteers, and he was afterwards colonel of that body. He died at Rock on 20 June 1850, and was buried in the church there. There are monuments to him at Rock and at Hampstead.

Bosanquet's works consist of a series of short treatises, which, as written by a professedly practical man, excited some attention and were not without influence. Their titles are: 1. 'Letter on the Proposition submitted to Government for taking the Duty on Muscavado Sugar *ad valorem*' (1806?). 2. 'A Letter to W. Manning, Esq., M.P., on the Depreciation of West India Property' (2nd edition, 1807?). This depreciation, he said, was caused by the manner in which colonial produce was taxed, the prohibition of its export otherwise than to the mother country, and the unwise restrictions laid on the home trade. He proposed that colonial sugar should be used in our breweries and distilleries, and that colonial rum should be used in our navy. 3. 'Thoughts on the Value to Great Britain of Commerce in general, and of the Colonial Trade in particular' (1807). This work insisted on the very great value of our West India trade. It was answered by William Spence in his 'Radical Cause of the Present Distresses of the West India Planters pointed out' (1807). 4. 'Practical Observations on the Report of the Bullion Committee' (2nd edition, with supplement, 1810). The Bullion Committee of 1810, of which Francis Horner was chairman, recommended that in two years the bank should resume cash payments. They also made a number of assertions as to the state of the currency, which Bosanquet attacked as mere theoretical speculation, and at variance with the teaching of experience. He took occasion to animadvert for the same reason on Ricardo's pamphlet of the preceding year on 'The High Price of Bullion a Proof of the Depreciation of Bank-notes.' This produced a brilliant and conclusive reply from Ricardo in what 'is perhaps the best controversial essay that has ever appeared on any disputed question of political economy.' Ricardo 'met Mr. Bosanquet on his own ground, and overthrew him with his own weapons,' clearly showing the truth of the chief statements in the report.

[Gent. Mag. for 1850, new series, xxxiv. 325; Meyers's Genealogy of the Family of Bosanquet, 1877; M'Culloch's Lit. Pol. Econ. 1845.] F. W-r.

**BOSANQUET, JAMES WHATMAN** (1804–1877), a partner in the banking-house of Bosanquet, Salt, & Co., and a writer on biblical and Assyrian chronology, was born 10 Jan. 1804, educated at Westminster, and at the age of eighteen entered the bank with which his family is connected. His earliest publications related to his business; they were a paper on 'Metallic, Paper, and Credit Currency,' 1842, and a 'Letter to the Right Hon. G. Cornewall Lewis on the Bank Charter Act of 1844,' 1857; but the rest of his literary work was mainly concerned with researches into the chronology of the Bible. In 1848 appeared his 'Chronology of the Times of Daniel, Ezra, and Nehemiah;' in 1853, the 'Fall of Nineveh and the Siege of Sennacherib, chronologically considered;' in 1866, 'Messiah the Prince, or the Inspiration of the Prophecies of Daniel' (2nd edition 1869); in 1867, 'Hebrew Chronology from Solomon to Christ;' in 1871, 'Chronological Remarks on Assurbanipal;' and in 1878 his treatise 'On the Date of Lachish,' &c. He was a generous contributor to the 'Transac-

tions of the Society of Biblical Archæology,' not merely in word but in deed, for besides writing papers, he paid nearly half the expenses of publication, and bore a considerable share in the cost of bringing out other works on Assyriology, insomuch that the president of the society, in pronouncing his éloge, described him as 'the Mæcenas of Assyriology.' He died 22 Dec. 1877.

[Proc. Society Bibl. Archæology, 1877–8; information received from his son, B. T. Bosanquet, esq.] S. L.-P.

BOSANQUET, Sir JOHN BERNARD (1773–1814), judge, was the youngest son of Samuel Bosanquet of Forest House, Waltham Forest, and Dingestow Court, Monmouthshire, governor of the Bank of England 1792, by his wife Eleanor, daughter of Henry Lannoy Hunter of Beechill, Berkshire. He was born at Forest House on 2 May 1773, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. 9 June 1795, and of M.A. 20 March 1800. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 22 Jan. 1794, and on being called to the bar, 9 May 1800, joined the home circuit. He also attended the Essex sessions, of which his father was chairman. Previously to his call he had, in conjunction with Mr. (afterwards Sir) Christopher Puller, commenced the 'Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of Common Pleas and Exchequer Chamber, and in the House of Lords.' Of these reports there are two series, the first in three volumes from 1796 to 1804, and the second in two volumes from 1804 to 1807. Owing to family influence his career at the bar was soon a successful one, and he was appointed standing counsel both to the East India Company and to the Bank of England. On 22 Nov. 1814 he was made a serjeant-at-law, and from that time came prominently before the public in the numerous bank prosecutions which he conducted with great discretion for thirteen years. In 1824 he declined the appointment of chief justice of Bengal, and in Easter term 1827 was made king's serjeant. On 16 May 1828 he was nominated one of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the practice of the common law courts. Over this commission he presided for three years. Upon the retirement of Sir James Burrough he was made a judge of the court of common pleas 1 Feb. 1830, and was knighted on the following day. On 4 Sept. 1833 he was sworn a member of the privy council, and thenceforth, until 1840, constantly formed one of the judicial committee of that body. Upon the resignation of Lord-chancellor Lyndhurst, Bosanquet, in conjunction with Sir Charles Pepys, the master of the rolls, and Sir Lancelot Shadwell, the vice-chancellor, was appointed a lord commissioner of the great seal. This commission lasted from 23 April 1835 to 16 Jan. 1836, when Pepys was made lord chancellor. After eleven years of judicial work he was compelled by his state of health to retire from the bench shortly before the beginning of Hilary term 1842. He died at the Firs, Hampstead Heath, on 25 Sept. 1847, aged 74, and was buried at Llantillio-Crossenny, Monmouthshire. A monument is erected to his memory in his parish church of Dingestow, and his portrait hangs in the hall of Eton College. He was a man of considerable learning, with a great taste for scientific inquiries. It is stated in Foss that he published anonymously a 'Letter of a Layman,' in which he showed the connection between the prophecies of Daniel and the Apocalypse. As a judge he was remarkable for his ability and impartiality. He married in 1804 Mary Anne, the eldest daughter of Richard Lewis of Llantillio-Crossenny, by whom he had an only son, who predeceased him.

[Foss (1864), ix. 149–51; Law Times, x. 122; Gent. Mag. 1847, new ser. xxviii. 537–8, 661; Notes and Queries, 6th ser. x. 147; Annual Register, 1847, App. p. 253.] G. F. R. B.

BOSANQUET, SAMUEL RICHARD (1800–1882), miscellaneous writer, was born 1 April 1800, of the family settled at Forest House, Essex, and Dingestow Court, Monmouthshire. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated with honours, a first class in mathematics and a second in classics, he took his B.A. degree in 1822, and proceeded M.A. in 1829. Called to the bar at the Inner Temple, he was one of the revising barristers appointed with the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, and he wrote many leading articles for the 'Times,' besides contributing frequently to the 'British Critic.' In 1837 he published an annotated edition of the Tithe Commutation Act, and another in 1839 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, in this case with the object of showing that the prevalent dislike of the measure was due to a misapprehension of its provisions conceived and acted on by the agents of the poor-law commissioners. In 1839, too, appeared his 'New System of Logic and Development of the Principles of Truth and Reasoning applicable to moral subjects and the conduct of human life,' a work of no philosophical value, in which he aimed at substituting for the Aristotelian logic one supplying a basis for a system of christian ethics. To the second edition, 1870, he added two books, 'carrying

on' his logic 'to religious use and application.' He had ceased to be an admirer of the new or of any poor law, when he expanded two articles contributed by him to the 'British Critic' into a volume entitled 'The Rights of the Poor and Christian Almsgiving vindicated, or the State and Character of the Poor and the Conduct and Duties of the Rich exhibited and illustrated,' 1841. The work breathed a strong spirit of sympathy with the poor, whose destitution, he maintained, was in a great multitude of cases not their own fault, and he illustrated this view by detailed statements, taken chiefly from the reports of the Mendicity Society, to show the inadequacy of the incomes of numbers of the wage-earning classes for the maintenance of themselves and their families. Following Dr. Chalmers, Bosanquet argued that individual charity, and not the state or a public legal provision, should supply whatever was deficient in the pecuniary circumstances of the poor. In 1843 appeared his 'Principia, a series of essays on the principles manifesting themselves in these last times in Religion, Philosophy, and Politics.' The work assailed modern liberalism and its results, intellectual and social, as interpreted by Bosanquet, who identified his age with those 'last times' of national degeneracy and apostasy which were to precede the second advent. His 'Letter to Lord John Russell on the Safety of the Nation,' 1848, was animated by the same spirit of hostility to modern liberalism, and by a desire to substitute a paternal despotism for parliamentary government. Bosanquet was a diligent student of theology. Among his writings are several dissertations on portions of the Bible, and for the better understanding of the Old Testament he is said to have begun to learn Hebrew when he was between sixty and seventy. His numerous writings display earnestness, piety, and benevolence, with considerable animation of style; but he is diffuse, often fanciful, and deficient in reasoning power. There is an ample list of them in the catalogue of the British Museum library. Besides those already referred to may be mentioned the 'Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation, its arguments examined and exposed,' or at least denounced, second edition 1845; his 'Eirenicon, Toleration, Intolerance, Christianity, the Church of England and Dissent,' 1867, in which, after discovering good and evil in all communions, he pronounced an outward union of churches to be impracticable, and if practicable to be undesirable; and, as illustrative of his peculiar views on theology and the typological exegesis of scripture, 'The Successive Visions of the Cherubim distinguished and newly interpreted, showing the progressive revelation through them of the Incarnation and of the Gospel of Redemption and Sanctification,' 1871. His latest publication was 'Hindoo Chronology and Antediluvian History,' an attempt to synchronise the two, and to establish a connection between Indian mythology and the earliest personages of the Bible. The volume was a reprint, with elucidations by Bosanquet, of the first part of a 'Key to Hindoo Chronology,' Cambridge, 1820, the authorship of which he ascribed to a certain Alexander Hamilton, slightly known as an orientalist.

In 1843 Bosanquet succeeded to the family estates. He was for thirty-five years chairman of the Monmouthshire quarter sessions. Beneficent to the poor, he promoted useful local institutions and enterprises. He died at his seat, Dingestow Court, 27 Dec. 1882.

[Bosanquet's Writings; obituary notice in Monmouthshire Beacon for 30 Dec. 1882; Burke's Landed Gentry; Catalogue of the Graduates of Oxford.] F. E.

**BOSCAWEN,** Family of.—According to Hals, one of the Cornish historians, the first Boscawen who settled in Cornwall was an Irishman whose name does not appear to be now known; but whatever it may have been, it was soon exchanged for that of the place (which still bears the same name) in the parish of St. Buryan, a few miles from the Land's End, where he took up his abode, viz. at Boscawen Ros—the valley of elder trees. Other branches of the Boscawens settled in later times at Tregameer, in St. Columb Major, and at Trevallock in Creed, or St. Stephen's. All traces of the marriages of the earliest Boscawens seem to be lost until we reach the reign of Edward I, when Henry de Boscawen (about 1292) took to wife Hawise Trewoof. In 1335 John de Boscawen, by marrying an heiress, Joan de Tregothnan, acquired the Tregothnan property on the banks of the river Fal, where the family seat still is; the present building, however, dating only from 1815. John's son likewise married an heiress, Joan de Albalanda, or Blanchland, whose lands were situated on the opposite side of the river to Tregothnan, in the parish of Kea; and other marriages between members of this family and Dangrous of Carclew, the Tolvernes, the Trewarthenicks, and the Tregarricks, extended and consolidated the interests of the Boscawens on and near the banks of the Fal. They also intermarried with other Cornish families, such as the Arundells, the Bassetts, the St. Aubyns, the Lowers, the Godolphins, the Carminows, the Trenowiths, and the Trevanions. At the coronation of Henry VII, Richard Boscawen paid

a fine of 5*l.* in order to escape the trouble and expense of going to court, and of being made a knight of the Bath; and his grandson, Hugh, did the same at the coronation of Queen Mary.

All the earlier Boscawens, though wealthy, were unambitious and undistinguished. The first who claims notice is HUGH, the great-grandson of the last-named Hugh Boscawen, who appears to have formed that intimate connection between Truro and his family which has so long subsisted. This Hugh was recorder of the borough, knight of the shire for Cornwall in 1626, and was 'Chief of the Coat Armour' at the herald's visitation of 1620. He married Margaret Rolle, and died in 1641. Of his sons, (1) Edward, a rich Turkey merchant, was M.P. for Truro in each of Charles II's parliaments; married Jael Godolphin, and their son Hugh [q. v.] became the first Viscount Falmouth. Another son, (2) Nicholas, a parliamentarian officer, died unmarried when only twenty-two years of age, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. At the Restoration his remains were flung into a common pit in St. Margaret's churchyard. Of his offspring the most noteworthy were Hugh, the second viscount, who died in 1782, a shrewd electioneerer, but otherwise of no particular ability; Nicholas, a doctor of divinity and dean of Buryan; John, a major-general in the army; George, who was at Dettingen and Fontenoy; and Edward, Pitt's 'Great Admiral' [q. v.] By his marriage with Anne Trevor, General George Boscawen had a son named William [q. v.], of some literary note. George Evelyn, third Viscount Falmouth, youngest son of the admiral (issue having failed through the admiral's two elder brothers), entered the army, was present at Lexington, and in 1787 distinguished himself at Truro by the admirable manner in which he succeeded in pacifying a large and riotous mob of angry miners. He died in 1808. Of his elder brothers, Edward Hugh, who was M.P. for Truro, died abroad in 1774; and William Glanville, an officer in the navy, was drowned at Port Royal, Jamaica, when only eighteen years of age, in 1769. The third viscount's sister, Frances, married the Hon. John Leveson Gower, secretary to the admiralty; her sister Elizabeth's husband was Henry, fifth duke of Beaufort. Edward Boscawen [q. v.], the son of the third viscount, became first earl of Falmouth. His son, George Henry, by his wife Anne Frances Bankes, was the fifth viscount and second (and last) earl. He was a man of considerable ability, taking in 1832 a double first-class at Oxford. He died unmarried in 1852. He was succeeded in the viscounty by his cousin Evelyn, grandson of the third viscount by his second son, John Evelyn, canon of Canterbury.

[Playfair's British Family Antiquity (1809), ii. 11–13; Sir E. Brydges' Collins's Peerage, vol. vi.; Chester's Registers of Westminster Abbey; Vivian's Annotated Visitations of Cornwall, pt. ii. p. 46, &c.; Lysons's Magna Britannia (Cornwall); Lake's Parochial History of Cornwall; Tregellas's Cornish Worthies.] W. H. T.

BOSCAWEN, EDWARD (1711–1761), admiral, third son of Hugh, first Viscount Falmouth [q. v.], and of Charlotte, eldest daughter of Charles Godfrey, and his wife, Arabella Churchill, sister of the Duke of Marlborough and mother of the Duke of Berwick, was born on 19 Aug. 1711. On 3 April 1726 he joined the Superbe, of 60 guns, one of the ships which sailed for the West Indies with Vice-admiral Hosier on 9 April [see HOSIER, FRANCIS]. In the Superbe he continued for nearly three years. For the next three years he was in the Canterbury, the Hector, and the Namur, bearing the flag of Sir Charles Wager, all on the home station or in the Mediterranean. On 8 May 1732 he passed his examination, and on 25 May was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. In August he was appointed to the Hector, on the Mediterranean station. On 16 Oct. 1735 he was discharged into the Grafton, and from her was, on 12 March 1736–7, promoted by Sir John Norris to command the Leopard. It was only for a couple of months, but the admiralty confirmed the commission, and in June 1738 he was appointed to the Shoreham of 20 guns. In June 1739 he was sent out to the West Indies, and was already there when the orders for reprisals against the Spaniards came out. In November, when Vernon sailed for his celebrated attack on Porto Bello, the Shoreham was refitting at Jamaica, and as she could not be got ready in time, Boscawen was permitted to serve on board the flagship as a volunteer; and after the capture was specially employed, under Captain Knowles, in demolishing the forts. He continued in the Shoreham under Vernon's command during 1740; and early in 1741 was attached to the expedition against Cartagena. In the naval operations such a ship as the Shoreham had little share; but on shore, whilst the soldiers were hesitating in front of the castle on the left side of the Boca Chica, Boscawen, in command of five hundred men, seamen and marines, surprised by night, took and destroyed a formidable battery on the right or south side, 17–18 March 1740–1. On 23 March he was promoted to the command of the Prince Frederick, vacant by the

death of Lord Aubrey Beauclerk [q. v.]; and when the idea of success against Cartagena was given up, Boscawen was again told off to assist Captain Knowles in the laborious, if not brilliant, duty of demolishing such of the forts as had fallen into English hands. In May 1742 the Prince Frederick returned to England, and in the following month Boscawen was appointed to the Dreadnought of 60 guns. In this ship he was employed on the home station during 1743, and was with the main fleet when Sir John Norris permitted the French to escape off Dungeness, 24 Feb. 1743–4. A few weeks later, 28 April, whilst on an independent cruise in the Channel, he had the fortune to pick up the French frigate Médée, the first capture made in the war. This prize, though a fine ship, was found, on survey, of too weak scantling for the English navy; she was therefore put up for sale and bought by a company of merchants, in whose private service, bearing the name of Boscawen, she cruised with good success for the next eighteen months, at the end of which time she almost fell to pieces by the weight of her own guns and masts (*Voyages and Cruises of Commodore Walker*, 1762).

Towards the end of 1744, Boscawen was appointed to the Royal Sovereign guardship at the Nore, and commanded her, with the superintendence of all the hired vessels from the river, during the critical year 1745. In January 1745–6 he was appointed to his old ship, the Namur, now cut down from a 90-gun ship to a 74, and during 1746 was employed in the Channel under Vice-admiral Martin, and in command of a small squadron cruising on the Soundings. In the spring of 1747 the Namur formed part of the fleet under Anson, and had an important share in the overwhelming victory over the French squadron off Cape Finisterre on 3 May, when Boscawen was severely wounded in the shoulder by a musket-ball. In recognition of his services, the promotion of flag-officers on 15 July was extended so as to include him, and he was shortly afterwards appointed, by a very unusual commission, commander-in-chief by sea and land of his majesty's forces in the East Indies. With a squadron of six ships of the line, four smaller vessels, and a number of transports and Indiamen, he sailed from St. Helens on 4 Nov. 1747; waited at the Cape six weeks, 29 March to 8 May 1748, to allow some missing ships to come in, and to refresh the troops; and having failed in an attempt to carry Mauritius by surprise, 23–25 June, finally arrived at Fort St. David on 29 July. Boscawen's instructions pointed out the reduction of Pondicherry as the first object of the expedition: and the land force at his disposal, which, with soldiers, marines, small-arm men from the fleet, and eleven hundred sepoys, amounted to upwards of five thousand men, seemed to warrant a belief in speedy success. But, on the other hand, no secrecy had been preserved in England, and the twelve months which had elapsed since Boscawen's appointment was noised abroad had given ample time for information to be sent out from France, and for the adoption of every defensive measure which the skill and ingenuity of Dupleix could suggest. The garrison was thus nearly as strong in point of numbers as the assailants; and though a larger proportion were sepoys, there were at least eighteen hundred Europeans. A still more fatal error had been committed in giving Boscawen special instructions to be guided in the siege operations by the opinion of the engineers, a body of men whose pedantic ignorance of their profession, and whose utter want of practical training, had, but a few years before, brought ruin to the expedition against Cartagena. Boscawen, who had gone through that deadly experience, now again found himself hampered by the same clog, and under the same circumstances of a sickly and stormy season drawing on, and rendering the utmost despatch the first condition of success. He was thus compelled to waste eighteen most valuable days in the reduction of an utterly insignificant outlying fort; to pitch his camp in a remote and inconvenient situation; to land all the stores at such a distance that the transport proved a very serious difficulty; and to attack on a side where, by reason of inundations, the approaches could not be pushed within eight hundred yards; and all because the engineers knowing nothing beyond the teaching of the schools, and that very imperfectly, neither could nor would understand that the exceptional circumstances required, and the covering force of the ships' guns warranted, some departure from the narrow rules of abstract theory. The result was much the same as at Cartagena. The sickly season set in whilst prospect of success was as distant as ever; and after a thousand of the Europeans had died, the siege had to be raised, and the ships sent for the monsoon months to Acheen or Trincomalee, the admiral himself remaining with the army at Fort St. David. In November he received advice of the cessation of arms, with orders to remain till further instructed of the conclusion of the peace. He was still at St. David in the following April, when on the 12th a violent hurricane struck the coast. Most of the ships were happily at Trinco-

malee; those few that were with the admiral were lost; amongst these the flagship, the Namur, with upwards of six hundred men on board, went down with all hands; the admiral, with his immediate staff, and the sick in hospital, who had the fortune to be on shore, alone escaped. In October, having received definite intelligence of the peace, Boscawen sailed for England, where he arrived in the course of April 1750.

Since June 1741 Boscawen had nominally represented Truro in parliament. In June 1751 he was nominated by Anson as one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty; and through all the stormy changes of the following years he retained his seat on that board till his death. On 4 Feb. 1755 he was advanced to the rank of vice-admiral, and appointed to command a squadron ordered to North America as a check on the encroachments of the French, who had sent out large reinforcements covered by a squadron of ten effective ships. With eleven sail of the line Boscawen sailed on 27 April, with instructions to attack the French wherever he should find them; which instructions were duly communicated to the Duc de Mirepoix, the French minister in London. The duke had replied that they would consider the first gun fired at sea in a hostile manner as a declaration of war—a threat, however, upon which they were, just at that time, quite unprepared to act. On 10 June Boscawen fell in with three of the French ships—the Alcide, of 64 guns, the Lys, and Dauphin Royal, disarmed, and acting as transports. The two former were captured, but the Dauphin Royal escaped into the fog which shielded the rest of the French fleet, and enabled it to get safely into the river St. Lawrence. As nothing more could be done, Boscawen went to Halifax to refresh his men, amongst whom a virulent fever had broken out. This, however, continued to rage even in harbour; landing the men did not lessen the death-rate, and the admiral determined to take the squadron home without further delay; but before it could reach Spithead it had lost some two thousand men.

During the next succeeding years Boscawen at frequent intervals commanded a squadron in the Channel, off Brest, or in the Bay of Biscay; at other times he was sitting at the admiralty; and as one of the lords commissioners signed Admiral John Byng's instructions on 30 March 1756; signed the order for his court-martial on 14 Dec.: and as commander-in-chief at Portsmouth signed the immediate order for his execution on 14 March 1757 [see Byng, Hon. John]. Of the responsibility of this measure he has therefore a full share; he was, in an emphatic degree, a consenting party to the death of Byng; and there is no doubt whatever that to him, schooled by disasters arising out of criminal ignorance and negligence, death appeared the just reward of conduct such as that of which Byng had been found guilty; nor should it be forgotten that in his extreme youth, as a lad on board the Superbe in the West Indies, he must often have heard unfavourable criticisms on the conduct of Byng in leaving the ship, at his own request, just as she was ordered on a disagreeable and dangerous service.

In October 1757 Boscawen was appointed second in command of the main fleet under Hawke; and on 8 Feb. 1758, being advanced to the rank of admiral of the blue, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the fleet fitting out for the siege of Louisburg. The operations there were entirely military, the work of the fleet being merely that of a covering force, to guard against any possible attempt at relief. After the capitulation, the admiral, with the greater part of the fleet, returned to England, and on 6 Dec. received the thanks of the House of Commons for his services during the campaign. On 2 Feb. 1759 he was sworn a member of the privy council, and a few days later was appointed to the command of a squadron ordered to be got ready for the Mediterranean. He sailed from St. Helens on 14 April with fourteen ships of the line and two frigates, his flag being, as in the preceding year, on board the Namur, a new ship of 90 guns. At Toulon a French fleet, consisting of twelve ships of the line, commanded by M. de la Clue, was under orders to sail for Brest and join the fleet intended to cover the invasion of England: and as Hawke kept watch off Brest, Boscawen kept watch off Toulon, with the determination that neither the invasion of England nor the junction of the fleets should take place unopposed. It was, however, Boscawen's immediate object to tempt or goad De la Clue to come out, to try and break or force the blockade; and when lighter measures failed he sent in three ships to attack two which were lying further out than the rest. This attempt was repelled by the batteries; and the ships, having suffered a good deal of damage, were towed out. But it was necessary that they should go to Gibraltar to refit; and as the whole fleet was in want of water, Boscawen determined to proceed thither, taking measures to prevent the possibility of the enemy

slipping through the Straits unperceived. He anchored in Gibraltar Bay on 4 Aug., and was still there on the evening of the 17th, when the Gibraltar frigate came in about half-past seven, making the signal that the enemy was in sight. Many of the English ships were still refitting, with topmasts struck or sails unbent; but before ten o'clock they were all at sea in pursuit. In point of material strength the two fleets were very nearly equal, for the French ships were larger, carried heavier guns and more men; but, by some error or negligence, five of them parted company during the night, leaving the admiral with only seven. The English also, in the hurry of putting to sea, had got somewhat separated; but the two divisions were at no great distance from each other, and were together before they overtook M. de la Clue's squadron about half-past one on the afternoon of 18 Aug. The brunt of the battle fell on the French rearmost ship, the Centaure, of 74 guns, commanded by M. de Sabran. Her defence was obstinate in the extreme: it lasted for fully three hours, and ended only when the ship was a wreck, and the captain and nearly half the ship's company had been killed. This stubborn resistance gave the other ships a chance of escaping; two of them did escape, and got clear off; De la Clue, with the four others, ran by the next morning into neutral waters in Lagos Bay, and imagined himself safe; but the neutrality of Portugal, or of any state not in immediate position to enforce it, was then but lightly esteemed; and indeed the question had been raised (Bynkershoek, *Quæstionum Juris Publici Libri duo*, 1737, p. 63) whether an enemy chased into neutral waters might not lawfully be attacked. At any rate, Boscawen did not hesitate. De la Clue, who was mortally wounded, ran his ship on shore and set fire to her; another was burnt in the same way. The Modeste and the Téméraire endeavoured to defend themselves, but were at once overpowered and taken. The scattered remnants of the fleet were driven into Cadiz, and were there blockaded by a detached squadron under Vice-admiral Brodrick; whilst Boscawen, having finished the work to which he had been appointed, returned to England, and anchored at Spithead on 1 Sept. The glaring violation of Portuguese neutrality was, of course, the subject of loud complaints and of special diplomacy (Ld. Mahon, *Hist. of England*, vol. iv. Appendix, p. xxxv; Ortolan, *Règles Internationales et Diplomatie de la Mer*, ii. 316, 425); but as Boscawen's conduct was fully approved and accepted by the English government, the further question is indeed of national, but not of personal interest.

The eminent service which Boscawen had rendered in a time of great difficulty was rewarded by his appointment as general of marines, bringing with it a salary of 3,000*l.* a year, and he was also presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh. During a great part of the following year he commanded the fleet in Quiberon Bay, which by Hawke's victory, closely following on his own, had become, for the time and for the rest of the war, an anchorage for our fleet as commonplace as Spithead or Cawsand Bay. So secure indeed and undisturbed was it, that Boscawen took possession of a small island near the river Vannes, and had it cultivated as a vegetable garden for the use of the sick. It was the end of his service; after a short attack of bilious, or perhaps what is now called typhoid, fever, he died on 10 Jan. 1761, at Hatchlands Park, in Surrey, a seat which, in the words of his epitaph, 'he had just finished at the expense of the enemies of his country.' He was buried in the parish church of St. Michael Penkivel, in Cornwall, where there is a handsome monument to his memory, inscribed by 'his once happy wife, as an unequal testimony of his worth and of her affection.'

Boscawen's fame undoubtedly stood and stands higher than it otherwise would have done by reason of the opportune nature of his victory in Lagos Bay. Cold criticism is apt to say that there was nothing remarkable in fourteen ships winning a decisive victory over seven. But the enemy's fleet was in reality twelve; and that he had the good fortune to find it divided was apparently owing quite as much to Boscawen's prompt decision as to De la Clue's incapacity. And, in fact, it is his ready and decisive courage which has been handed down by tradition as the distinguishing feature of his character. He habitually carried his head cocked on one side, in consequence of which he was sometimes familiarly spoken of as 'Wry-necked Dick' (*Naval Chronicle*, xi. 100); but his true nickname, the name which the sailors who knew him and adored him delighted in, was 'Old Dreadnought.' There can be no question that this came directly from the ship which he commanded when a young captain, at the beginning of the French war, for it was and is the custom of seamen to give the name of the ship to the captain if the qualities agree. But the story told of Boscawen, possibly true, though unsupported by any evidence, is that whilst

in the Dreadnought the officer of the watch went into his cabin one night and, waking him, said, 'Sir, there are two large ships, which look like Frenchmen, bearing down on us; what are we to do?' 'Do?' answered Boscawen, turning out and going on deck in his nightshirt; 'do? damn 'em, fight 'em!' That there was no such fight is quite certain; but whether the story is true or not true, it illustrates the popular opinion of Boscawen's character, and is a lucid commentary on the prompt decision which overwhelmed De la Clue.

But besides this Boscawen has a special reputation for the persistent efforts which he made to improve the health and comfort of the seamen. In his boyhood at the Bastimentos, as afterwards at Cartagena, at Pondicherry, or at Halifax, he had had forced on him the disastrous effects of sickness, if merely from the point of view of efficiency; the study of his men's health thus became with him almost an instinct; and in an age when anything like hygiene was little attended to, he was one of the first who gave it a prominent consideration; and it was more particularly he who brought Sutton's ventilating apparatus into common use, by having it fitted on board the Namur when preparing for her voyage to the East Indies. There is no exaggeration in the statement on his monument that 'with the highest exertions of military greatness he united the gentlest offices of humanity; his concern for the interest, and unwearied attention to the health, of all under his command, softened the necessary exactions of duty and the rigours of discipline.' And yet his discipline was undeniably severe; nor would he allow any relaxations or comforts which seemed to him likely to render the ship less efficient as a man-of-war. This is well illustrated by a sentence from a letter to the admiralty, written only six months before his death (8 July 1760), respecting the accommodation of the Torbay, which had been reported as very cramped, though she had carried his flag in 1755 without any complaints. 'All the officers,' he wrote, 'swung in hanging cots, and were stowed with conveniency. After I left the ship, Captain Keppel permitted canvas cabins to be built, which I suppose remain, and prevent the stowing the officers so well as when there were none. . . . I never permit, nor have not for many years, nor ever will, in any ship that I go to sea in, standing cabins. In the Dreadnought, in 1744, cruising to the westward in thick weather, I fell in with thirteen sail of the enemy's ships; and in taking down the officers' cabins to clear ship and bring the stern chase to bear upon the enemy, I found much bottled liquor, which being directed to be thrown overboard, much of it was drunk by the seamen, that when I was engaged soon after were so drunk as not to be able to do their duty; and had the French done theirs, I must have inevitably been taken. This determined me against cabins, and I have never altered my resolution.'

He married, in 1742, Frances, daughter of William Evelyn Glanville, of St. Clair, Kent, and by her had three sons and two daughters. The two elder sons died unmarried; the third, George Evelyn, succeeded his uncle as third Viscount Falmouth. Of the daughters, one married Admiral Leveson-Gower; the other married Henry, fifth duke of Beaufort. His widow, who is spoken of as 'the accomplished Mrs. Boscawen,' resided for many years at Rosedale, Richmond, formerly the home of Thomson the poet (British Museum, *Add. MS.* 27578, ff. 120–7, where are some verses addressed to her by Pye), and died in 1805. A portrait of Boscawen, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, is in the National Portrait Gallery; a copy is in the Painted Hall at Greenwich, to which it was presented by Lord Falmouth.

[Charnock's Biog. Nav. iv. 310; Beatson's Nav. and Mil. Memoirs; official letters and other documents in the Public Record Office.]

J. K. L.

BOSCAWEN, EDWARD (1787–1841), first Earl of Falmouth, the son of George Evelyn, third Viscount Falmouth, and Elizabeth Anne, only daughter of John Crewe, of Cheshire, was born on 10 May 1787, and succeeded to his father's titles in 1808. At that time he was an ensign in the Coldstream guards, but he soon quitted the army. On the coronation of George IV he was created an earl, and throughout that reign was constant in his attendance at the House of Peers. He was often engaged in controversy with Lord Grey and the other whig leaders, and one of his speeches exposed him to the lash of Cobbett. Lord Falmouth dreaded the liberal policy of Canning, and acted as Lord Winchelsea's second in the duel with the Duke of Wellington (provoked by Winchelsea's intemperate letter on 21 March 1829). Full particulars of this event, and of the correspondence which preceded it, are in the 'Wellington Despatches,' v. 533–47, and the astonishment which it created in society is depicted in the 'Greville Memoirs,' i. 192–3. He died suddenly at Tregothnan on 29 Dec. 1841, and was buried at St. Michael Penkivel. His wife, Anne Frances, elder

daughter of Henry Bankes, of Kingston Lacy, Dorset, whom he married on 27 Aug. 1810, survived until 1 May 1864. Lord Falmouth was the author of a pamphlet on the Stannary Courts, and was the last recorder of Truro. He built the present Tregothnan House. He was succeeded by his son, George Henry [see BOSCAWEN, FAMILY OF, *ad fin.*]

[Bibl. Cornub. i., iii.; Gent. Mag. (1842) (pt. i.), 208–9; Lord Colchester's Diary, iii. 467, 608–10; Smith's Cobbett, ii. 278–80; Lord Ellenborough's Diary, i. 13, 67, 255, 344, 351, 387, 403, ii. 7, 439; Burke's Peerage.]

W. P. C.

**BOSCAWEN, HUGH** (*d.* 1734), first VISCOUNT FALMOUTH, the leading Cornish politician of his time in the whig interest, was the eldest son of Edward Boscawen, by Jael, daughter of Sir Francis Godolphin. The parliamentary representation of the boroughs of Tregony and Truro was under his absolute control, and he exercised considerable influence on the elections for Penryn. He sat for Tregony from 1702 to 1705, for the county of Cornwall from 1705 to 1710, for Truro from 1710 to 1713, and for Penryn from 1713 until June 1720. In the latter year he was raised to the peerage as Baron Boscawen and Viscount Falmouth, having been for some time discontented at the delay in his advancement to that position. Both before and after the accession of George I he spent large sums of money in support of whig principles, and was rewarded on his party's triumph by many valuable offices. He was a groom of the bedchamber to Prince George of Denmark, steward of the duchy of Cornwall and lord warden of the Stannaries in 1708, comptroller of the household from 1714 to 1720, and joint vice-treasurer of Ireland from 1717 until a few months before his death. He died suddenly at Trefusis, in Cornwall, on 25 Oct. 1734, and was buried at St. Michael Penkivel. His wife, to whom he was married in Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, on 23 April 1700, was the elder daughter and coheir of Colonel Charles Godfrey, master of the jewel office, by Arabella Churchill. She died on 22 March 1754, and was also buried at Penkivel. Lady Falmouth was very desirous of becoming a lady of the bedchamber to the wife of George II, and tried to bribe Lady Sundon into obtaining the post for her. Her letters on the subject will be found in Mrs. Thomson's 'Life of Lady Sundon,' ii. 316–19. Many satirical references to their son, the second Viscount Falmouth, will be found in the 'Catalogue of Satirical Prints at the British Museum,' iv. 685–6.

[Bibl. Cornub. i., iii.; Chester's Register of Westm. Abbey, 36; Diary of Countess Cowper, 118, 131; Graham's Lords Stair, ii. 28, 151; Lord Hervey's Memoirs (1884 ed.), i. 229–30, 333; C. S. Gilbert's Cornwall, i. 454.]

W. P. C.

**BOSCAWEN, WILLIAM** (1752–1811), author, younger son of General George Boscawen and Anne Trevor (*vide* pedigree in MRS. DELANY'S *Autobiography*), and nephew of the admiral, Edward Boscawen [q. v.], was born 28 Aug. 1752, and was educated at Eton, where he is said to have been a great favourite of Dr. Barnard. He became a gentleman-commoner of Exeter College, Oxford, and on settling in London studied law under a Cornish lawyer, Mr. Justice Buller, about 1770, and went the western circuit. Boscawen published two or three law treatises, and was appointed a commissioner in bankruptcy. In 1785 he was made a commissioner of the Victualling Office. He was much attached to literary pursuits, and translated first the Odes, Epodes, and Carmen Seculare of Horace; then the Satires, Epistles, and Art of Poetry. He was much indebted for his notes to Dr. Foster, of Eton College. In 1792 he published a 'Treatise on Convictions on Penal Statutes,' and in 1798, 1800, and 1801 some original poems and other works. He was also a contributor to the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' and to the 'British Critic.' He died of asthma, at Little Chelsea, on 8 May 1811. By his wife, Charlotte Ibbetson, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Ibbetson, he had five daughters. He was of an affectionate and benevolent disposition, and the Literary Fund he considered almost as his own child, writing the annual verses for it till within five years of his death.

[Upcott's Original Letters, p. 43; Literary Memoirs of Living Authors, i. 61 (1798); Poetical Register for 1801, passim; The Sexagenarian, ii. 223; John Taylor's Records of my Life, i. 385, 388, ii. 397, 401; Literary Panorama for 1811; T. J. Mathias's Pursuit of Literature, p. 260; Tregellas's Cornish Worthies.]

W. H. T.

**BOSGRAVE, JAMES** (1547?–1623), Jesuit, was born at Godmanston, Dorsetshire, 'of a very worshipful house and parentage,' about 1547. He was probably a brother of Thomas Bosgrave, who suffered along with Father John Cornelius at Dorchester on 4 July 1594. He quitted England in his childhood; entered the novitiate of the Society of Jesus at Rome on 17 Nov. 1564; and was ordained priest at Olmütz in Moravia in 1572. For twelve years he taught Greek, Hebrew, and mathematics at Olmütz, whence he was sent to Poland and eventually to Vilna in Lithu-

ania. His health declining he was ordered by his superiors to return to England to try his native air. He was seized on landing at Dover in September 1580, was taken before the privy council, and was subsequently committed to the Marshalsea prison and cruelly tortured there. Afterwards he was removed to the Tower and was again put to the torture. Some time after his arrest Bosgrave consented to attend the services of the established church, and was thereupon set at liberty. His fellow catholics naturally held aloof from him as an apostate. He then addressed to the privy council a protest in which he declared that he had been deceived through his own ignorance and their fraud, and he likewise printed another protest for the catholics. He was at once re-arrested. On 14 Nov. 1581 he was arraigned in the king's bench, with Father Edmund Campion and others, and on the 20th of that month he received sentence of death, but at the request of Stephen (Battori), king of Poland, Queen Elizabeth consented to spare his life. He was reprieved and remanded back to the Tower. It was alleged by the government that he and Henry Orton, a lay gentleman, gave answers different from those made by the other priests to the questions put to them about the deposing power of the holy see. The government published these replies in 'A Particular Declaration or Testimony of the undutiful and traitorous affection borne against her Majestie by Edmund Campian, Jesuite, and other condemned priests,' 1582. It has been supposed that the answers of Bosgrave and Orton are not correctly given (Foley, *Records*, iii. 292, 772), but there can be no doubt that Bosgrave wished to be neutral between two extreme parties.

At length Queen Elizabeth was prevailed upon to restore him to liberty, and on 21 Jan. 1584–5 he was sent into exile with Father Jasper Haywood and others, twenty-one in all. He returned to Poland and died at Calizzi on 27 Oct. 1621, or, as another account sets forth, in 1623, 'septuagenario major.'

He is the author of 'The Satisfaction of M. Iames Bosgrave, the godly confessor of Christ, concerning his going to the Church of the Protestants at his first comming into England.' It is printed with 'A True Report of the late Apprehension and Imprisonnement of Iohn Nicols, Minister at Roan,' Rheims, 1583.

[Bartoli, Dell' istoria della Compagnia di Giesù: l'Inghilterra, 198, 214; Cal. of State Papers (Dom. 1581–90), 24, 62, 223, 427 (1591–1594) 488, 489; Christian Apologist (October 1877), ii. 105–8; Cobbett's State Trials, i. 1050; Foley's Records, iii. 279–294, 770–774, vi. 738, vii. (pt. i.) 73; More's Hist. Provinciæ Anglicanæ Soc. Jesu, 135–137; Morris's Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers, 2nd series, 13, 30, 33, 34, 69, 72–78; Oliver's Jesuit Collections, 58; Simpson's Edmund Campion.] T. C.

BOSO (*d.* 1181?), third English cardinal, is described by Cardella as Boso Breakspear, an Englishman by birth, the nephew of Pope Adrian IV (Nicholas Breakspear), and a monk of the order of St. Benedict. He was a member of the monastery of St. Albans, but went to Rome to follow the fortunes of his uncle. In 1155 (Ciaccone) he was created cardinal-deacon by the title of St. Como and St. Damian. He was sent by his uncle on a mission of uncertain date and purpose to Portugal. He was greatly beloved by Adrian, who gave him charge of the castle of St. Angelo. On the death of Adrian, Boso upheld the cause of Alexander III, who, according to Cardella, owed his election mainly to Boso's influence in the conclave. He was raised to the higher grade of cardinal-priest of St. Pudenziana by Alexander. Baronius mentions his name as one of the pope's companions on the celebrated journey to Venice in 1177. His name appears among the list of witnesses to a charter of privileges and immunities granted by Alexander III to the monastery of St. Maria in Organo of the order of St. Benedict. His signature is also attached to many bulls and other documents of the period of Adrian and Alexander (Cardella). He died at Rome in the autumn (Ciaccone), probably of the year 1181; for though Cardella states that his influence mainly secured the election of Lucius III (1181–82), yet his name does not appear in any of the documents of that pontificate.

Ciaccone says that he wrote several learned theological works referred to in the 'Catalogus Scriptorum Angliæ.' He certainly wrote nine poetical lives of female saints, which exist in the Cotton MSS. He was a poet of no inconsiderable merit for his time, and took care to hand down his name to posterity in his own rhymes.

[Migne's Troisième Encyclopédie Théologique, Dictionnaire des Cardinaux, vol. xxxi.; Alonso Ciaccone (Chacon or Chaconius), Nomenclator Sanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ, 487, h. 16; Baronius (Pagius), Annales Ecclesiastici, xix. 443, 445, and Index, vol. i.; Cardella's Memorie de' Cardinali, vol. i.; Williams's Lives of the English Cardinals (very imperfect); Greenwood's Cathedra Petri.] B. C. S.

BOSSAM, HERBERT de. [See Herbert.]

**BOSSAM**, JOHN (*fl.* 1550), painter, is mentioned by Nicholas Hilliard in a manuscript quoted by Vertue as 'that most rare English drawer of story works in black and white,' and as 'worthy to have been sergeant-painter to any king or emperor.' His poverty prevented him doing much in colours, and latterly he found painting so unremunerative that he gave it 'clean over.' On the accession of Elizabeth he became a reading minister. According to Walpole, Vertue never discovered any of his works.

[Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting (Dallaway), i. 136–7.]

**BOSSEWELL**, JOHN (*fl.* 1572), heraldic writer, was, according to his own statement, a northern man, and probably a member of the family of Bosvile, established for many generations in the neighbourhood of Doncaster. It has indeed been ingeniously suggested that he was son and heir of Thomas Bosvile of Stainton, who died in the fifth year of Edward VI (Nichols, *Herald and Genealogist*, ii. 113). He describes himself as 'gentleman,' and appears to have acted as a notary public, but by taste he was an antiquary and specially devoted to heraldic pursuits. In the latter he was a close follower of Gerard Legh, and the first part of his 'Workes of Armorie,' entitled 'Concordes,' is in fact a mere abridgement of Legh's 'Accedens.' Like his master, he delighted in symbolism and allegory, in conceits and legendary fables; nor can it be said that his writings are of much value, even from an heraldic point of view. The dates of his birth and death are alike unknown. The first edition of his 'Workes of Armorie' was published by Tottell in 1572, the second (a mere reprint) in 1597.

[Moule's Bibliotheca Heraldica, p. 21; Hunter's South Yorkshire, i. 32.] C. J. R.

**BOSTE** or **BOAST**, JOHN (1543?–1594), catholic priest, was born of a good family at Dufton, in Westmoreland, in or about 1543, and educated at Oxford, where he graduated M.A. On being converted to catholicism he quitted the university and repaired to the English college of Douay, then temporarily removed to Rheims, was ordained priest, and sent back on the mission in 1581. After many narrow escapes he was betrayed into the hands of the Earl of Huntington, lord president of the north, who sent him to London to be examined by the privy council. He was imprisoned in the Tower, where he was 'often most cruelly rack'd, insomuch that he was afterwards forced to go crooked upon a staff.' When he had so far recovered as to be fit to travel, he was sent back to the north, and was tried and condemned for high treason at Durham, on account of exercising his priestly functions in England. He was a man of undaunted courage and resolution, as was shown by his behaviour at the trial. George Swallowfield, formerly a minister of the established church, who was arraigned at the same time on a similar charge, showed signs of wavering, but Boste vehemently exhorted him to stand firm. Thereupon Swallowfield declared himself sincerely penitent, and Boste publicly gave him absolution in open court. Boste was drawn to the place of execution, and was scarcely turned off the ladder when he was cut down so that he stood on his feet, and in that posture was cruelly butchered alive on 19 or 24 July 1594.

[MS. Lansd. 75, f. 44; Diaries of the English College, Douay; Dodd's Church Hist. ii. 88; Challoner's Memoirs of Missionary Priests (1741), i. 312; Memorials of the Rebellion of 1569, p. 312; Strype's Annals, 199, 344.] T. C.

**BOSTOCK**, JOHN, the elder (1740–1774), physician, was born in England, but educated at the university of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1769. His inaugural dissertation is his only published work. It is dedicated to Cullen, under whom he had studied, and for whom he expresses very warm admiration. This dissertation is on gout, and extends to forty-three octavo pages, of which four and a half are occupied by a quotation from Sydenham's famous treatise on the disease. Under the heading of diagnosis a lucid summary of the distinctions between gout and rheumatism is given, which is, however, much less complete than Heberden's well-known passage on the subject. The thesis contains nothing original, and the author in the last paragraph gracefully acknowledges that all his matter is drawn from Cullen. Bostock became an extra licentiate of the College of Physicians of London in 1770, and began practice immediately after at Liverpool. He was elected physician to the Royal Infirmary, married, and had a son, Dr. John Bostock [q.v.], but died when only thirty-four years old, 10 March 1774. Some of Bostock's books are preserved in the library of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society in London, and among them a copy of his 'Tentamen Medicum inaugurale de Arthritide,' Edinburgh, 1769.

[Munk's Coll. of Physicians (1878), vol. ii.; Bostock's Works.] N. M.

**BOSTOCK**, JOHN, the younger (1773–1846), physician, was son of Dr. John Bostock of Liverpool [q.v.], and was born in that city. He was educated at the university of Edin-

burgh, where he graduated M.D. in June 1798. His thesis was on secretion in general, and in particular on the formation of the bile. It shows that he was familiar with the recent writings of Fourcroy and with the investigations of Scheele, Priestley, and Lavoisier, and that he had himself made some original experiments in chemistry. This essay is dedicated to William Roscoe, who had been kind to the author. His connection with Roscoe deserves notice, as a certain resemblance of style may be traced between Bostock's compositions and those of the editor of Pope. Bostock arouses expectation and disappoints it, uses superficial knowledge as if it were profound learning, is never concise, and rarely clear; seldom full, but often prolix. He settled in Liverpool and soon became a well-known man. In 1810 he there published 'Remarks on the Nomenclature of the New London Pharmacopœia,' 8vo. The London College of Physicians had published a new edition of the 'Pharmacopœia,' and Dr. Powell, a physician of considerable learning and high character, had been one of the chief editors. This pamphlet attacks the college with bitterness, and treats Dr. Powell with a disrespect which must have done Bostock harm in his profession. Powell's terms have almost all come into general use, while Bostock's suggested improvements are forgotten. He advocated the use of long chemical and botanical terms instead of simple denominations. An aromatic oil then new to medicine was called in the 'Pharmacopœia' 'Cajuputi oleum,' for which simple term Bostock wanted the name 'Oleum essentiale melaleucæ cajeputi,' and all his alterations were of this pedantic kind. In 1817 Bostock moved to London. The year after his arrival he published 'An Account of the History and Present State of Galvinism (*sic*),' perhaps the only one of his books still worth reading. He gave up the practice of medicine and took to chemistry, physiology, and general science. He contributed several articles to Brewster's 'Encyclopædia,' and in 1824 published the first of three volumes called 'An Elementary System of Physiology,' a book which was a good deal read till the publication of Baly's translation of Müller's 'Physiology,' but is now merely an obsolete textbook. At the same period Bostock lectured on chemistry at Guy's Hospital. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1829 published a paper in the 'Philosophical Transactions' 'On the Purification of Thames Water.' In this he discusses with much ability the nature of the several impurities, and shows some capacity for experiment, with a knowledge of all the chemistry of that period. In 1835 he published as an octavo volume his 'Sketch of the History of Medicine from its Origin to the Commencement of the Nineteenth Century,' previously contributed to the 'Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine.' The work shows small acquaintance with medical books, and has no merit of originality. In 1836 he brought out a third edition of his 'Physiology,' and he wrote a great number of articles and papers, but few of permanent value. The activity of his mind and the range of his work are shown by the fact that in 1826 he was president of the Geological Society, in 1832 vice-president of the Royal Society, and for many years an active member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society. In its 'Transactions' (vols. x. and xii.) he has described his own case in a paper on hay fever. Heberden had given a brief account of the disorder, so brief as to be little more than a hint, and to Bostock belongs the credit of giving the first complete description of the disease. Bostock died of cholera in August 1846. His life was one of continued and useful industry, and though few of his writings deserve to be read now, his description of hay fever entitles him to a place in the history of medicine.

[Gent. Mag. (new ser.) vol. xxvi. (1846), pt. ii. 65; Lancet, Aug. 15, 1846; Bostock's Works.]

N. M.

**BOSTON BURIENSIS** (*fl.* 1410), or John Boston of Bury (as Fuller prefers to write the name), the author of the 'Catalogus Scriptorum Ecclesiæ' and the 'Speculum Cœnobitarum,' was an Augustinian monk belonging to the abbey at Bury St. Edmunds. His full name was probably John Boston, his surname being perhaps taken from the town of his birth or remoter origin. In this style—Johannes Boston Buriensis—he is quoted in the 'Catalogue of Authors' appended to Dr. J. Caius's 'Antiquities of Cambridge,' and, according to Tanner, he is so named in the 'Chronicon Litchfeld.' Of the life of this Boston of Bury nothing is known except that he diligently traversed the whole of England investigating the libraries of all the monasteries he came across in his travels, and noting down the titles of all the books he found there, with their authors' names and their opening words. These authors he arranged in alphabetical order, and, having assigned a fixed number to each monastic library, was enabled, by attaching the proper numbers to each work as he enumerated an author's writings, to show in what place it was to be found; thus, as Bale says, 'making one library out of many.' Besides this information, he gave, where possible, the date of each author's birth and death, and

rendered his catalogue still more complete by additions from Hugh of St. Victor, Cassiodorus, Burchard of Worms, and other authorities. This work, which was unknown to Leland and even to Bale when drawing up the first edition of his 'Scriptores Britanniæ' (Ipswich, 1548), appears to have been much used by the latter in the enlarged edition of his great work published some nine years later at Basle. Pits also declares that he had been unable to find this work. Tanner adduces arguments to show that there must have been two forms of Boston's 'Catalogue'—a longer one and a shorter. One of these appears to have been in the possession of Archbishop Ussher (*Hist. Dogmatica*, 124), from whose hands it passed into those of Thomas Gale. Fragments of the same work are to be found in the British Museum (*Addit. MS.* 4787, ff. 133–5), and extracts in the Lambeth Library (No. 594). The Catalogue itself has been printed, with some omissions, in Tanner's 'Bibliotheca' (ed. 1748), pp. xviii–xliii.

Besides the above-mentioned work, John Boston is credited with having written a book entitled 'Speculum Cœnobitarum,' being an account of the origin of the monastic life, with a long list of the great names that have illustrated the monastic annals and of the various works written by the fathers from Origen and earlier down to St. Bernard. This has been published by Anthony Hall at the end of his edition of Adam of Murimuth (Oxford, 1722).

The Catalogue is dedicated in six Latin verses to some English king, said by Fuller to have been Henry IV, in which statement he seems to be supported by Pits, who assigns our author to the year 1410.

[Tanner's Bibl. Brit.; Bale's Catalogue, 541; Pits, De illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus, 52, 593; Fuller's Worthies, ii. 166 (ed. 1662); Todd's Catalogue of Lambeth MSS. 91; Caius, De Antiquitate Academiæ Oxoniensis (ed. Hearne, 1730), i. 257; Ussher's Historia Dogmatica (ed. Wharton, 1689), 124, 392.] T. A. A.

**BOSTON, THOMAS**, the elder (1677–1732), Scottish divine, was born at Dunse on 17 March, and baptised on 21 March, 1676–1677. He was the youngest of seven children of John Boston and Alison Trotter (*d.* 1 Feb. 1691, aged 56). His grandfather, Andrew Boston, came to Dunse from Ayr. His father was a presbyterian, but, after the murder of Archbishop Sharp in 1679, attended episcopal worship till 1687. He was at the grammar school under James Bullerwall from 1684 or 1685 till 1689, and then was employed for a short time in the office of Alexander Cockburn, a writer to the signet. He entered Edinburgh University 1 Dec. 1691, and took his M.A. degree 9 July 1694. He was a good scholar, and had a fine memory; he says himself that he remembered every material passage in the Roman historians. From 1690 to 1701 he studied theology under George Campbell, professor of divinity, a strong presbyterian. His whole expenses at college amounted to 10*l.* 14*s.* 7⅔*d.* sterling, in money; but we must remember that the Scottish student in those days received his regular supplies of simple food and clothing from home. Early in 1696 he became parish schoolmaster of Glencairn, boarding with Boyd, the minister; but he resigned this situation, after a month's trial, on 8 Feb. 1696. He then became successively tutor in the family of Andrew Fletcher of Aberlady, and chaplain to Colonel James Bruce of Kinnet. He was licensed by the Roxburgh presbytery on 15 June 1697, preached with acceptance in the counties of Stirling and Perth (where he found his wife), was called to the parish of Simprin, Berwickshire, 11 Aug. 1699, and ordained there on 21 Sept. 1699. In Oct. 1701 he became clerk of synod. On 24 Jan. 1707 he was called to the parish of Ettrick, in Selkirkshire, released from the charge of Simprin 6 March 1707, and admitted to that of Ettrick on 1 May 1707, the day of the legislative union between England and Scotland. In 1712 he refused the oath of abjuration. He received a call to the parish of Closeburn, but the commission of the general assembly refused on 15 Aug. 1717 to sanction his removal thither, and he remained minister of Ettrick to the end of his days. Boston was at variance with the majority of the assembly on doctrinal grounds. While visiting one of his Simprin flock, a Scottish soldier, Boston saw and borrowed a couple of pieces of English divinity which the man had brought home with him from the Commonwealth wars. One was a treatise by Saltmarsh, for which he did not care; the other was part first of 'The Marrow of Modern Divinity. Touching both the Covenant of Works and the Covenant of Grace,' &c., by E. F., 1645. The work is a series of dialogues, and largely consists of excerpts from standard writers. The author was an English puritan, and has been described as 'an illiterate barber.' Tanner's edition of Wood's 'Athenæ' (1721) identifies him with Edward Fisher, M.A., son of Sir Edward Fisher, of Mickleton, Gloucestershire, and a gentleman commoner of Brasenose. Grub disputes the identification, on the ground that the Oxford Fisher was a royalist, who wrote 'A Christian Caveat to the old and new Sabbatarians, or a vindication of

our Gospel-Festivals,' 5th ed. 1653, 4to; and, according to the Bodleian catalogue, was author of a tract in favour of celebrating the feast of the Nativity. The book which thus accidentally came into his hands exercised a strong influence over Boston's mind, and was introduced by him to his friends. Thus began what is known as the Marrow controversy. The Auchterarder presbytery, jealous of the smallest inroads of Arminianism, had drawn up certain propositions, to which, in addition to the authorised standards of the kirk, they required all candidates for license to subscribe. Among these propositions was the following: 'I believe that it is not sound and orthodox to teach that we must forsake sin in order to our coming to Christ, and instating us in covenant with God.' A candidate who had refused his subscription to the 'Auchterarder creed,' as it was called, and had therefore not been licensed, appealed to the general assembly, which in 1717 condemned the above proposition as unsound, forbade the imposition of unauthorised subscriptions, and ordered the license to be given. Boston was one of a party who, in the pulpit and elsewhere, showed their dissatisfaction with the finding of the assembly. Hence the refusal to transport him to Closeburn. In 1718 the 'Marrow of Modern Divinity' was republished, with a preface (dated 3 Dec. 1717), by James Hog, minister at Carnock, near Dunfermline (*d.* 14 May 1734), whereupon the controversy waxed fiercer. In pursuance of instructions given by the assembly of 1719, the commission of assembly, early in 1720, appointed a committee for preserving purity of doctrine, which did its work by two sub-committees. One of these, which was headed by Principal James Hadow, of St. Andrews (*d.* 4 May 1747), extracted from the volume six so-called antinomian paradoxes on the subject of the sins of a believer. On 20 May 1720 an act of assembly was passed condemning the book, and enjoining ministers to warn their people not to read it. After a meeting in Edinburgh, attended by Ebenezer and Ralph Erskine, Boston with eleven others gave in a representation and petition against the act; hence they were called the 'twelve apostles,' and the 'Marrow-men.' The assembly, on 28 May 1722, passed (by a majority of 134 to 5) another act, somewhat modifying the previous censure of the book, but confirming the general effect of the preceding act, and directing that the ministers who had subscribed the representation against it should be rebuked by the moderator for the injurious reflections contained in their petition. Accordingly 'the twelve apostles' were rebuked, and a protest, drafted by Boston and offered by Kid, of Queensferry, in the name of the rest, was not received. It was, however, printed by the protesters. As might be expected, the prohibition of the reading of the 'Marrow' secured for it a wider and more eager perusal. To the popularity of its doctrines in a not inconsiderable section of the kirk Boston's own writings largely contributed. In 1729, in the case of Simson, divinity professor at Glasgow, who had received the comparatively light sentence of suspension for teaching anti-trinitarian doctrine, the matter was again brought up in the assembly, but the suspension was simply confirmed. On this occasion Boston stood alone in the assembly, being the only member who expressed his dissent from its judgment. Boston's deeply religious life and exemplary parochial labours did much to recommend his theology to the people of his nation. His communions gathered a wonderful assemblage of people from all parts. His own picture of himself, in his 'Memoirs,' is that of a genuine and self-denying man, devoted heart and soul to the cause of the gospel as he understood it. He found time for study, especially of the Hebrew Bible. His influence is not spent; his 'Fourfold State' is still a popular classic of the Calvinistic theology. He died at Ettrick on 20 May 1732. He had married, on 17 July 1700, Katherine, fifth daughter of Robert Brown, of Barhill, Culross, who survived him nearly five years. She bore him ten children, all of whom died young, except two sons and two daughters. His first publication seems to have been: 1. 'Sermon' (Hos. ii. 19, preached 24 Aug. 1714), 1715, reprinted 1732. He published also, 2. 'Reasons for refusing the Oath of Abjuration,' 1719. 3. 'Human Nature in its Fourfold Estate,' &c. Edinburgh, 1720, 8vo (often reprinted; transl. into Welsh 1767; into Gaelic 1837, reprinted 1845; edition revised by Rev. Michael Boston, the author's grandson, Falkirk, 1784, 8vo; abridged, with title 'Submission to the Righteousness of Christ,' Birmingham, 1809); 4. 'Queries to the Friendly Adviser, to which is prefixed a Letter to a Friend, concerning the affair of the Marrow,' &c., 1722, 8vo. 5. 'Notes to the Marrow of Modern Divinity,' 1726. 6. 'The Mystery of Christ in the form of a Servant,' &c. (sacrament sermon, Phil. ii. 7), Edinburgh, 1727, 8vo. Posthumous publications and editions are: 7. 'A View of the Covenant of Grace,' 1734, 8vo. 8. 'Thomæ Boston, ecclesiæ Atricensis apud Scotos pastoris, Tractatus Stigmologicus, Hebræo-Biblicus. Quo Accentuum Hebræorum doctrina traditur, variusque eorum, in explananda S. Scriptura, usus exponitur. Cum præfatione viri reverendi & clarissimi Davidis Millii,' Amstelæ-

dami, 1738, 4to (a handsome volume, with many copper-plates; dedicated by Boston's son, Thomas, to Sir Richard Ellys, bart.; Mill's preface is dated from Utrecht, 6 Feb. 1738; he does not endorse Boston's view that the Hebrew accents are of divine origin. Boston's work shows very thorough and wide scholarship; he was acquainted with French and Dutch, in addition to the tongues necessary for his purpose. He had prepared for the press 'An Essay on the first twenty-three chapters of the Book of Genesis; in a twofold version of the original text,' with notes, theological and philological; in this work he showed the utility of his theory of the Hebrew accents, and made use of the elaborate system of punctuation which he had framed to represent them in English). 9. 'Sermons and Discourses . . . never before printed,' Edin. 1753, 2 vols. 8vo. 10. 'Explication of the First Part of the Assembly's Shorter Catechism,' 1755, 8vo. 11. 'A Collection of Sermons,' Edin. 1772, 12mo. 12. 'A View of the Covenant of Works, from the Sacred Records, &c., and several Sermons,' Edin. 1772, 12mo. 13. 'The Distinguishing Characters of true Believers . . . to which is prefixed a soliloquy on the art of man-fishing,' Edin. 1773, 12mo. 14. 'An Illustration of the Doctrines of the Christian Religion . . . upon the plan of the Assembly's Shorter Catechism,' &c. Edin. 1773, 3 vols. 8vo. 15. 'Ten Fast Sermons,' 1773, 8vo; 'Worm Jacob threshing the Mountains' (sacrament sermon, Is. xli. 14. 15), Falkirk, 1775, 8vo. 16. 'The Christian Life delineated,' Edin. 1775, 2 vols. 12mo. 17. 'Sermons,' 1775, 3 vols. 8vo. 18. 'A View of this and the other World' (eight sermons), Edin. 1775, 8vo. 19. 'Sermons on the Nature of Church Communion,' Berwick, 1785, 12mo. 20. 'A Memorial concerning personal and family Fasting and Humiliation,' Edin. 1849, 12mo (3rd ed., pref. and app. by Alex. Moody Stuart, A.M.) 21. 'The Crook in the Lot,' Glasgow, 1863, 12mo (with biographical sketch). 22. 'Whole Works,' edited by Rev. Samuel McMillin, with the 'Marrow of Modern Divinity illustrated,' 1854, 12 vols. 8vo (several of the above collections overlap; the famous sermon on the 'Crook in the Lot' has often been reprinted).

[Memoirs of Boston's Life, Times, and Writings [to Nov. 1731], divided into twelve periods, by himself, Edin. 1776, 8vo (2nd ed. Edin. 1813, 8vo; abridged by G. Pritchard, 1811, 12mo); Middleton's Biographia Evangelica, 1786, iv. 254; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), iii. 407–9; Hew Scott's Fasti Eccl. Scot.; Grub's Eccl. Hist. of Scotland, 1861, iv. 52, 85; Glaire's Dict. Univ. des Sciences Ecclés. 1868, ii. 1493; M'Crie, in Brit. and For. Evang. Review, Oct. 1884, p. 669.] A. G.

BOSTON, THOMAS, the younger (1713–1767), Scottish relief minister, the youngest son of Thomas Boston (1677–1732) [q. v.], was born at Ettrick on 3 April 1713. After receiving the rudiments from his father and an elder brother, he went to the grammar school at Hawick, and thence to Edinburgh University. He was licensed on 1 Aug. 1732 by the Selkirk presbytery, presented to Ettrick in the room of his father in November 1732, and ordained there on 4 April 1733. On 25 Oct. 1748 he was released from the charge, having a call to Oxnam, Roxburghshire, and admitted there on 10 Aug. 1749. He inherited his father's theology, and created for himself a popularity which fully sustained the special repute of the family name. A vacancy having occurred in the parish church of the neighbouring town of Jedburgh, the inhabitants were very desirous of having him as their minister, but the presentation was given to another. Hereupon the elders of the church and most of the parishioners, including the town council, withdrew from the parish church and built a meeting-house, being determined to secure Boston's services at any cost. As a preliminary to accepting their call, he tendered his demission to the presbytery on 7 Dec. 1757. On 30 May 1758 the general assembly accepted his demission, and in doing so declared him henceforth incapable of receiving a presentation, and prohibited all ministers from employing him in any office. This did not prevent him from pursuing his ministry at Jedburgh in an independent capacity, and it was not long before he found coadjutors. The successor of his father's friend at Carnock was Thomas Gillespie, who in 1752 had been deposed by the general assembly. Gillespie continued to minister at Carnock, at first in the open fields, afterwards in a meeting-house erected by his people. In 1761 Boston and Gillespie joined in admitting a minister to a congregation at Colinsburgh, and the three constituted themselves into a new ecclesiastical body, under the name of the 'presbytery of relief.' Boston was the first moderator. The name selected for this new organisation explains why its founders did not cast in their lot with the seceders, who, having formed the 'associate presbytery' in 1733, had constituted it an 'associate synod' in 1744, and were now (since 1747) divided into two sections, known as the burgher and anti-burgher synods, one admitting, the other disallowing, the lawfulness of the burgess oath to defend 'the true religion presently pro-

fessed within this realm.' Boston and his friends were averse to assuming any attitude of antagonism to the church of their fathers; the one grievance which they hoped to do something to redress was the case of congregations wronged by intrusive patronage. For these they provided a refuge in the existing distress. As Grub says, they and their followers 'retained a strong feeling of attachment to the established church,' and regarded themselves 'rather as auxiliary to it than as arrayed in opposition against it.' In 1773, six years after Boston's death, the relief presbytery formed itself into a 'synod of relief,' consisting of two presbyteries. The burgher and anti-burgher synods, having each suffered from subordinate secessions, reunited on 8 Sept. 1820, and on 13 May 1847 joined with the relief synod to form the existing 'united presbyterian church.' Boston died at Jedburgh on 13 Feb. 1767. He had married on 26 April 1738 Elizabeth Anderson, who died at Dysart on 21 June 1787. His son Michael was minister of the relief congregation at Falkirk; his daughter Christiana married Dr. Tucker Harris, of Charlestown, South Carolina. Boston's publications consisted of four single sermons, of which the first was printed in 1745, the last in 1762. His 'Select Discourses on a variety of practical subjects,' Glasgow, 1768, 8vo, were issued posthumously. Some of these are contained in 'Select Sermons by . . . Boston . . . and James Baine, M.A., first Relief minister at Edinburgh; with introductory essay by N. McMichael, D.D.,' Edin. 1850, 8vo.

[Hew Scott's Fasti Eccl. Scot.; Grub's Eccl. Hist. of Scotland (1861), iv. 79, &c.] A. G.

**BOSVILLE**, WILLIAM (1745–1813), a celebrated *bon vivant*, was the eldest son of Godfrey Bosville of Gunthwaite, and Diana his wife, the eldest daughter of Sir William Wentworth, of West Bretton, bart. He was born on 21 July 1745. After being educated at Harrow he obtained a commission in the Coldstream guards on 24 Dec. 1761. He was raised to the rank of lieutenant on 11 Jan. 1769, and served with his regiment through part of the American war. He retired from the army in June 1777. Upon his return from America he travelled in France, Italy, and Morocco. He was an intimate friend of John Horne Tooke, to whose house at Wimbledon Bosville used to drive down in a coach and four to dinner every Sunday during the spring and autumn for a great number of years. Mention will be found of his name in the 'Diversions of Purley' (1805), pt. ii. p. 490. Possessed of a large fortune he was exceedingly generous with his money, and was unbounded in his hospitality. Every weekday he used to receive some of his friends at dinner at his house in Welbeck Street. The party never exceeded twelve in number, and the dinner hour was always five o'clock punctually. A slate was kept in the hall, on which any of his intimate friends might write his name as a guest for the day. Besides Horne Tooke, Sir Francis Burdett, Lords Hutchinson and Oxford, Parson Este, and others, often availed themselves of this privilege. The first stroke of five was the signal for going downstairs, and the host made a point of never waiting for any of his guests. In accordance with his favourite maxim, viz. 'Some say better late than never; I say better never than late,' an old friend who arrived one day four minutes late was refused admittance by the servant, who said that his master was 'busy dining.' Though his health declined and his convivial powers failed, he still continued his dinner parties to the last. Even when compelled to remain in his bedroom, the slate was hung in the hall as usual, and on the very morning of his death he gave his orders for the dinner at the usual hour. After he had settled down in England he hardly ever left London for more than a day, as he used to say that it was the best residence in winter and that he knew no place like it in summer. Once when in Yorkshire, it is said that he made a point of not visiting his property, which was of considerable extent in that county, lest he should be involved in the troubles of a landed proprietor. In politics he was an ardent whig. When his friend Cobbett was in Newgate, Bosville went in his coach and four to visit him, and afterwards gave him a cheque for 1,000*l.*, as a token of sympathy with him in his persecutions. In appearance he was almost as eccentric as in his manners. He used always to dress in the style of a courtier of George II, and wore a single-breasted coat, powdered hair and queue. Though he never attained any higher rank in the guards than that of lieutenant, he was generally known as Colonel Bosville. He died at his house in Welbeck Street on 16 Dec. 1813 in his sixty-ninth year, and was buried on the 24th of the same month in the chancel of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. He was the last known male descendant of Richard Bosville, on whom the manor of Gunthwaite was settled in the reign of Henry VI. Bosville never married, and by his will left nearly the whole of his fortune and estates to his nephew, the Hon. Godfrey Macdonald, afterwards third Baron Macdonald.

[Stephens's Memoirs of J. H. Tooke (1813), ii. 161, 293, 308–14, 350, 449; Archdeacon Sin-

clair's Memoirs of the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bt. (1837), i. 183–8; Gent. Mag. (1813), lxxxiii. pt. ii. 630, 704; Ann. Reg. (1813), Chron. p. 123; European Mag. (1813), lxiv. 552–3; Scots Mag. (1814), p. 158; Hunter's South Yorkshire (1831), ii. 343–50; Chambers's Book of Days (1869), ii. 705–6.] G. F. R. B.

BOSWELL, ALEXANDER, Lord Auchinleck (1706–1782), Scotch judge, the eldest son of James Boswell of Auchinleck, advocate, and Lady Elizabeth Bruce, third daughter of Alexander, second earl of Kincardine, was born in 1706. After studying at Leyden University, where he graduated 29 Dec. 1727, he was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates 29 Dec. 1729. In 1748 he was appointed sheriff-depute of Wigtownshire, which office he resigned in 1750. Upon the resignation of David Erskine, lord Dun, he was appointed an ordinary lord of session, and on 15 Feb. 1754 took his seat on the bench with the title of Lord Auchinleck. On 22 July in the following year he was also appointed a lord justiciary in the place of Hew Dalrymple, Lord Drummore. This last appointment he resigned in 1780 on account of his feeble state of health. He continued, however, to sit as an ordinary lord until his death, which happened at Edinburgh on 31 Aug. 1782, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Lord Auchinleck was a sound scholar and a laborious judge. In religion he was a strict presbyterian, and in politics a strong whig. Dr. Johnson's visit to him at Auchinleck in November 1773 is amusingly recounted by his son James in the 'Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides.' Scott gave some additional anecdotes to Croker. It was Lord Auchinleck who is said to have designated Johnson as 'Ursa Major.' Lord Auchinleck married twice. His first wife was Euphemia Erskine, daughter of Colonel John Erskine and Euphemia his wife. By this marriage there were three sons: James, the biographer of Dr. Johnson; John, who entered the army and died unmarried; and David, who in early life went into business, but afterwards became head of the prize department in the navy office, bought Crawley Grange, Buckinghamshire, and died in 1826. Lord Auchinleck's second wife was his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of John Boswell of Balmuto, and sister of Claud Irvine Boswell [q. v.], afterwards Lord Balmuto. There was no issue of this marriage, which took place on the same day on which his son James was married, 25 Nov. 1769.

[Brunton and Haig's Senators of the College of Justice (1832), p. 518; Boswell's Johnson (Croker's edit. 1831), iii. passim; Dr. Rogers's Boswelliana (1874), passim; Gent. Mag. lii. 55.] G. F. R. B.

BOSWELL, Sir ALEXANDER (1775–1822), antiquary and poet, eldest son of James Boswell the biographer, was born on 9 Oct. 1775, at the family mansion at Auchinleck, Ayrshire, and named after his grandfather, the Scotch judge, then living there. Along with his brother James he was educated at Westminster and Oxford. At his father's death in 1795 he succeeded to Auchinleck, and in the same year commenced the tour of Europe. He wrote, at Leipzig, 'Taste Life's glad moments,' a translation of Usteri's poem 'Freu't euch des Lebens.' Being an enthusiastic lover of Burns's poetry, he composed in his native dialect several songs which were exceedingly popular, and in 1803 collected them into a volume, published anonymously, 'Songs chiefly in the Scottish Dialect,' Edin. 8vo. These are very graphic, full of Scotch humour, but coarse at times.

Having settled at Auchinleck, he studied the literature of his country, and imitated the ancient ballad style. In 1803 he published 'The Spirit of Tintoc, or Johnny Bell and the Kelpie,' Edin. 8vo. The same year he published an 'Epistle to the Edinburgh Reviewers,' in verse, by A. B., Edin. 4to. To George Thomson's 'Select Collection of Original Welsh Airs,' Edin. 1809, fol., he contributed five songs. His next book was anonymous, 'Edinburgh, or the Ancient Royalty; a sketch of Former Manners,' by Simon Gray, Edin. 1810, 12mo. In 1811, with his name affixed, appeared 'Clan Alpin's Vow,' a fragment, Edin. 8vo (second edition, London, 1817, 8vo). 'Sir Albyn,' a poem, burlesquing the style and rhythm of Scott, was published in 1812. Turning his attention to the literary heirlooms of Auchinleck, in 1811 he published from a manuscript 'A Breefe Memoriall of the Lyfe and Death of Dr. James Spottiswood, bishop of Clogher in Ireland, . . .' Edinb. 4to, and he reprinted from a unique copy of a black-letter work, originally published by Knox himself, the disputation between Quintine Kennedy, Commendatour of Crosraguell and John Knox, entitled 'Ane Oratioune . . . 1561,' Edin. 1812, 4to. To George Thomson's 'Select Collection of Original Irish Airs,' Edin. 1814, fol., he contributed seven songs, of which 'Paddy O'Rafferty' and 'The Pulse of an Irishman' are well known.

In 1815 he established a private press at Auchinleck. A gossiping letter, telling of his difficulties in the undertaking, addressed to Dibdin in 1817, is given in the 'Decameron' along with an engraving of the thatched cottage, his printing-office, 'Officina Typographica Straminea.' Here, as first fruits, appeared 'The Tyrant's Fall,' a poem

on Waterloo, by Alexander Boswell, Auchinl., printed by A. and J. Boswell, 1815, 8vo; 'Sheldon Haughs, or the Sow is flitted,' 1816, 8vo, a quaint rendering of an Ayrshire tradition; and 'The Woo'-creel, or the Bull o' Bashun,' 1816, a poem after the manner of Allan Ramsay. This year he contributed some lyrics to Campbell's 'Albyn's Anthology,' Edin. fol. We hear of him continually in the papers of this time. At the annual festival of the Harveian Society of Edinburgh he sang one of his topical songs on the Institution, its founder and members, 'Song . . . Harveian Anniversary,' Edin. 1816, 8vo. The society elected him poet laureate, as is shown by a poem published after his death. 'An Elegiac Ode to the memory of Dr. Harvey . . . by Sir Alex. Boswell, Poeta Laureatus, Soc. Fil. Æsculapii,' in 'Andrew Duncan's Tribute to Raeburn.' Edin. 1824, 8vo. The works issuing under his editorship from his private press were interesting additions to literature. About 1816 appeared 'Dialogus pius et festivus inter Deum (ut ferunt) et Evam,' then 'Dialogus inter Solomon et Marcolphum,' and afterwards the Roxburghe work, the 1598 edition of 'Poems by Richard Barnfield,' 1816, 4to, the gift of his brother James. The series of rare reprints for which the press is chiefly noted is that of several old poems issued at intervals in 4to, separate and unpaged, each with 'Finis,' but afterwards grouped in volumes (unnumbered) under the title of 'Frondes Caducæ,' of which a complete set is very scarce. We give abbreviated titles of the works issued:— [Vol. i.] 1816, with engraving of the printing-office. 'A Remembraunce of Sir Nicholas Bacon . . (by) George Whetstones.' 'A Remembrance of Judge Sir James Dier . . . (by) George Whetstons.' 'A Remembrance of . . . Lord Thomas, late Earle of Sussex,' 1583. [Vol. ii.] 1816, 'Sir Phillip Sidney, his honorable life . . . by G. W[hetstones].' 'The Mirror of Man, and the Manners of Men . . by Thomas Churchyard,' 1594. 'A Pleasant Discourse of Court and Wars, by Thomas Churchyard,' 1594. 'A Sad and Solemn Funerall . . . Francis Knowles, Knt., by Thomas Churchyard,' 1596. The latter is called 'Churchyard's Cherrishing.' [Vol. iii.] 1817 (with a neat engraving of Linnburn Bridge, by Grace Boswell) 'A Fig for Momus by T. L[odge],' 1595. [Vol. iv.] 1817, 'A Musicall Consort, called Churchyard's Charitie,' 1595. 'A Praise of Poetrie,' 1595. [Vol. v.] 1818, 'The Scottish Souldier, by [George] Lawder,' 1629. [Vol. vi.] 1818, 'Ane Tractat of a part of ye Yngliss Cronikle . . . from Asloan's Manuscript.' [Vol. vii. and last] 1818, 'The Buke of the Chess from a manuscript early in the 16th cent. by Jhois Sloane.' In 1817 Boswell contributed twelve songs to George Thomson's 'Select Collection of Original Scottish Airs,' London, fol., of which 'Good night, and joy be wi' ye a',' 'Jenny's Bawbee,' and 'Jenny dang the Weaver' are still favourites. In 1819 he succeeded the Rev. James William Dodd as a member of the Roxburghe Club, a well-deserved acknowledgment of his bibliographical reputation.

To Boswell's enthusiasm Scotland is indebted for the monument erected on the banks of the Doon to Robert Burns. With a friend he advertised a meeting at Ayr on a certain day to consider proposals for honouring the memory of the poet. No one came but themselves; they were not daunted, however, a chairman was elected, resolutions were carried *nem. con.*, thanks to the chair voted, and the meeting separated. The resolutions printed and circulated brought in a public subscription of 2,000*l.*, and he laid the foundation-stone of the memorial on Burns's birthday, 25 Jan. 1820. He was an active magistrate and deputy lieutenant of Argyleshire, and lieutenant-colonel of the Ayrshire cavalry. In 1818 and 1820 he was elected member for Plympton, in Devonshire, and entered on his duties on strict conservative principles, but accepted the Chiltern Hundreds in 1821. His song 'Long live George the Fourth,' written, composed, and sung by him at Ayr, on the celebration of his majesty's anniversary, 19 July 1821, was afterwards published, Edin. 1821, fol. In August 1821 he was created a baronet. He married a daughter of David Montgomery, of Lanishaw, a relative of his mother, by whom he had several children. In society he was a general favourite. Croker describes him as a high-spirited, clever, and amiable gentleman, of frank and social disposition. Lockhart says that among those who appeared at the 'dinners without the silver dishes (as Scott called them) was Boswell of Auchinleck, who had all his father Bozzy's cleverness, good humour, and joviality, without one touch of his meaner qualities.'

The 'Beacon' (not the 'Warder,' as Allibone, Dibdin, and others say) had been started as a tory paper at this time. Scott contributed without any share in directing it. He withdrew on account of its excesses, and after a short existence, Jan. to Aug. 1821, the committee ordered its extinction. It contained bitter pasquinades against James Stuart of Dunearn (of the house of Moray), a writer to the Signet. Another paper, the 'Glasgow Sentinel,' a continuation of the 'Clydesdale Journal,' took the place of the 'Beacon,' and

in its first number, 10 Oct. 1821, with equal rancour but less ability attacked Stuart. Squabbles arose between its proprietors, Robert Alexander and Wm. Murray Borthwick, eventuating in several crown prosecutions and appeals to the House of Commons. Stuart, under a judgment obtained by Alexander against Borthwick, got hold of the office papers, and found to his surprise that his enemy was his half-friend Boswell. Boswell had been to London to attend the funeral of his brother James, and returning to Edinburgh on Saturday night, 23 March 1822, found a card of Lord Rosslyn awaiting him. On the 25th came Stuart's challenge. Boswell would neither deny nor apologise, and on the 26th a duel was fought at the farm of Balbarton, near Kirkcaldy, the seconds being Lord Rosslyn for Stuart, and the Hon. John Douglas, afterwards Marquis of Queensberry, for Boswell. Stuart again endeavoured to effect a reconciliation, but Boswell was obstinate. The duel was with pistols fired at a signal, and Boswell was struck and his collarbone shattered. He died at Balmuto, the seat of his ancestors, the next day, 27 March 1822, in the presence of his wife and family, and was buried at Auchinleck.

In person Boswell was of a powerful, muscular figure; he was very fond of field sports from his youth. Lord Cockburn speaks of his jovial disposition, but censures his overbearing, boisterous love of ridiculing others. Lockhart gives an interesting account of his last evening at Scott's, a few hours before the fatal event. Several circumstances of his death are reproduced by Scott in the duel scene of 'St. Ronan's Well.' It is curious that his only piece of legislation was the taking charge of the act (59 Geo. III, c. 70) which abolished two old Scottish statutes against duelling. His daughter Janet Teresa, wife of Sir William Francis Eliott of Stobs, died 1836. His only son James, who succeeded him as second and last baronet, married Jessie Jane, daughter of Sir James Montgomery Cuninghame, and died 4 Nov. 1857, leaving two daughters, Julia and Emma, still living.

Stuart was tried for wilful murder at the high court of justiciary, Edinburgh, on 10 June 1822. On the trial Henry Cockburn opened and Francis Jeffrey followed. The jury, without retiring, acquitted the prisoner.

[Croker's Boswell, 1848, 212, 240, 270, 458, 468, 555; Nichols's Illust. v. 469; Edin. Ann. Reg. 1820, 1822; Gent. Mag. xcii. i. 365, new series, 1849, 659, 1850, 523; Anderson's Hist. of Edin. 366; Thomson's Collection of Airs, 1809–17; Campbell's Albyn's Anthol. 1806; Dibdin's Lit. Rem. 1836; Roxburghe (Club) Revels; Andrews's Brit. Journalism; Townsend's State Trials, i. 151; Trial of James Stuart, 1822; Dr. Rogers's Modern Scottish Minstrelsy, ii. 204; Dibdin's Biog. Decam. iii. 454; Lockhart's Scott, pp. 371, 471, 477; Beacon, Edin. 1821; Glasgow Sentinel, 1821–2; Cockburn's Memorials, 398; Times, June 26, 1822, and Boswell's Works.] J. W. G.

BOSWELL, CLAUD IRVINE, Lord Balmuto (1742–1824), Scotch judge, was born in 1742. His father, John Boswell of Balmuto, who was the younger brother of James Boswell of Auchinleck, and a writer of the signet in Edinburgh, died when Claud was an infant. At the early age of six he was sent to Mr. Barclay's school at Dalkeith. After finishing his education at Edinburgh University, he was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates on 2 Aug. 1766. On 25 March 1780 he was appointed sheriff depute of Fife and Kinross, and after serving this office for nineteen years was, upon the death of James Burnett, Lord Monboddo, appointed an ordinary lord of session, and took his seat upon the bench with the title of Lord Balmuto on 21 June 1799. After nearly twenty-three years of judicial work he resigned in January 1822, and was succeeded by William Erskine, Lord Kinedder. The death, under his own roof, of his kinsman, Sir Alexander Boswell, from the effects of a wound received by him in the duel with James Stuart of Dunearn, gave him a shock from which he never entirely recovered. He died at Balmuto on 22 July 1824, in his eighty-third year. He was a robust and athletic man, with black hair and beetling eyebrows. His manner was boisterous and his temper passionate. Though fond of joking, a habit he sometimes indulged in on the bench, he was not particularly keen in the perception of wit in others. In 1783 he married Anne Irvine, who, by the death of her brother and grandfather, became the heiress of Kingcussie, and by whom he left one son and two daughters. Two etchings of him will be found in Kay, Nos. 262 and 300.

[Kay's Original Portraits and Etchings (1877), i. 126, 298, ii. 277–8, 380, 384, 386; Brunton and Haig's Senators of the College of Justice (1832), p. 544; Personal Recollections of Mary Somerville (1873), pp. 55–6.] G. F. R. B.

BOSWELL, EDWARD (1760–1842), antiquary, was born at Piddletown, Dorsetshire, on 5 April 1760, and practised as a solicitor, first at Sherborne, and afterwards at Dorchester, where he died on 30 Oct. 1842. He published: 1. 'The Civil Division of the County of Dorset,' Sherborne, 1795, 8vo. 2. 'The Ecclesiastical Division of the

Diocese of Bristol,' Sherborne [1826?], 8vo.

[Gent. Mag. N. S. xix. 95; Cat. of Printed Books in Brit. Mus.; Biog. Dict. of Living Authors (1816), 34.] T. C.

**BOSWELL, JAMES**, the elder (1740–1795), biographer of Johnson, was the descendant of an old Scotch family. One of his ancestors, Thomas Boswell, killed at Flodden (1513), had obtained from James IV the estate of Auchinleck in Ayrshire. His father, Alexander Boswell (1706–1782), is noticed in a separate article. James was educated by a private tutor, John Dun (who became minister of Auchinleck on Lord Auchinleck's presentation in 1752), then at a school kept by James Mundell at Edinburgh, and afterwards at the Edinburgh High School. In childhood he professed to be a Jacobite, his father being a thorough whig, and prayed for King James till an uncle gave him a shilling to pray for King George (*Life of Johnson*, 14 July 1763). Boswell entered the university of Edinburgh, where he began a lifelong friendship with William Johnson Temple, afterwards rector of Mamhead, Devon, vicar of St. Gluvias, Cornwall, and a friend of Gray. Temple went to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and Boswell, writing to him there in 1758, says that he has been introduced to David Hume, and describes his desperate love 'for Miss W—t.' The only other confidant of his passion is Mr. Love, an actor from Drury Lane, who taught elocution at Edinburgh. In 1758 Boswell also went the northern circuit with his father, travelling in the same post-chaise with Sir David Dalrymple, advocate-depute, afterwards Lord Hailes, and by Love's advice already keeping an 'exact journal.' He had also begun to publish trifles in the magazines. In November 1759 Boswell went to Glasgow as a student of civil law, and heard Adam Smith's lectures. He made the acquaintance of Francis Gentleman, then acting at the Glasgow theatre, who in 1760 dedicated to him an edition of Southern's 'Oroonoko.' Meeting some catholics in Glasgow he straightway resolved to become a Romish priest. The distress of his parents induced him to abandon this plan on condition of being allowed to exchange the law for the army. In March 1760 his father took him to London, and asked the Duke of Argyll to get him a commission in the guards. The duke replied, according to Boswell: 'I like your son; that boy must not be shot at for three-and-sixpence a day.' Boswell's military ardour meant a love of society. There was, he said long afterwards (to Temple, 4 Jan. 1780), 'an animation and relish of existence' amongst soldiers only to be found elsewhere amongst players, and he loved both varieties of life. He was eager (*Letters*, p. 14) to 'enjoy the happiness of the beau monde and the company of men of genius,' and he stayed in London for a year, where he never managed to see Dr. Jortin, who was to have removed his religious heresies, but did see Lord Eglinton, who took him to Newmarket and introduced him to the Duke of York. Boswell wrote a poem called 'The Cub of Newmarket,' with a dedicatory epistle to the duke, describing himself as a 'curious cub' from Scotland. Lord Eglinton grew tired of the vagaries of his young friend, who had to return to Edinburgh and law studies in April 1761.

Boswell groaned under the necessity of exchanging London gaieties for legal studies in the family of a strict father. He sought all the distractions possible in Edinburgh society. He wrote some notes on London life, which gained him the acquaintance of Lord Somerville. He was admitted to the society of Kames, Dalrymple, Hume, and Robertson. He became intimate with an actor, David Ross, who was now giving private entertainments in Edinburgh, and who afterwards (December 1767) obtained permission to open the first theatre there, on which occasion Boswell contributed a prologue. Meanwhile his chief associate was Andrew Erskine, captain in the 71st regiment, and son of the fifth Earl of Kellie, with whom he carried on a correspondence from August 1761 to November 1762. The young men did their best to be vivacious in prose and verse, and published their letters in 1763. Erskine had edited in 1760 the first volume of 'A Collection of Original Poems by the Rev. Mr. Blacklock and other Scotch gentlemen,' published by Donaldson, an Edinburgh bookseller; a second, partly edited by Boswell, followed in February 1762, but the reception was not such as to encourage an intended third. From one of the twenty-eight poems contributed by Boswell we learn that he was the founder of a 'jovial society called the Soaping Club,' from the proverbial phrase, 'Let every man soap his own beard.' Boswell gives one of his numerous self-portraitures, calls himself king of the soapers, boasts of his volatility, his comic singing, and conversational charms, and ends by declaring that 'there is no better fellow alive.' In December 1761 he published an anonymous 'Ode to Tragedy,' gravely dedicated to himself as to one who could 'relish the productions of a serious muse' in spite of his apparent volatility. These amusements had not extinguished his love of London, for which he has 'as violent an affection as the most romantic lover ever

had for his mistress' (*Letters to Erskine*, p. 101), and he had persuaded his father to let him return thither, still with a view to a commission in the guards. He reached it in November 1762, and immediately plunged into the pleasures of the town.

Lord Hailes had impressed upon Boswell a veneration for Johnson. Gentleman had mimicked 'Dictionary Johnson' in Glasgow. Boswell had made acquaintance on his first visit to London with Derrick, afterwards Nash's successor at Bath, who promised an introduction, but did not find an opportunity. In 1761 the elder Sheridan had lectured in Edinburgh and made the same offer. When Boswell reached London, Derrick was at Bath, and a coolness had separated Sheridan from Johnson. Boswell, however, made the acquaintance of Davies, the actor, who now kept a bookseller's shop at 8 Russell Street, Covent Garden. And here, 16 May 1763, the famous introduction of his future biographer to Johnson took place. The friendship rapidly ripened. Boswell had evenings alone with Johnson at the Mitre, was taken to see his library by Levett, saw him in company with Goldsmith, introduced his friend Temple and another friend, Dempster, whose free-thinking principles were sternly rebuked by Johnson (*Letters to Temple*, p. 33); made notes of the great man's conversation from the first interview, and received from him much good advice. Johnson encouraged Boswell to keep a full journal, and said that he would some day go with his new friend to the Hebrides.

Lord Auchinleck was meanwhile threatening to disinherit his son (Rogers, *Boswell*, p. 35), and in June Boswell had agreed to pacify his father by going to study civil law at Utrecht. Johnson exhorted Boswell to be steady, and accompanied him to Harwich in the stage-coach, leaving London 5 Aug. 1765. Boswell started with an allowance of 240*l.* a year from his father (*Letters to Temple*, p. 37), with plenty of letters of recommendation, and with a resolution to study the civil law and to transcribe Erskine's 'Institutes.' He studied through the winter, and became intimate with Trotz, a distinguished professor of civil law, and with William Brown, pastor of the English congregation, and afterwards professor at St. Andrews; but he could not stay out the intended two years. In July 1764 he was at Berlin, whither he probably travelled in company with the Earl Marischal, who was at the same time returning to Berlin from a visit to Scotland (Streckeisen-Moulton, *Rousseau*, i. 103–11). Boswell attached himself to the British ambassador Mitchell. He wrote to his father, asking for supplies for a voyage to Italy. The reply ordered a return to Utrecht, though it permitted a visit to Paris. Boswell complained to Mitchell in a long letter full of sage reflections upon his own character. Mitchell advised implicit compliance with paternal authority. Boswell meanwhile had gone to Geneva, where he visited Voltaire at Ferney, and went to Rousseau at Motiers, with an introduction from the Earl Marischal, who, as governor of Neufchatel, had protected Rousseau (Bisset, *Memoirs of Mitchell*, ii. 381).

Marischal tells Rousseau that Boswell is a hypochondriac visionary who often sees spirits. On 26 Dec. 1764 Boswell (writing from Geneva) triumphantly tells Mitchell that his father has now consented to let him travel in Italy. He sneers at the ambassador's previous counsels of submission, and in the same breath proposes to him a little job. By getting a place in the customs for the now bankrupt father of Temple and doing something for Temple's younger brother, 'you will oblige a worthy fellow, for such I am' (Bisset, *Memoirs of Sir A. Mitchell*, ii. 351–358). In Italy Boswell added Wilkes to his list of friends. He wrote from Rome in April to remind Rousseau—just now expecting to be the Solon of Corsica—of a promised introduction to Paoli (*Tour in Corsica*, p. 264). If it did not come, said Boswell, he should still go, and probably be hanged as a spy. The letter reached Boswell, however, at Florence in August. He crossed from Leghorn to Corsica; saw the great Paoli; talked politics to him and declared himself a kind of Hamlet, a man given to melancholy, bewildered by fruitless metaphysical wanderings, and 'for ever incapable of taking a part in active life.' He also took the liberty of asking Paoli 'a thousand questions with regard to the most minute and private circumstances of his life.' He rode out on Paoli's own horse, with 'furniture of crimson velvet' and 'broad gold lace;' he exulted in being taken for an English ambassador; he played Scotch airs and sang 'Hearts of Oak' to the Corsican peasantry; quoted Johnson's best sayings to the cultivated; and announces, in a letter to Rousseau, 'Ce voyage m'a fait un bien merveilleux. Il m'a rendu comme si toutes les vies de Plutarque fussent fondues dans mon esprit' (Musset-Pathay, *Œuvres inédites de Rousseau*, i. 410). Rousseau, meanwhile, was on his way to England. Hume announces (12 Jan. 1766) that Thérèse Levasseur, Rousseau's mistress, is to be escorted to England 'by a friend of mine—very good-humoured, very agreeable, and very mad.' This was Boswell, who reached England in February 1766, and, after a short stay in

London and some interviews with Johnson, proceeded to Scotland, where his mother was just dead. He was admitted advocate 26 July 1766, and resolved to set to work seriously. His head, indeed, was full of Corsica, and, though Johnson advised him not to write a history, he resolved to turn his experience to account. His father's position brought him, it seems (*Letters to Temple*, p. 95), some legal business, and in March 1767 he announces that he has made eighty guineas. He tried to attract notice by publishing in November 1767 a pamphlet on the famous Douglas case. Boswell considered that he had rendered a service to the claimant, Archibald Douglas; explained upon that ground the coolness with which he was treated by the Duchess of Argyll on his visit to Inverary with Johnson; and seems to have appeared as counsel in the last litigation before the House of Lords in 1778 (*Letter to Johnson*, 26 Feb. 1778). In 1767 he was also employed upon writing his 'Account of Corsica.' He sold it to Dilly for one hundred guineas (*Letters to Temple*, p. 103), and it appeared in the spring of 1768. The book consists of a commonplace historical account of Corsica, followed by a short and very lively description of his tour. A second edition followed in a few months, and a third in 1769. In the spring of 1769 he also published a volume of 'Essays in favour of the brave Corsicans.' The tour excited a good deal of not altogether flattering interest. Johnson, indeed, did not give his opinion till directly charged with unkindness for his silence by the author. He then said (9 Sept. 1769) that the history was 'like other histories,' but the journal 'in a very high degree delightful and curious.' Walpole (who says that Boswell 'forced himself upon me in spite of my teeth') and Gray laughed over it, Gray saying that the journal was 'a dialogue between a green goose and a hero.' Boswell asked Temple for an introduction to Gray, but the poet apparently escaped. Already acquainted with Voltaire, Rousseau, Paoli, Johnson, Goldsmith, Hume, Wilkes, and other eminent men, Boswell had tried to make his Corsican experience a stepping-stone to acquaintance with English statesmen. He called upon Chatham in Corsican costume to plead the cause of Paoli ('Johnsoniana' in Croker's *Boswell*, No. 638); he was elated by a note from the statesman in February 1766; and some months later Chatham wrote him a letter of three pages applauding his generous warmth. On 8 April 1767 he tells Lord Chatham that he has communicated the contents of this letter to Paoli, and asks 'Could your lordship find time to honour me now and then with a letter? To correspond with a Paoli and with a Chatham is enough to keep a young man ever ardent in the pursuit of virtuous fame' (*Chatham Correspondence*, iii. 159, 244).

On the publication of his book Boswell went to London to enjoy his fame. 'I am really the great man now,' he exclaims to Temple (14 May 1768); he brags of his good dinners, of the great men who share them, and declares that he is about to set up his chariot. The pressure of such engagements probably explains the brevity of his account of Johnson in this visit. Boswell was indeed distracted by other interests. His appetite for enjoyment was excessive and not delicate. He lost money at play, though not, it would seem, to a serious extent (*Letters to Temple*, p. 153). He indulged in occasional drinking bouts, and in spite of vows, virtuous resolutions, and a promise made to Temple 'under a solemn yew tree' (*Letters to Temple*, pp. 199, 209), he never overcame the weakness. In 1776 he tells Temple that he was 'really growing a drunkard,' and that Paoli had made him promise total abstinence for a year (*Letters to Temple*, p. 233). At this period love was more potent than wine. In February 1767 he begins a letter to Temple, who had just taken orders, by some edifying reflections upon his friend's sacred profession and exhortations to marriage. He proceeds to explain that he cannot himself marry during his father's lifetime, and that he 'looks with horror on adultery.' He has, however, taken a house for a 'sweet little mistress,' who has been deserted by her husband and three children; who is 'ill-bred' and 'rompish,' and of doubtful fidelity, but handsome and lively. This entanglement lasted till the end of 1768 (*Letters to Temple*, p. 162). It is not surprising to find that Boswell was 'a good deal in debt' (*ib.*) Meanwhile the statement that he cannot marry is the prologue to an intricate history of half a dozen matrimonial speculations, which occupy all the energy not devoted to law, literature, or dissipation. There are references to an 'Italian angel,' apparently of Siena, who writes a letter which makes him cry (*Letters to Temple*, pp. 85, 95, 102). He has for a time thoughts of a Dutch lady called Zelide (probably the Mlle. de Zuyl of 'Boswelliana'), whom he had known at Utrecht. In March 1767 he is thinking of a Miss Bosville in Yorkshire. She, however, is supplanted by a Miss Blair, a 'neighbouring princess,' with a landed estate of 200*l.* or 300*l.* a year, and whose alliance is favoured by his father. Throughout 1767 this flirtation goes on, with quarrels and reconciliations. In June

he gets Temple (who happens to be in the north) to pay her a visit, and instructs his friend to speak to the lady of his good qualities, and also to mention his oddness, inconstancy, and impetuosity, and to ask her whether she does not think 'there is something of madness in that family' (*Letters to Temple*, p. 99). The effect of these remarkable instructions does not appear. In August all is well; but she tells him in December that she wishes that she liked him as well as Auchinleck. In February 1768 he is jealous of a Sir A. Gilmour, and amuses himself by getting his rival to frank a letter to her. Then he and a Mr. Fullerton agree to make her offers on the same morning, and are both refused in favour, as they suppose, of Gilmour. In April, after temporary thoughts of a 'fine, healthy, young, amiable Miss Dick,' he returns for a time to Zelide, and begs his father's leave to go to Utrecht, but is deterred by Temple's advice. In August he feels 'quite a Sicilian swain' under the influence of 'sixteen, innocence, and gaiety,' united in the person of Mary Anne, called also *la belle Irlandaise* (a Miss Montgomery, see *Notes and Queries*, 2nd series, iii. 381). Finding, however, that Miss Blair has broken with Sir A. Gilmour, his passion for her is awakened for a time; she is cold, and 'all the charms of sweet Mary Anne' revive. In May 1769 he visited Ireland in order to see this lady, who only laughed at him. He complained to his cousin, Margaret Montgomerie, who sympathised and consoled him by accepting his hand (Rogers, *Boswell*, p. 79). The marriage to a sensible and amiable woman took place 25 Nov. 1769. On the same day, to Boswell's great disgust, his father married his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Boswell of Balmuto. Boswell's open expressions of dislike increased his domestic difficulties, but no family rupture resulted, and after his father's death he was 'on decent terms' with his stepmother, who was 'exceedingly good' to his daughter (*Letters to Temple*, p. 313). In August 1768 Boswell sent 700*l.* of ordnance, raised by private subscription, from Carron to Paoli. In June 1769 Paoli, overwhelmed by the French, had left Corsica and retired to London. Boswell came to town in the autumn to attend him. On his way he attended the Shakespeare jubilee at Stratford (August 1769), and appeared in a masquerade in the dress of an armed Corsican chief with 'Viva la Libertà' embroidered in gold letters on his hat. He contributed a minute account of his appearance and his dancing with a very pretty Irish lady to the 'London Magazine,' of which he 'was a proprietor' (see Nichols, *Illustrations*, vii. 365, and *Letters to Temple*, p. 184), of September 1769. His portrait in costume is given as an illustration. In London he saw Johnson and tried to extract advice upon marriage from his master. He renewed an acquaintance, formed in the previous year, with Mrs. Thrale, and brought about a meeting between Johnson and Paoli. In later visits to London Boswell stayed at Paoli's handsome house (*Life of Johnson*, 11 April 1776; *Letters*, p. 200), and the general tried to break him of his drinking habits.

After Boswell's marriage, a cessation of eighteen months took place in the correspondence between him and Johnson, and they did not again meet until Boswell's return to London in March 1772. The intercourse with Johnson, upon which Boswell's title to fame chiefly rests, was kept up during the remaining years of Johnson's life, who died 13 Dec. 1784. Boswell spent about a couple of months during the spring vacation of the Scotch courts (which at this period (1751–1790) lasted from 12 March to 12 June) in visits to Johnson, chiefly in London. He paid such visits in 1772, 1773, 1775, 1776, 1778, 1779, 1781, 1783, and 1784. Johnson's letters show that he was kept away by pecuniary difficulties in 1774, 1780, and 1782. In 1777 the death of a son seems to have prevented his annual journey (*Letter to Johnson*, 4 April 1777). Besides these visits, Boswell met Johnson at Ashbourne (Taylor's living) in September 1777, and saw him in October 1779 during a tour with Colonel James Stuart. The journey to the Hebrides took place in 1773, Johnson reaching Scotland 18 Aug. and leaving 22 Nov. According to Croker (preface to *Life of Johnson*, 1831), Boswell met Johnson on 180 days, or 276 including the Scotch tour. The details of the intercourse between the two men are set forth with incomparable skill in the most popular biography in the language. It is enough to mention here that Boswell was elected a member of the Literary Club 30 April 1773, owing, as it seems, to his own active canvassing as well as Johnson's influence, and against the wishes of several members. After his election they were reconciled, Burke saying that he had so much good humour naturally, that it was scarcely a virtue (*Tour to the Hebrides*, 21 Aug. 1773).

During this period Boswell was suffering various domestic troubles. Neither his wife nor his father sympathised with his enthusiasm for Johnson. The wife was a sensible woman, who, unlike her husband, preferred staying at home. When Johnson took Boswell on his tour, she remarked that though

she had seen many 'a bear led by a man, she had never before seen a man led by a bear.' Johnson perceived, and frequently notices, the dislike which she endeavoured to conceal by studious politeness (Letter to Boswell, 27 Nov. 1773, and note). His father 'harped' on his 'going over Scotland with a brute (think how shockingly erroneous!)' and wandering to London. As Scott tells us (note on *Tour to Hebrides*, 6 Nov. 1773), Lord Auchinleck pronounced Jamie to be 'clean gyte' for 'pinning himself to the tail of an auld Dominie.' Serious difficulties lay behind. Boswell seems in the main to have behaved well to his wife, though he maintained that he could 'unite little fondnesses [for other persons] with perfect conjugal love' (*Letters to Temple*, p. 197). But his relations to Lord Auchinleck were often strained, and Boswell complains that his father is cold to his wife, and is estranged by the stepmother's influence. His professional prospects did not improve, as Boswell was the last man to impress clients with his businesslike capacity. He tells Temple in 1775 that he had made 124*l.* in the last session, and he frequently consults Johnson upon legal cases in which he was concerned. But he finds the Scotch bar uncongenial (*Letters to Temple*, p. 198). He began in 1775 to keep terms at the Inner Temple (*ib.* p. 193), and in 1780 he complains that he cannot support his family (*ib.* p. 255). His father allowed him 300*l.* a year. In 1775 his father also paid off a debt of 1,000*l.* and threatened (though the threat was not carried out) to reduce the allowance to 200*l.* In 1780 Boswell had incurred another debt of 700*l.* or 800*l.* by advances to his wife's family, and was afraid to inform his father. He had by this time five children: Veronica, *b.* 1773; Euphemia, *b.* 1774; Alexander, *b.* 1775; James, *b.* 1778, and Elizabeth, *b.* 1780; besides two sons who died in infancy. With such demands and difficulties due to his occasional escapades, and loans to Temple, he had some grounds for the hypochondria of which—as of all his personal peculiarities—he was much given to boast. He endeavoured to be conciliatory to his father even at the cost of drinking 'a large quantity of strong beer to dull his faculties' (*Letters to Temple*, p. 216), but is vexed by the thought that he had given to his father 'a renunciation of his birthright,' and is thus entirely dependent on his pleasure. After a long discussion, however, in which Boswell consulted Johnson and Lord Hailes, Lord Auchinleck entailed his estate upon him, 7 Aug. 1776. (The preamble to the instrument is printed in Rogers's 'Boswell,' p. 207.) Boswell wished that heirs male should be preferred, however remote; though he graciously observes that he holds that daughters should always be treated with affection and tenderness (note upon letter from Johnson, 15 Feb. 1776). During his father's life his difficulties did not diminish, and Johnson had to protest against his borrowing money to visit London in the spring of 1782. In the autumn of the same year he came into an estate of 1,600*l.* a year by the death of his father, 30 Aug. 1782, and proposed to set up as a country gentleman. In December 1783 he writes to Johnson asking for advice about resisting the unconstitutional influence of Scotch peers, and the treatment of old horses, and expressing his exultation at having been twice elected *præses* at public meetings by the gentlemen of the county. He entertained some hopes of patronage from Pitt, now coming into power, and tried to bring himself into notice by a 'Letter to the People of Scotland on the Present State of the Nation.' He attacks Fox's India Bill and celebrates the virtue of Sir John, an ancestor of Lord Lowther (created Lord Lonsdale May 1784), from whom he had some hopes of support. He sends a copy to Johnson 8 Jan. 1784, and on 17 March put out an address to the freeholders of Ayrshire (printed in Rogers's 'Boswell,' p. 133). On his way to London he heard of the dissolution of parliament, and returned to contest the county, but retired on finding that the old member would stand again. On reaching London, Boswell found Johnson in precarious health, and took an eager part in trying to obtain such an addition to his friend's pension as would enable him to pass a winter in Italy. The last meeting of the two was at a dinner at Sir Joshua Reynolds's, where the plan was discussed. Boswell started next day for Scotland. Upon the death of Johnson, Boswell set about printing his 'Journal of the Tour to the Hebrides,' which had been frequently read by Johnson himself during their journey. Johnson had objected to the publication of this as an appendix to his own narrative, being, as Boswell thought, jealous of a partnership in fame (*Letters to Temple*, p. 192), or more probably fearing the ridicule which it was certain to provoke. Whilst it was going through the press, a sheet was seen by Malone, who thereupon asked for an introduction to the writer, and who revised it throughout, as he afterwards did the life of Johnson. It appeared in the spring of 1786 and reached a third edition in the same year, when Rowlandson published a series of caricatures, and Peter Pindar satirised him in caustic rhymes. A refer-

ence to the meanness of Sir A. Macdonald, who had entertained the travellers in Skye, was softened in the second edition. A 'contemptible scribbler' having 'impudently and falsely asserted' that the omission was compulsory, Boswell emphatically denied that he had ever received any application from Macdonald (*Gent. Mag.* for 1786, p. 285). The scandal is repeated by Peter Pindar and by Dr. Rogers, but apparently without foundation. Meanwhile he proceeded with his life of Johnson, which was announced as in preparation at the end of the first edition of the 'Tour.' Many distractions interfered with his labours. He issued in 1786 another letter to the people of Scotland, protesting against a bill for reconstructing the court of session. He boasts of his previous achievements, and calls upon Lord Lonsdale, 'to come over and help us.' With Lonsdale's help he hoped to represent Ayrshire; and, though he conceived himself still to have claims upon Pitt —whose 'utter folly' for not rewarding a 'man of my popular and pleasant talents' he denounces in 1789 (*Letters to Temple*, pp. 275, 289)—and upon Dundas, he looks to Lord Lonsdale as his patron. He still has hopes of getting in for Ayrshire by a compromise between the opposed parties. Boswell had been called to the English bar in Hilary term 1786, and in 1788 (Nichols, *Illustrations*, vii. 309) obtained through Lonsdale's influence the recordership of Carlisle. In 1788 he was in London with his wife; and in 1789 he took a house in Queen Anne Street West for 50*l.* a year, his wife remaining at Auchinleck in bad health. He is looking out for chambers in the Temple, but admits that he gets no practice. He resolves to 'keep hovering as an English lawyer,' but he speaks of the 'rough unpleasant company' on circuit, and complains of the 'roaring bantering' society. A legal tradition tells, not very credibly, how Boswell was found drunk one night on the street and instructed to move for a sham writ of '*quare adhæsit pavimento*' (Twiss, *Life of Eldon*, vol. i. c. 6). He was in fact treated as a butt for the horseplay of his companions. His wife's health was breaking. During his last visit to his home he got drunk and was injured by a fall from his horse. He was summoned next morning to Lord Lonsdale, and his wife encouraged him to leave her. He heard soon afterwards in London that her position was dangerous, and posted to Auchinleck with his boys in sixty-four hours and a quarter only to find her dead. He was somewhat comforted by the nineteen carriages which followed her hearse; but his grief was sincere and his position full of discomfort. His brother David advised him in vain to settle in Scotland. He resolved to stay in London, sending his son Alexander to Eton, James to a school in Soho, and afterwards Westminster, and boarding his three daughters in London, Edinburgh, and Ayr. His connection with Lord Lonsdale came to a bad end. On 23 Aug. 1789 he notices what seems to have been a practical joke at Lowther Castle, some one having stolen his wig. In June 1790 Lord Lonsdale insulted him grossly, in 'a most shocking conversation,' and Boswell resigned his recordership, and hoped to get rid of all communication with 'this brutal fellow.' His income of 1,600*l.* was reduced by various outgoings to 850*l.*, and allowing 500*l.* for his five children, he had only 350*l.* for himself, which was insufficient to keep him from difficulties. He took chambers in the Temple, went the home circuit, which was an improvement on the northern, though he did not get a single brief (*Letters to Temple*, p. 341), and cherished the illusion that some 'lucky chance' might bring him a prize from 'the great wheel of the metropolis' (*ib.* pp. 268, 279). At intervals matrimonial schemes amused him. But he was mainly 'kept up' by the 'Life of Johnson' (*ib.* p. 304), at which he was labouring whenever he could find time, with the help of Malone, and of which he announced in February 1788 that it would be 'more of a life than any work that has ever yet appeared.' Mrs. Piozzi's 'Anecdotes' appeared in 1785, and Hawkins's 'Life' in 1787. He was deeply injured, according to Miss Hawkins, by finding himself described in this as 'Mr. James Boswell' instead of 'The Boswell.' Boswell met Hawkins on friendly terms in 1788–9, but tells Temple (5 March 1789) that his rival is 'very malevolent. Observe how he talks of me as quite unknown.' In 1790 Boswell published two specimens of his work—Johnson's letter to Chesterfield and the conversation with George III—at half a guinea apiece, perhaps to secure the copyright. The trouble of writing made him, as he says, often think of giving it up. He had nearly finished the rough draft in January 1789, but the revision and printing proceeded slowly. Pecuniary difficulties, owing partly to a sanguine purchase of an estate for 2,500*l.*, made him think of selling the copyright for 1,000*l.*, and he tried to avoid this by borrowing the money from Malone and Reynolds. They declined; but he succeeded in raising the money elsewhere and retained the copyright of his book (Letters to Malone, published in Croker's *Johnsoniana*), and the *magnum opus* at last appeared in two

4to volumes for two guineas on 16 May 1791. The success was immediate. He tells Temple on 22 Aug. that 1,200 out of 1,700 copies were sold, and that the remainder might be gone before Christmas. The second edition, with eight sheets of additional matter, appeared in three 8vo volumes in July 1793. In July 1791 Boswell was elected secretary of foreign correspondence to the Royal Academy (Leslie and Taylor, *Reynolds*, ii. 640). The success of his book must have cheered Boswell, but he still complains, and not without cause, of great depression. His drinking habits seem to have grown upon him. After a melancholy visit to Auchinleck in the spring of 1793 he was knocked down and robbed of a small sum in June, when in a state of intoxication; and he says (for the last time) that he will be henceforth a sober, regular man. In the spring of 1795 he came home 'weak and languid' from a meeting of the Literary Club. His illness rapidly proved dangerous, and he died in his house at Great Portland Street on 19 May 1795. His will (dated 28 May 1785) is printed in Rogers's 'Boswell' (p. 183), and is remarkable for the care taken to secure kind treatment of his tenants. His manuscripts, it is said, were immediately destroyed. [For his sons Alexander and James see Boswell, Alexander and James.] His daughter Veronica died of consumption on 26 Sept. 1795. Euphemia showed her father's eccentricity in an exaggerated form. She left her family, proposed to support herself by writing operas, and made appeals for charity, being under the delusion that her relatives neglected her. She died at the age of about 60. Elizabeth married her cousin William Boswell in 1799, and died on 1 Jan. 1814. The entail, upon which Boswell had been so much interested, was upset by his grandson, Sir James, son of Sir Alexander, in 1850.

The unique character of Boswell is impressed upon all his works. The many foibles which ruined his career are conspicuous but never offensive; the vanity which makes him proud of his hypochondria and his supposed madness is redeemed by his touching confidence in the sympathy of his fellows; his absolute good-nature, his hearty appreciation of the excellence of his eminent contemporaries, though pushed to absurdity, is equalled by the real vivacity of his observations and the dramatic power of his narrative. Macaulay's graphic description of his absurdities, and Carlyle's more penetrating appreciation of his higher qualities, contain all that can be said.

The most vivid account of Boswell's manner when in company with Johnson is given in Mme. d'Arblay's 'Memoirs of Dr. Burney,' and there are some excellent descriptions in later years in her 'Diary' (v. 136, 260). In spite of her perception of his absurdities and her irritation at the indiscreet exposures in the 'Life,' Miss Burney confesses that his good-humour was irresistible. Burke and Reynolds retained their friendship for him through life. Reynolds wrote a curious paper in which he defended the taste for seeing executions, which he shared to some degree with Boswell. Boswell's presence at such scenes is noted in his 'Life of Johnson,' and an account from the 'St. James's Chronicle' (April 1779) of his riding in the cart to Tyburn with the murderer Hickman may be found in the third series of 'Notes and Queries' (iv. 232).

A full-length sketch by Langton, engraved in the 'Works,' gives a good idea of his appearance. There is also a pencil sketch by Sir T. Lawrence engraved in Croker (vol. iv.) A profile by Dance is engraved in Nichols's 'Illustrations' (vii. 300). A portrait of Kit-Kat size was painted by Reynolds in pursuance of a bargain proposed by Boswell (7 June 1785), who undertakes to pay for it from his first fees at the English bar. It has been engraved ten times, and was exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery, 1884 (Leslie and Taylor, *Life and Times of Reynolds*, ii. 477; and Croker's *Preface*).

Boswell's works are as follows: 1. 'Ode to Tragedy,' 1761. 2. 'Elegy upon the Death of a Young Lady, with Commendatory Letters from A. E[rskine], G. D[empster], and J. B[oswell],' 1761. 3. Contributions to 'Collections of Original Poems by Mr. Blacklock and other Scotch Gentlemen,' vol. ii., 1762. 4. 'The Cub at Newmarket,' 1762. 5. 'Letters between the Honourable Andrew Erskine and James Boswell, Esq.,' 1763. 6. 'Critical Strictures on Mallet's "Elvira"' (by Erskine and Boswell). 7. 'An Account of Corsica; the Journal of a Tour to that Island; and Memoirs of Pascal Paoli,' by James Boswell, 1768. 8. Prologue to 'The Coquettes,' at the opening of the Edinburgh Theatre, December 1767. 9. 'British Essays in favour of the brave Corsicans, by several hands, collected and published by James Boswell,' 1769. 10. 'The Essence of the Douglas Cause,' 1767. 11. Contributions to the 'London Magazine,' including an account of the Shakespeare Jubilee, September 1769, 'Remarks on the Profession of a Player,' 1770 (reprinted in Nichols's 'Illustrations,' vii. 368), and 'The Hypochondriack,' a series of twenty-seven articles in the 'London Magazine' from October 1777 to December 1779. 12. 'Doraneto' (a story

founded on the Douglas cause), 1767. 13. 'Decision upon the Question of Literary Property in the Cause of Hunter *v.* Donaldson,' 1774. 14. 'A Letter to the People of Scotland on the Present State of the Nation,' 1783. 15. 'The Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with Samuel Johnson, LL.D., by James Boswell, Esq., containing some Poetical Pieces by Dr. Johnson relative to the tour, and never before published: a series of his Conversations, Literary Anecdotes, and Opinions of Men and Books, with an authentick account of the Distresses and Escape of the Grandson of King James II in the year 1746' (three editions in 1786). 16. 'A Letter to the People of Scotland on the alarming Attempt to infringe the Articles of Union and introduce a most pernicious innovation by diminishing the number of the Lords of Session,' 1786. 17. 'The Celebrated Letter from Samuel Johnson, LL.D., to Philip Damer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, now first published, with notes by James Boswell, Esq.:' and 'A Conversation between His Most Sacred Majesty George III and Samuel Johnson, LL.D., illustrated with observations by James Boswell, Esq.,' both in 1790. 18. 'The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D., comprehending an Account of his Studies and numerous Works, in chronological order; a series of his Epistolary Correspondence and Conversations with many Eminent Persons; and various original pieces of his composition never before published. The whole exhibiting a view of literature and literary men in Great Britain for more than half a century during which he flourished, in two volumes, by James Boswell,' 1791. The principal corrections and additions to the second edition were published separately in 1793.

He also mentions as published in 1791 (Rogers's *Boswell*, 173; and *Letters to Temple*, p. 337) a poem upon the 'Slave Trade,' which has disappeared.

Boswell died while preparing a third edition of the life of Johnson: the revision of this edition was completed by Malone, who superintended also the next three editions, the last of which (the sixth of the work) appeared in 1811. He introduced various notes, distinguishing them from Boswell's own work, and revised the text. In 1831 Croker published the eleventh edition, in which many useful, together with many impertinent notes, were added, and a great deal of matter from Piozzi, Hawkins, and others interpolated in the text. The whole arrangement was severely criticised by Carlyle and Macaulay in well-known essays. The arrangement was altered in subsequent editions; in an edition published in 1835, revised and enlarged under Mr. Croker's direction by John Wright, the passages interpolated by Croker were removed to the ninth and tenth volumes (fcap. 8vo), with the exception of the 'Tour to the Hebrides,' which still remained in the body of the work. This edition and the reprints were, till lately, the most convenient form of the life. In 1874 Mr. Percy Fitzgerald republished the original text of the first edition (without the division into chapters afterwards introduced), with an indication of the various changes made by Boswell in the second edition. The 'Tour to the Hebrides' forms the last part of the third (and concluding) volume. In 1884 an edition edited by the Rev. Alexander Napier was published by Bell in five volumes, the fourth containing the 'Tour to the Hebrides;' the fifth, the 'Collectanea Johnsoniana,' with the journal of Dr. Campbell, not previously published in England. An edition in four volumes, edited by Mr. Birkbeck Hill, is now (1885) advertised.

[A short memoir of Boswell by Malone is given in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, ii. 400, reprinted in the later editions of Johnson. The fullest information about his life is given in his works as above, and in the following: Letters of James Boswell to the Rev. W. J. Temple, now first published from the original manuscripts, with an introduction and notes, Bentley, 1857. This consists of a series of letters, accidentally discovered in a parcel of waste paper at Boulogne. They had been in the possession of Temple's son-in-law, who had settled in France (Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. iii. 381), and are undoubtedly genuine; Boswelliana, the Commonplace Book of James Boswell, with a memoir and annotations by the Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D., and introductory remarks by Lord Houghton, published for the Grampian Club. The Commonplace Book was sold with Boswell's library at London, and came into the possession of Lord Houghton. In the accompanying biography Dr. Rogers has made use of some unpublished materials. Part of the Boswelliana had been published in the second volume of the Miscellanies of the Philobiblon Society.] L. S.

**BOSWELL, JAMES**, the younger (1778–1822), barrister-at-law, second surviving son of the biographer of Johnson [see Boswell, James], was born in 1778. He received his early education at an academy in Soho Square and at Westminster School, and is spoken of by the elder Boswell as 'an extraordinary boy, very much of his father,' who destined him for the bar. Entered at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1797, he took his B.A. degree in 1801, proceeding M.A. in 1806, and was elected a fellow on the Vinerian foundation. While a student at Brasenose he contributed notes

signed 'J. B. O.' to the third edition of his father's life of Johnson, and afterwards carefully revised and corrected the text for the sixth edition (see MALONE'S *Prefaces*). Called to the bar of the Inner Temple, 24 May 1805, he was afterwards appointed a commissioner of bankrupts. He was intimate from an early age with his father's friend Malone [see MALONE, EDMUND], whom he assisted in collecting and arranging the materials for a second edition of his Shakespeare, and was requested by him in his last illness to complete it, a task which he duly performed. He contributed to the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for June 1813 a memoir of Malone, which in 1814 he reprinted for private circulation. One of the earliest members of the Roxburghe Club, he presented to it in 1816 a facsimile reprint of the poems of Richard Barnfield, and in 1817 'A Roxburgh Garland,' which consists of a few bacchanalian songs by seventeenth-century poets, and of which 'L'Envoi,' a convivial lyric in honour of the club, was composed by himself. In 1821 appeared under his editorship what is known as the third variorum Shakespeare, 'The Plays and Poems of William Shakespeare, with the corrections and illustrations of various commentators, comprehending a life of the poet and an enlarged history of the stage, by the late Edmund Malone, with a new glossarial index,' 21 vols. Boswell contributed a long preliminary 'advertisement,' various readings and notes of no great importance, with the completion of Malone's 'Essay on the Phraseology and Metre of Shakespeare' and the Glossarial Index. The collection of old English literature which Malone left him to be used in the preparation of this edition was presented to the Bodleian by Malone's brother after Boswell's death. He died suddenly at his chambers in the Temple, unmarried and apparently in embarrassed circumstances, on 24 Feb. 1822, a few weeks before the death, in a duel, of his brother Sir Alexander [q. v.], who in a poetical tribute to his memory said of him that he had 'never lost one friend or found one foe.' Lockhart in his 'Life of Scott' (edition of 1845, p. 477, note) describes Boswell as 'a man of considerable learning, and of admirable social qualities,' to whom, as to his brother Sir Alexander, Scott was 'warmly attached.' He belonged to the Albemarle Street circle of John Murray the publisher, who thought Boswell's favourable opinion of the first series of 'Tales of my Landlord' worth quoting to Scott, with those of Hallam and Hookham Frere (LOCKHART'S *Scott*, p. 338).

[Gent. Mag. for March 1822; Letters of James Boswell addressed to the Rev. W. J. Temple, 1857; Boswelliana, the Commonplace Book of James Boswell, 1871; Catalogue of Oxford Graduates; Catalogue of Early English Poets, collected by E. Malone and now preserved in the Bodleian Library, 1836; MS. Registers of Inner Temple.] F. E.

BOSWELL, JOHN (1698–1756), author, was descended from a Gloucestershire family, and was born at Dorchester 23 Jan. 1698. After attending the school at Abbey Milton in Dorsetshire, under the Rev. George Marsh, he proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford, as a commoner. Before taking his bachelor's degree in 1720 he acted as tutor to Lord Kinnaird. He subsequently went to Cambridge and took his degree of M.A. at St. John's College. He was ordained deacon at Oxford and priest at Wells, and in 1727 was presented to the vicarage of St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton. He was also, from 1736, prebendary of Wells Cathedral. He died in June 1756, aged 58. There is a Latin inscription to his memory in Taunton church.

He published the following works: 1. 'A Sermon on Psalm xvi. 7, preached on the anniversary of the Restoration,' 1730. 2. 'A Method of Study, or an Useful Library, in two parts; part i. containing short directions and a catalogue of books for the study of several valuable parts of learning, viz. geography, chronology, history, classical learning, natural philosophy, &c.; part ii. containing some directions for the study of divinity, and prescribing proper books for that purpose,' vol. i. 1738, vol. ii. 1743, 8vo. The author professed that his object in this work was to assist the poor clergyman in his studies, and to induce the young gentleman to look into books. 3. 'Remarks on the Free and Candid Disquisitions,' two pamphlets published in 1750 and 1751. 4. 'The Case of the Royal Martyr considered with Candour, or an Answer to some Libels lately published in prejudice to the memory of that Unfortunate Prince,' 1758, 8vo, two vols. The author's name is not attached to this work. The authority for ascribing it to the vicar of Taunton is John Nichols (*Literary Anecdotes*). It is a reply to two books published in 1746 and 1747: the first is a tract issued anonymously, but written by G. Coade, jun., woolstapler of Exeter, entitled 'A Letter to a Clergyman relating to his Sermon on 30 Jan.,' and the second, Thomas Birch's 'Enquiry' into the Earl of Glamorgan's negotiations with the Irish catholics. It was written and designed for the press in 1748, and announced for publication in 1754, but delayed apparently for an extension, which, as stated on p. 220, vol. ii., was left unfinished in consequence of the author's death.

[Some Account of the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton, 1845, pp. 43, 49; Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, ii. 507; Le Neve's Fasti, i. 208.] C. W. S.

BOSWELL, ROBERT (1746–1804), psalmist, was a descendant of the Auchinleck family in Ayrshire, and a writer to the signet in Edinburgh. Born in 1746, he received a classical education, and having early in life attached himself to the religious opinions of the 'Glassites,' or 'Sandemanians,' he was chosen by the church in Edinburgh to be one of their teaching elders. He was on a visit to his friends in London, and preached in their chapel there on Sunday, 1 April 1804. His text was 'All flesh is as grass.' In the middle of the sermon he was seized with illness and died in a few minutes.

He was the author of a volume entitled 'The Book of Psalms in Metre from the Original, compared with many Versions in different Languages,' London (J. Johnson), 1784; second edition, 1786. In his 'Prefatory Notes' the author tells us he has adhered chiefly to the version used by the church of Scotland, and that he has compared 233 manuscript and 93 printed editions of the Book of Psalms. The only Sandemanian chapel mentioned in the census of 1851 was near Barbican, with an attendance of 200 worshippers. It was here that Boswell died, and Faraday officiated as elder.

[Holland's Records of Psalmists, 1843; Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual, 1857.] J. H. T.

BOSWELL, Sir WILLIAM (*d.* 1649), diplomatist, was a native of Suffolk. He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, of which he was elected fellow in 1606. He subsequently entered the diplomatic service, and was appointed secretary to Sir Dudley Carleton, then ambassador at the Hague, to whose post he eventually succeeded, receiving the honour of knighthood in 1633.

There is an interesting tract entitled 'A True Narrative of the Popish Plot against King Charles I and the Protestant Religion,' in which a scheme of the jesuits to raise up Scotland and overthrow Charles I is described, and details are given of how the plot was discovered to Sir William Boswell by one Andreas ab Habernfeld, and communicated by the former to Archbishop Laud, who immediately took steps to thwart the conspiracy. On account of the promptitude shown by Sir William in this affair he was much commended by the king.

A large share of Sir William's attention while ambassador at the Hague was taken up with the religious controversy at that time raging between the Gomarists and the 'remonstrants.' In this matter, for political reasons, he adopted the policy of Sir Dudley Carleton, and supported Prince Maurice and the Gomarists against Barneveldt and the 'remonstrants,' who advocated the more liberal doctrines of Arminius. When the civil war broke out, Sir William's efforts were directed towards preserving the neutrality of Holland, whose leanings were in favour of the parliamentary party, and despite the efforts of Walter Strickland, who was sent over by Cromwell to counteract his influence, was not altogether unsuccessful in his mission.

Besides being a successful diplomatist, Sir William was a man of letters and a scholar, as is shown by his correspondence with John de Laet, which touches upon subjects ranging from Oriental literature and the compilation of an Arab dictionary to Edward VI's treatise 'De Primatu Papæ' and Sir Simon d'Ewes's Saxon vocabulary.

In the Additional MSS. in the British Museum there are two large volumes of letters addressed to Sir William Boswell and a few written by him. The first volume is mainly taken up with matters relating to the state and condition of the English church in the Netherlands, and includes many letters from Stephen Goffe; the second volume contains the correspondence of John de Laet, and comprises letters on theology and literature, as well as on social and political affairs. Sir William Boswell died in 1649.

[Tableau de l'Histoire générale des Provinces-Unies, 1777; Letters from and to Sir D. Carleton, 1775; Grattan's History of the Netherlands, 1830; Add. MSS. 6394, 6395.] N. G.

BOSWORTH, JOSEPH, D.D. (1789–1876), Anglo-Saxon scholar, was born in Derbyshire in the early part of 1789. He was educated at Repton grammar school, and thence proceeded to the university of Aberdeen, where at an early age he took the degree of M.A., and subsequently that of LL.D. He afterwards became a member of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was ordained deacon in 1814, and priest in 1815. After having served as curate of Bunny in Nottinghamshire, he was in 1817 presented to the vicarage of Little Horwood, in Buckinghamshire, a preferment which he held for twelve years.

In 1821 Bosworth published two educational works entitled respectively: 'Latin Construing, or Lessons from Classical Authors,' and 'An Introduction to Latin Construing,' the former of which went through six and the latter through five editions. In 1823 ap-

peared his 'Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar,' which was the earliest work of its kind in the English language. Although this grammar showed no more scientific knowledge of the structure of the language than did the works of Hickes and Lye, from which it was compiled, it rendered important service in awakening amongst Englishmen an interest in the earliest form of their native tongue. In 1826 Bosworth published 'A Compendious Grammar of the primitive English or Anglo-Saxon Language,' which is an abridgment of the former work, with some improvements. The author having become acquainted with the epoch-making grammar of Rask, he was able to correct several of the most important errors of the original 'Elements,' though he seems very imperfectly to have apprehended the philological discoveries of the Danish scholar.

During his residence at Little Horwood, Bosworth took great interest in the measures then proposed for the diminution of pauperism, and published several pamphlets on this subject. In 1829 he became chaplain in Holland, first at Amsterdam, and afterwards at Rotterdam. In 1831 the degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by the university of Leyden. He continued to reside in Holland until 1840, making occasional visits to England. In 1834 he took at Cambridge the degree of B.D., and in 1839 that of D.D. While in Holland Bosworth was engaged in the preparation of his principal work, the 'Anglo-Saxon Dictionary,' which was published in 1838. Prefixed to this dictionary are 'An Essay on the Origin of the English, German, and Scandinavian Languages and Nations' (reprinted separately in 1848), and a sketch of Anglo-Saxon grammar. The latter, which is condensed from Rask and Grimm, is well arranged, and in general accurate; but the dictionary itself shows that the author had only a very superficial acquaintance with the new philology which had been founded by the eminent men just named. Notwithstanding, however, its extremely unscientific character, and its many errors of detail (no doubt due in part to the author's not having had access to English public libraries), the work was a great advance on any dictionary previously existing. Amongst the other works which Bosworth published during his residence in Holland may be mentioned 'The Origin of the Dutch, with a Sketch of their Language and Literature' (1836); 'Scandinavian Literature' (1839), and a translation of the Book of Common Prayer into Dutch, the copyright of which he made over to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

In 1840 Bosworth became vicar of Waith in Lincolnshire, and in 1848 he published, under the title of 'A Compendious Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon,' an abridgment of his larger work, omitting the references, but furnishing many additional words and corrections. This smaller dictionary has been several times reprinted: in 1852, 1855, 1859, and 1882. In 1855 he published an English translation of King Ælfred's Anglo-Saxon version of 'Orosius,' and also a facsimile of a portion of the two manuscripts of this work, with a literal English translation and notes. In 1857 he was presented to the rectory of Water Shelford, in Buckinghamshire, and was incorporated a member of Christ Church College, Oxford. In 1858 he was appointed Rawlinson Professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford, and in the following year he issued an edition of the Anglo-Saxon text of Ælfred's 'Orosius.' His only subsequent publication of importance was an edition in parallel columns of the Gothic and Anglo-Saxon Gospels, and the versions of Wycliffe and Tyndale.

Bosworth's works realised for him (according to his own statement quoted in the 'Academy,' 10 June 1876) the sum of 18,000*l.* In 1867 he gave to the university of Cambridge 10,000*l.* to establish a professorship of Anglo-Saxon.

After being appointed professor, Bosworth resided either at Oxford or at his rectory of Water Shelford. Until a few days before his death, which occurred on 27 May 1876, he was accustomed to work from nine in the morning till six in the evening, his principal task being the preparation of the new edition of his larger dictionary, the publication of which had been undertaken by the Clarendon Press. He also left behind him a large mass of annotations on the Anglo-Saxon charters, which still remain unpublished. Bosworth was a fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of many learned societies both at home and abroad. He was three times married, but left no children.

After Bosworth's death the Anglo-Saxon dictionary was committed by the delegates of the Clarendon Press to the editorship of Professor Toller, of Manchester, and the first and second instalments of the new edition appeared in 1882. Unfortunately the matter, as prepared by the author, a considerable portion of which had already been printed, was very far behind the advanced philological knowledge of the time, and the work was received with general dissatisfaction, especially as the long-standing announcement of its appearance had prevented the preparation of any rival dictionary.

[Athenæum, 3 June 1876; Academy, 3 June and 10 June 1876; information from Prof. Earle; T. O. Cockayne in The Shrine, 1864; Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1875.] H. B.

**BOSWORTH, WILLIAM** (1607–1650?), poetical writer, belonged to a family (whose name is sometimes spelt Boxworth) of Boxworth, near Harrington, Cambridgeshire. He wrote much poetry in his youth, but published nothing himself. He died about 1650, and in the following year an admiring friend (R. C.) issued, with a dedication to John Finch, Bosworth's essays in poetry. The volume bears the title, 'The Chast and Lost Lovers Lively shadowed in the persons of *Arcadius* and *Septa*. . . . To this is added the Contestation betwixt *Bacchus* and *Diana*, and certain Sonnets of the Author to Avrora. Digested into three Poems by *Will. Bosworth*, Gent.,' London, 1651. In the preface R. C. states that the author studied to imitate 'Ovid's Metamorphosis,' 'Mr. Marlow in his Hero and Leander,' Sir Philip Sidney, and 'Mr. Edmund Spe[n]cer.' Five copies of verses signed respectively L. B., F[rancis] L[ovelace], E[dmund] G[ayton], S. P., and L. C., lament Bosworth's death. The chief poem of the volume (the 'Historie of Arcadius and Septa,' in two books) is followed by 'Hinc Lachrimæ, or the Avthor to Avrora' —an appeal to Azile, a disdainful mistress, verses 'to the immortall memory of the fairest and most vertuous Lady, the Lady ——,' and 'to his dear Friend, Mr. *John Emely*, upon his Travells.' The first poem is a very promising performance for a youth of nineteen, Bosworth's age at the date of its composition. A portrait of Bosworth, 'æt. 30, 1637' (engraved by G. Glover), is prefixed to the volume.

[Corser's Collect. Anglo-Poetica, ii. 318–23; Ritson's Bibl. Anglo-Poet.; Gent. Mag. lxxxi. pt. ii. 124; Phillips's Theatrum Poetarum; Hunter's MS. Chorus Vatum in Brit. Mus.] S. L. L.

**BOTELER.** [See Butler.]

**BOTELER, EDWARD** (*d.* 1670), divine, was a fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. On 8 April 1644 he was ejected from his fellowship by the Earl of Manchester. Before 1658 he became rector of Wintringham, Lincolnshire. He was a strong, though not an active, royalist. On the return of Charles II he preached a rejoicing sermon in Lincoln cathedral, and a similar one at Hull, on occasion of the coronation. He was made one of the king's chaplains. On 29 Sept. 1665 he was installed in the prebend of Southscarle, in Lincoln cathedral; this he exchanged on 12 Oct. 1668 for the prebend of Leicester St. Margaret's in the same. He died in 1670. He published several sermons. The earliest seems to have been 'The Worthy of Ephratah: represented in a sermon at the funerals of Edmund, Earl of Mulgrave, 21 Sept. 1658,' &c., 1659, 8vo (text, Ruth iv. 11). Six others are enumerated by Watt.

[Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, ii. 151; Willis's Survey of Cathedrals, 1742, iii. 203, 237; Cole's MS. Athenæ Cantab. B. p. 70; several of Boteler's sermons.] A. G.

**BOTELER, NATHANIEL** (*fl.* 1625–1627), captain in the royal navy, is named in different lists of this date as 'an able and experienced sea-captain' (*State Papers*, Charles I, Dom. xxxii. 75, lxv. 70). He took part in the expeditions to Cadiz (Glanville, *Journal of the Voyage to Cadiz*, Camden Society, 1883) and the Isle of Ré; and at some later period claimed to have 'been a commander in all our late actions abroad.' As he at the same time maintained that 'all such as are to command as captains in any man-of-war serving in his majesty's pay ought to be of noble birth and education,' it must be presumed that he, in his own person, fulfilled these conditions, though his relationship to Lord Boteler cannot now be traced. At the present day, however, his best claim to distinction is his having been the author of 'Six Dialogues about Sea Services between an High Admiral and a Captain at Sea' (1685, fcp. 8vo). This book contains a quaint and interesting account of naval rules, customs, and discipline existing in the time of Charles I, and has a very real value to the student of naval archæology. The exact date to which it refers does not appear, but lies probably between 1630–40; the publisher, Moses Pitt, gives no further account of it than, 'Meeting with this book in manuscript, and liking well the contents thereof, I was encouraged to undertake the printing of it.'

[Authorities cited above.] J. K. L.

**BOTELER, WILLIAM FULLER** (1777–1845), commissioner of bankruptcy, was the only son of William Boteler, F.S.A., of Brook Street, Eastry, Kent, by his first wife Sarah, daughter of Thomas Fuller, of Statenborough, Kent. He was born on 5 Jan. 1777, and was educated, under Dr. Raine, at Charterhouse, and afterwards at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman for 1799, and in the same year graduated B.A., and was elected a fellow of St. Peter's College. He proceeded M.A. in 1802, and having been admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn on 19 Nov. 1801,

was called to the bar on 23 Nov. 1804. He joined the home circuit, and also practised as an equity draftsman and conveyancer. Though his advancement at the equity bar was slow, he became eventually the leading tithe lawyer of the day. In 1807 he became recorder of Canterbury, and was subsequently appointed recorder of Sandwich, Hythe, New Romney, and Deal, also high steward of Fordwich. He was made a king's counsel in Trinity term 1831, was raised to the bench of his inn on 27 May in the same year, and held the office of treasurer during the year 1843–4. On 16 Dec. 1844 he was appointed senior commissioner of the district court of bankruptcy at Leeds. He died on 29 Oct. 1845 from the effects of an operation necessitated by the injuries which he had received three days before in a railway accident at Masborough. He married, on 29 Nov. 1808, Charlotte, daughter of James Leigh Joynes, of Mount Pleasant, near Gravesend, by whom he had three sons and six daughters.

[Law Review (1845–6), iii. 327–34; Gent. Mag. new ser. xxiv. 641–2; Annual Register (1845), pp. 161–2, 307–8.] G. F. R. B.

**BOTEVILLE, WILLIAM.** [See THYNNE.]

**BOTFIELD, BERIAH** (1807–1863), bibliographer, son of Beriah Botfield, of Norton Hall, Northamptonshire, and Charlotte, daughter of William Withering, M.D., an eminent botanist, was born at Earl's Ditton, Shropshire, on 5 March 1807. Botfield was educated first at Harrow, where he subsequently established a medal for the encouragement of the study of foreign languages, and was finally prepared for the university at Bitton, in Gloucestershire, by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1824, and took the degree of B.A. in 1828. In 1831 he was pricked as sheriff of Northamptonshire, a circumstance which led to his publishing the poll-books for the county from 1708 to 1831. He entered upon parliamentary life as member for Ludlow on 23 May 1840, and retained his seat until the dissolution of 1847, when he was defeated. In 1857 he was again returned for that borough, and sat until his death, which occurred at his house in Grosvenor Square, London, on 7 Aug. 1863. He married at Alberbury, in Shropshire, on 21 Oct. 1858, Isabella, the second daughter of Sir Baldwin Leighton.

In early life Botfield studied botany and geology, but he afterwards gave himself up entirely to the charms of bibliography. He was a member of a large number of literary and scientific societies. For a gift of British minerals to the royal collection at Dresden he was created a chevalier of the order of Albert the Brave of Saxony. He gave a collection of British birds to the Natural History Museum at Brussels, and was made a knight of the order of Leopold of Belgium. For the Roxburghe Club he edited (1841) the 'Manners and Household Expenses of England in the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Centuries;' for the Maitland Club (1842) John Row's 'History of the Kirk of Scotland, 1558–1637;' for the Abbotsford Club (1847) 'Buke of order of Knyghthood, translated from the French of Sir Gilbert Hay;' for the Bannatyne Club a volume (1851) of 'Original Letters on Ecclesiastical Affairs of Scotland, chiefly written by or addressed to James VI, 1603–25;' and for the Surtees Society (1840) the 'Catalogues of the Library of Durham Cathedral.' To the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 1834, pt. i. 236–246, he contributed an account of the books in the library presented by George IV to the British Museum; to the 'Philobiblon Miscellany' a catalogue of the minister's library in the Collegiate Church at Tong, some account of the first English Bible, remarks on the prefaces to the first editions of the classics, on early English books on vellum, and on libraries and notices of libraries—most of which papers were afterwards issued separately; and to the 'Archæologia' a description of the Roman villa on Borough Hill, near Norton. He set up a private printing-press at Norton Hall, and among the works which he printed there was an anonymous 'Journal of a Tour through the Highlands of Scotland' (1830). Thirty-five copies were struck off in 1843 for private circulation of his 'Stemmata Botevilliana.' This was much enlarged and presented to the general public in 1858 as an account of the family of Boteville or Botfield, and of every one connected with them. The issue of 'Bibliotheca Hearneiana—excerpts from the Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Hearne' (1848) was at first limited to twenty-five copies for private distribution. It was afterwards reprinted in the 'Reliquiæ Hearnianæ' (1869 ed.), 272–318. Botfield's address, at Shrewsbury on 6 Aug. 1860, as president of the British Archæological Association, was published, with many plates, under the title of 'Shropshire, its History and Antiquities.' The best-known of all his works is the 'Notes on Cathedral Libraries of England,' 1849. It contains much information on these little-known book-collections. His collection of pictures is described in a catalogue printed in 1848. His library was rich in first editions of the classics.

[Morris's Thynne or Botfield Family, 23; Stemmata Botevilliana, 84–7, 156, App. 33, 479–496; Gent. Mag. (1863), pt. ii. 645–7; Men of the Time, 1862 ed.] W. P. C.

**BOTHWELL, ADAM** (1527?–1593), bishop of Orkney, was second son of Francis Bothwell, lord of session, by his wife Janet, daughter and coheiress of Patrick Richardson, of Meldrumsheugh, burgess of Edinburgh. He was born in or about 1527, since his epitaph states that he died 'anno ætatis suæ 67.' Of his early life there is no record. He is said to have been versed both in canon and in civil law. He first appears in history in connection with the see of Orkney, which had become vacant by the death of Robert Reid, who died at Dieppe, 6 Sept. 1558, on his way home after attending, as a commissioner, the marriage of Mary with Francis the Dauphin. On 11 (GRUB) or 14 (HEW SCOTT) Oct. 1559, Bothwell was put in possession of the temporalities of the vacant see of Orkney. It cannot be said that he did anything to carry on the work of Reid. He placed himself a few years later on the side of the protestant party; but there is no reason to suppose that he had much interest in the reforming movement as such, or in the ministry for its own sake. His career is essentially that of one who trimmed his sails to suit the winds of fortune. He was not, however, a merely 'tulchan bishop.' He was duly elected by the new chapter of Orkney, constituted by charter on 28 Oct. 1544 (confirmed 30 June 1545) through the wise exertions of his predecessor. Mary confirmed his appointment to the see on 8 Oct. 1562. This of itself may be taken as proof that he was in Roman orders. He was probably consecrated, as he says (CALDERWOOD, ii. 531) that he was 'according to the order then observed, provided to the bishoprick of Orkney;' the date he gives is 1558, which is possibly that of his election by the chapter. More to his taste, probably, than administering the affairs of a diocese was the exercise of the duties of his next piece of preferment. On 14 Jan. 1563 he was made an extraordinary lord of session; as he puts it, he was required by the queen to accept the office; the instrument of his appointment contains, for the first time, the clause, 'provided always ye find him able and qualified for administration of justice, conform to the acts and statutes of the college of justice.' He began, however, to take part in ecclesiastical affairs. We find him at both the half-yearly meetings of the general assembly in 1563 (opened 25 June at Perth, and Christmas day at Edinburgh). At Perth he received a commission, for a year only, to plant within the bounds of his diocese kirks, &c. At the Edinburgh meeting, memorable for the first communication (on a case of restitution of conjugal rights) addressed by the assembly to the English archbishops, Bothwell was made one of the commissioners for revising the Book of Discipline. He was not present at the meetings of assembly in 1564; at the December meeting (at which the use of the Book of Common Order was enjoined upon all ministers) 'it was demanded by some brethrein' whether the commissioner of Orkney (so he is called) 'might both duelie exerce the office of a superintendent and office of a Lord of the Colledge of Justice.' The decision was referred to 'the superintendent of the bounds where the questioun ariseth [i.e. the superintendent of Lothian], and a certane number of ministers within his bounds, as he sall choose to assist him.' Apparently the decision was given in the affirmative, for on 13 Nov. 1565 Bothwell was promoted to be an ordinary lord of session. At the June assembly in 1565, Bothwell was one of a committee to decide certain ecclesiastical questions. They decided *inter alia* that no minister should be a pluralist unless able personally to discharge the accumulated duties, and 'providing he be sufficientlie answered of one stipend,' a rather ambiguous loophole. The same committee declined to order parish ministers to keep registers of deaths, on the ground that 'none or few of the ministrie had manses or gleebes for residence.' At the December meeting Bothwell was not present. He attended both meetings of assembly in 1566; at the December meeting, which approved the Helvetic Confession, Bothwell was on a committee which decided that protestant communicants who should become witnesses at the private celebration of baptism by a 'papisticall preest' should lie under church censure. He was also one of those appointed to revise the answer to Bullinger, 'tuiching the apparell of preachers in England.' This appears to be Bothwell's last attendance as a member of the assembly. We next meet him on the occasion which alone is enough to make him a conspicuous person in history. On 15 May 1567 Mary was married to James Hepburn, earl of Bothwell, who on 12 May had been created duke of Orkney. The banns had been proclaimed, much against his will, by John Craig, minister of Edinburgh. The marriage was celebrated, after the protestant form, by the Bishop of Orkney, in the council chamber at Holyrood House. Calderwood says that 'the Bishop of Orkney, at the mariage, made a declaratioun of the Erle of Bothwell his repentance for his former offen-

sive life; how he had joined himself to the Kirk, and embraced the reformed religioun;' he adds, 'but they were maried the same day, in the morning, with a masse, as was reported by men of credite.' The authorities for this statement are Birrell's diary, which says that the marriage was performed by the Bishop of Orkney in the Chapel Royal; Murray's diary, which affirms that it was celebrated 'efter baith the sortis of the kirkis, reformit and unreformit;' and the representation of the confederate barons that it was 'accomplished in baith the fashions.' Malcolm Laing, who discusses the point, considers that 'the reformed bishop was not so scrupulous as to refuse to officiate privately in his former capacity,' and argues that 'the improbability that Mary would acquiesce in a protestant marriage is alone sufficient to refute the assertion' in the diary of Melville (who witnessed the protestant marriage) that the ceremony was not performed in the chapel at the mass, as was the king's marriage. Burton, who speaks of the Bishop of Orkney as 'a convert or an apostate, according to the estimate people formed of his sincerity,' says nothing of a double marriage, rejects the account which places the ceremony in the Chapel Royal, and thinks 'the probability lies with the other authorities' who describe it as taking place in the council chamber, 'strictly in the protestant form.' Mary's abdication soon followed, on 24 July; and on the 29th, at Stirling, her son (born 19 June 1566, baptised 'Charles James' 17 Dec., according to the Roman rite) was crowned and anointed by the Bishop of Orkney. 'Mr. Knox and other preachers,' says Calderwood, 'repyned at the ceremonie of anointing, yitt was he anointed.' On 25 Dec. the general assembly delated in his absence 'Adam, called bishop of Orkney,' on four charges. He had not lately visited 'the kirks of his countrie;' he 'occupyed the rowme of a Judge in the Sessioun;' he 'reteaned in his companie Francis Bothwell, a Papist, upon whom he had bestowed benefices;' and he had 'solemnized the mariage betwixt the queene and the Erle of Bothwell.' He appeared on the 30th; excused himself from residence in Orkney on account of the climate and his health; and denied that he knew F. Bothwell was a papist. For solemnising the royal marriage, 'contrarie an act made against the mariage of the divorced adulterer,' the assembly deprived him of all function in the ministry till such time as he should satisfy the assembly 'for the slaunders committed by him.' However, on 10 July 1568, the assembly restored him to the ministry, did not renew his commission to superintend the diocese of Orkney; but ordered him, as soon as his health permitted, to preach in the Chapel Royal ('kirk of Halyrudhous'), and after sermon confess his offence in the matter of the ill-fated marriage. He had probably had enough of his Orkney diocese, which he only visited twice; on the second occasion he was wrecked on a sandbank. In 1570 he exchanged the greater part of the temporalities of the see with Robert Stewart, natural brother to Queen Mary, for the abbacy of Holyrood House. His own account of the matter, in his defence to the assembly in March 1570, is that 'Lord Robert violentlie intruded himself on his whole living, with bloodshed, and hurt of his servants; and after he had craved justice, his and his servants' lives were sought in the verie eyes of justice in Edinburgh, and then was constrained, of meere necessitie, to tak the abbacie of Halyrudhous, by advice of sundrie godlie men.' He still retained the title of the bishop of Orkney, and added to it that of abbot of Holyrood House. He was present at the election of John, earl of Mar, as regent, by the parliament at Stirling, on 5 Sept. 1571; and he was one of the commissioners appointed by the regent and privy council at the Leith convention, on 16 Jan. 1572, to frame a revised ecclesiastical settlement. The result of their labours 'is remarkable,' says Grub, 'for its general resemblance to the external polity of the Church, as it existed before the Reformation in Scotland, and as it was at that time sanctioned by law in England.' In accordance with the new policy Bothwell was appointed on 3 Nov. 1572 one of the consecrators of James Boyd as archbishop of Glasgow. In 1578, shortly before the fall of Morton (12 March), Bothwell was imprisoned in Stirling Castle, for protesting against that regent's measures. He was quickly liberated, and became one of the council of twelve who formed the provisional government, overthrown on 10 June. Four years passed, and in October 1582 the general assembly appointed Andrew Melville and Thomas Smeaton to confer with the bishop of Orkney on his having ceased from the exercise of the ministry. He pleaded age (he was about fifty-five), weakness of memory, and continual sickness; and alleged that his preferment was scarce worth 500 merks (under 28*l.* sterling) at his entry. The assembly evidently had their doubts about the case, for they directed the Edinburgh presbytery to try his ability, to appoint him to a particular flock, if he were fit for it, and 'to tak order with anie other complaints that sould be givin in against him' before the next assembly. The next assembly appointed a fresh commission upon him; but, after the

king's escape from the restraint which followed the raid of Ruthven, the power of the assembly was abated, and the king protected the bishops. Bothwell was one of the lords of the articles at the parliament in May 1584, the reactionary parliament which re-established episcopal rights 'flatt contrare the determinatioun of the kirk.' His later years seem to have been spent in quiet and comfort. By royal charter he received the baronies of Whitekirk (11 March 1587) and Brighouse (3 Aug. 1592). He died 23 Aug. 1593, and was buried near the high altar of the Chapel Royal at Holyrood House. Appended to his epitaph, on a tablet fixed to the third south pillar from the east end, are some fulsome elegiacs, subscribed M. H. R. (Master Hercules Rollock). He married Margaret, daughter of John Murray, of Touchadam, by whom he had (1) John, lord of session, commendator of Holyrood, advanced to the peerage of Scotland, 20 Dec. 1607, as Baron Holyroodhouse, the district belonging to the abbey being erected into a temporal lordship in his favour; (2) Francis, of Stewarton, Peeblesshire; (3) William; (4) Jean, married Sir William Sandilands, of St. Monans.

[Keith's Cat. of Scottish Bishops, 1824; Hew Scott's Fasti Eccl. Scot.; Lord Hailes's Cat. of Lords of Session, 1798 (embodied in Tracts relative to Hist. and Antiq. of Scot., 1800); Calderwood's Hist. of the Kirk of Scot., ed. Thompson, 1843, vols. ii., iii., iv.; Laing's Hist. of Scot., 1804, i. 90; Grub's Eccl. Hist. of Scot., 1861, vol. ii.; Burton's Hist. of Scot., 1867, iv. 391; Mackie's Hist. of Holyrood House, new ed. 1829.] A. G.

BOTHWELL, Earls of. [See Hepburn.]

BOTLEY, SAMUEL (1642–1696?), stenographer, published 'Maximum in Minimo, or Mr. Jeremiah Richs Pens Dexterity compleated, with the whole terms of the Lawe,' London [1674?], 8vo [1695?], [1697?], 12mo. These books are printed throughout from beautifully engraved copper-plates. There are two portraits prefixed, one of Rich, the other of Botley.

[Granger's Biog. Hist. of England (1824), v. 345, 346; Lewis's Hist. Account of Stenography, 96; Rockwell's Teaching, Practice, and Literature of Shorthand, 70; Cat. of Printed Books in British Museum.] T. C.

BOTOLPH or BOTULF (*d.* 680), saint, according to a life found by Mabillon, and attributed by him to Folcard, abbot of Thorney soon after the Conquest, was born of noble parents early in the seventh century, and brought up as a christian. He was sent with his brother Adulf to Germany to be more fully instructed in religion, where they became monks of the order of St. Benedict. Adulf or St. Adolph is said to have become bishop of Utrecht, although no such name occurs in the succession of the diocese. Botulf returned to England, and having been recommended to the favour of Æthelmund, an unknown king of the South Angles, by the two sisters of that prince, who were receiving instruction in religious discipline in the monastery of which Botulf was an inmate, he obtained from Æthelmund a site on which to erect a monastery. This he began to build in 654 (*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*) at Ikanho. The situation of this monastery is now uncertain. It is generally supposed to have been on the river Witham, on which stands the town of Boston, the church of which is dedicated to St. Botolph, and whose name is an abbreviated form of Botolph's town. He is said to have died in 680, and was commemorated on 17 June. His relics were distributed by Æthelwold, bishop of Winchester, 963–84, amongst the monasteries of Ely, Westminster, and Thorney. Ten churches in Norfolk, and more than fifty in England, are dedicated to him.

[Anglo-Saxon Chronicle; Folcard's Vita Sancti Botulfi; Mabillon's Acta Sanctorum Ordinis S. Benedicti, 1734 (iii. i. 1–7); Leland's Itinerary, and De Rebus Britannicis Collectanea; Willis's History of the Mitred Parliamentary Abbeys, &c., London, 1718; Sir T. D. Hardy's Descriptive Catalogue of Materials relating to the History of Great Britain and Ireland, i. 373–5.] A. H. G.

BOTONER, WILLIAM (1415?–1490?). [See Worcester.]

BOTT, THOMAS (1688–1754), divine, was born at Derby in 1688. His father was a mercer; his grandfather had been a parliamentary major. He was brought up for the dissenting ministry, but after some experience of preaching went to London to study medicine, and then took orders, and obtained the rectory of Whinburgh, in Norfolk, through Lord Macclesfield's interest. In 1724 he published a discourse to prove that 'peace and happiness in this world' was 'the immediate design of Christianity.' A defence of this followed in 1730. In 1725 he attacked Wollaston's peculiar mode of deducing morality from truth, and in 1730 published a sermon called 'Morality founded in the Reason of Things.' In 1734 Mr. Long gave him the rectory of Spixworth, which he held, with the neighbouring parish of Croftwick, till his death. In 1738 he preached a sermon, on 30 Jan., upon the duty of doing as we

would be done by, observing only, by way of application, that if both parties had fulfilled this duty Charles would not have lost his head. In the same year he attacked Butler's 'Analogy' [see BUTLER, JOSEPH]. In 1739 he married Rebecca, daughter of Edmund Britiffe, of Hunworth. In 1743 he published his chief work, 'An Answer to the Rev. Mr. Warburton's Divine Legation,' &c., in which he censures Warburton for making morality dependent upon the command of a superior being. In 1747 Mr. Harbord presented him to the living of Edgefield, Norfolk, in gratitude for his hindrance of a 'ridiculous and pernicious match in the family.' His whole ecclesiastical income, however, was only 200*l.* a year. His health broke in 1750, and he died 23 Sept. 1754 at Norwich. He was a choleric but kindly man, a follower of Hoadly, a friend of Clarke, and a thorough whig. He left one son, Edmund Bott, afterwards of Christchurch, Hampshire, who was a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

[Life in Biog. Brit. by Kippis, who married his niece, with information from his son and Dr. Flexman.] L. S.

**BOTT**, THOMAS (1829–1870), china painter, was born near Kidderminster, and brought up to his father's business of making spade handles. Disliking this occupation he took to drawing. His first employment was in a glass factory. He went to Birmingham and managed to subsist for two or three years as a portrait painter. From Birmingham he went in 1852 to Worcester, and became one of the principal artists of the Royal Porcelain Works. 'In that year Mr. Binns introduced what is known as the Worcester enamel. Mr. Bott made the first trials, and ultimately succeeded in giving the enamel the very important character it has since assumed. The queen and the late prince consort were great patrons of his work, which also was selected for presentation to the Princess of Wales, the Countess of Dudley, and the Countess Beauchamp, on their marriages. There is now in the South Kensington Museum one of his best works. . . . Mr. Bott was for many years a constant student at the School of Art, and gained many prizes' (*Worcester Journal*, 17 Dec. 1870). Mr. Jewitt speaks of his work in terms of the highest praise (*Hist. of Ceramic Art in Great Britain*, pp. 143–4 and 150). A pair of his vases, he says, still in the hands of the Worcester Company, is valued at 1,500*l.* For his work in this 'Worcester enamel' Bott obtained distinction at Paris in 1855, and in London in 1862. He was attacked with paralysis in the beginning of 1869, and was unable to work from that time till his death on 13 Dec. 1870.

[Redgrave's Artists of the Eng. School; Jewitt's Hist. of the Ceramic Art in Great Britain, 1883; Berrow's Worcester Journal, 17 Dec. 1870.] E. R.

**BOTTETOURT**, JOHN DE (*d.* 1324), baron and admiral, was governor of St. Briavel's Castle and warden of the Forest of Dene. In 1294 he commanded the fleet supplied by Yarmouth and the neighbouring coast, and the next year burnt Cherbourg. He served in the expeditions of Edward I to Gascony and Scotland. Having married Maud, sister and heiress of Otto, the son and heir of Beatrice Beauchamp, widow of William of Munchensi, lord of Edwardston, he came into the estates of his mother-in-law. In 1304 he received a commission under the great seal to hear and determine the causes of a violent quarrel between the mayor and burgesses of Bristol and Lord Thomas of Berkeley and his son Maurice. He was summoned to parliament from 1305 to 1324. He joined Guy Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, in carrying off Piers Gaveston from the custody of the Earl of Pembroke, and, in common with the other nobles concerned in the death of the favourite, made his peace with the king in 1313. The next year he commanded the fleet employed in the expedition against Scotland. When a new permanent council was appointed in 1318, his name was added in parliament to those already agreed upon. He died in 1324, leaving his grandson John his heir, his son Thomas having died before him.

[N. Trivet, 391, Eng. Hist. Soc.; T. Walsingham, i. 47, Rolls Ser.; Liber de Antiqq. Legg. 252, Camden Soc.; Smyth's Lives of the Berkeleys; Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 46; Courthope's Historic Peerage, 60; Banks's Extinct and Dormant Baronage, ii. 53.] W. H.

**BOTTISHAM** or **BOTTLESHAM**, WILLIAM OF (*d.* 1400), bishop of Rochester, was a Dominican, D.D., and fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and, it would seem, a preacher in high repute with King Richard II. In 1382 he was present at the council of Blackfriars in London, under the style of 'episcopus Nanaten[sis],' but the designation is doubtful. Wilkins (*Concilia Magnæ Britanniæ*, iii. 158) proposed the emendation 'Landaven[sis],' which is impossible for chronological reasons. There is considerable confusion about the bishops of Nantes at this time (see BALUZE, *Vitæ Paparum Avenion.* i. 943, Paris, 1693); and there is an interval between 1382 and 1384 during which Bottisham may have been bishop: but Dr. Stubbs (*Registrum sacrum*

*Anglicanum*, p. 144), following Strype (*Memorials of Cranmer*, p. 36, ed. 1694), reads the title as 'Navatensis,' which he translates 'Pavada.' Bottisham is next mentioned in 1385 with the title of bishop of Bethlehem; but here too his name does not appear in the regular series printed in 'Gallia Christiana,' xii. 686 et seqq. Still it was certainly as bishop of Bethlehem that he was translated in the following year to the see of Llandaff; whence finally, in 1389, he was translated to that of Rochester. Both these latter appointments were made by papal provision, and the last expressly in consideration of his fidelity to Urban VI during his troubles at Nocera in 1385. The bishop died in February 1399–1400, and was succeeded by John of Bottisham. Between these two prelates a natural confusion has arisen. Walsingham and Bale call both 'John,' and it is probably to some such cause that we are to attribute the notice cited by Tanner (*Biblioth. Brit.-Hib.* s. v.), which makes William a Carmelite instead of a Dominican. A Nicholas Bottisham died prior of the Carmelite house at Cambridge in 1435. William's works consist wholly of sermons and scholastic compilations.

[Walsingham's Hist. Anglic. ii. 124, 180 seq., 248, ed. H. T. Riley, 1864, Rolls Series; Fasciculi Zizaniorum, p. 498; Rymer's Fœdera, vii. 478; Bale's Script. Brit. Catal. vi. 70; Le Neve's Fast. Eccl. Anglic. ii. 247, 565, ed. Hardy; Echard, Scriptores Ordinis Prædicatorum, i. 717; Le Keux's Memorials of Cambridge, i. 56, ed. Cooper, 1856.] R. L. P.

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